L BAKING POWDER.



display Christmas ry goods, such as be found else-HAMILTON. RDS & CO. will open evenings. and Randolph-sts., te Music Hall.

AUCTION BALES. ISON, POMEROY & CO., ning. Dec. 19, at 9:30 o'clock, UR AUCTION BOOMS.

80 Randolph-sts., vithout reserve, a large and desi RIVITURE

# The Chicago Daily Tribune.

SATURDAY DECEMBER 20, 1879-SIXTEEN PAGES.

VOLUME XXXIX.

**Elegant Display** SILKS, VELVETS, and SATINS.

DRESS GOODS.

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OLMANS & CIRCULARS

SEALSKIN SACQUES, LADIES' AND GENTS'

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GLOVES,

LACES,

HANDKERCHIEFS. SILK AND CASHMERE

MUFFLERS,

**FANCY GOODS.** 

Glove and Hdkf. Boxes.

Special attention is called to

500 CELLULOID TOILET CASES,

\$3.50, \$5.50, \$8, \$9.50, \$10, \$12.

We guarantee the lowest price of every article sold by us.

NOTICE.

Ladies will confer a great favor by making their purchases as early in the morning as possible, thereby enabling us to give them better attention.

MANDELS' MANDELS', 121 & 123 State-st.,

Branch--- Michigan-av. and 22d-st. STATIONERY, Etc.

PUIVER; PAGE, 28 RETAIL STATIONERS.

Il8 and 120 MONROE-ST. HOLIDAY GOODS. tionery and Stationery Articles,

aura Leather Goods, old Pens, Holders, and Pencils, ressing and Tollet Cases, ocket Books, Card Cases, and Bill Books, Fancy Articles of every description. MINING EXCHANGE.

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CLEVELAND PAPER CO. 163 & 165 Dearborn-st., ACTURERS AND DEALERS IN

At Retail for the Holiday Trade, our extensive line of Menu Carda, Dance Proma. Visiting Carda. Gilt and Bevel Edged, New Carda, Wedding Stationery, Fancy Writing Pased Fasteries, Ornamental Shelf Paper, Transe and Fasteries, Ornamental Shelf Paper, Transe and Fasteries, Ornamental Shelf Paper, Transe

BOOKS.

There is nothing more acceptable for a Present to a Lady or Gentleman than a good SILK UM-BRELLA.

### **WILSON BROS.**

113 & 115 State-st...

Offer over 250 Silk Umbrellas. comprising a complete line of Natural Wood, Ivory, and other choice Novelties in Handles. Also a large line of "Columbia" fast Black GING-HAMS and ALPACAS. This stock is the largest shown in Chicago, and offered at

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Mathushek **PIANOS** 

Are carrying the Musical Public by storm. Admitted by all to be the most deservedly popular Pianos of the day. An elegant stock of Uprights and Squares for the Holiday Trade, now on exhibition.

188 & 190 State-st.

AUCTION SALES. We call your especial attention to

the following LARGE SALE

BOOTS & SHOES

On Jan. 7, at 10 o'clock a. m., 130 and 132 Wabash-av.,

ENTIRE STOCK of MILTON M. SANDERS Tholesale Dealer and Jobber in Boots and Shoes, also rith Office and Store Fixtures. Mr. Sanders is retiring ermanently from business for the express purpose of

2,000 CASES t wall amorted and seasonable goods will be closed out this said. All these goods were made from leather ought before the recent rise in prices of stock, and, as e expect the prices to be realized will be a great rinkage from the original cest, it is plain that buyers ill have an opportunity very seldom if ever offered. Catalogues and goods ready for inspection Monday, in. 5, and it is for your interest is attend. Respectfully, GEO. P. GORE & CO.. Auct's.

Kelley's Old Stand. 88 Madison-st. (Tribune Building), ZOK & SNYDERS AMERICAN

DENTISTRY. DR. DAY, 133 Madison-st.

\$10.00 WANTED. WANTED

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STATE AND MONROE-STS., CHICAGO,

General Agents for the Northwest.

Steinways' Matchless Pianos. Fischer Upright Pianes. Lyon & Healy Pianos. The Unequaled Burdett Organs. Upright Piano Covers, new styles. Broadcloth Square Piano Covers. Large Variety of Piano Stools. Elegant Music Stands, or Canterburys. Music Folios and Music Rolls. Richly-Bound Music Books. Musical Toys for Children. Illustrated Music Books for the Young. Musical Boxes, 1 to 12 Airs.

Instruments for Presentation Made to Order.

During the Holidays our Wholesale Department, containing OVER A QUARTER OF A MILLION DOLLARS' WORTH OF MUSICAL GOODS, will be thrown open for the accommodation of retail buyers. LYON & HEALY.

STATE & MONROE-STS.

### CASH!

A Rosewood Plane for \$165 A Rosewood Plane for \$175 A Rosewood Piano for \$185 A Rosewood Plane for \$200 A Rosewood Piano for \$225 A Rosewood Piano for \$250

A Rosewood Plane for \$825 A Rosewood Piano for \$500 The above Upright and Square Pianos are on exhibition and sale TO-DAY at our Warerooms, and are worth double the money.

They are new, and are warranted to give perfect satisfaction.

We are selling FIRST-CLASS Church and Parlor ORGANS at half price.

The such chance as this for the purchase of RELIABLE Instruments has ever

We are receiving no new shipments from the East, and those buyers who call first have the selection of our stook.

EF Pianos Moved, Tuned, and Repaired.

A. REED & SON'S TEMPLE OF MUSIC. 191 & 193 State-st.

BEHOVAL. REMOVAL E. E. BROMILOW.

mporter & Wholesale Dealer in Salt Fish Wither to announce to the trade that he has removed 06 & 968 SOUTH WATER-ST. 

STOCKHOLDERS MHETINGS. STOCKHOLDERS' MEETING.

An examination into the merits of our Engine cannot fail to convince the investigator of our pre-eminence in this branch of mechanism.

We are EXCLUSIVELY engaged in the Elevator business.

J. W. REEDY,

cago before the FLOOD.

DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, Etc.

# FINE JEWELERS AND IMPORTERS.

MONDS, SILVER WARE, WATCHES, &c.

# **FOREIGN**

the largest stock in the city. first-class goods.

### REEDY IMPROVED

Hydranlic Engine

WANTED--- A Scenic Artist whose frenzied eye can picture a chaotic mass. On a future occasion this publishing house will produce Chi-

No use for female canvassers,

# 105 State-st.,

Have an elegant assortment of choice, fine goods for the city trade -ARTISTIC JEWELRY, DIA-

### FINE CLOCKS,

Which we import direct, and have We can please all who want

We cordially invite every lady and gentleman in Chicago to call and see the display we now make for Holidays, feeling assured that all who do will acknowledge our claim to the largest stock of rare Diamonds and Precious Stones, the newest and most novel pieces of Jewelry, the most unique designs in cases of our unequaled stock of Watches, together with the richest and one of the largest direct imported stocks of French Clocks, Bronzes, etc., ever seen in the West, We cordially invite every lady

YOU ARE WELCOME

An examination into the merits

Manager and Proprietor. FACTORIES, Illinois-st., Chicago. Canai-st., New York.

### crowd our capacity, and the demand is simply astounding. Hundreds of

Our orders for

Tolu, Rock and

Rve continue to

points of the country and orders by mail, or ders by telegraph, orders by telephone still

As a medicinal beverage for Coughs, Colds, Consumption, and Diseases of the Bronchial Tubes, Throat, and Lungs, it

stands unequaled. Sold by all Wholesale Druggists and Dealers throughout the country,

111 MADISON-ST.

WEARE

any of the following goods:

RYE WHISKIES.

GUCKENHEIMER, GOLDEN WEDDING, WESTMORELAND,

All Goods Warranted Pure.

We have the largest stock of the finest and choicest grades of goods

mported, and are selling more for less money than any house in the trade

A CHRISTMAS BOX

FOR THE HOLIDAY TRADE!

SEACH BOX CONTAINS

2 Bottles of Old Port Wine, 2 Bottles Sherry, 2 Bottles Holland

Gin, 2 Bottles Whisky, 2 Bottles Champagne, and 2 Bottles of Our Celebrated Tolu, Rock and Rye.

OR WE WILL GIVE

LOW PRICE OF \$10 PER CASE OR DOZEN

FOR HOLIDAY SMOKING

CIGARS.

We have the NEW CROP of 1879 Tobacco, of our own importation, embrace the following well-known brands—ESCEPCION, MAJAGUA, FLOR DE CUIROMEO AND JULIET, VILLAR y VILLAR

DOMECQ SHERRY.

OLD CROW.

W. S. STONE.

KENTUCKY CLUB.

**BOND & LILLARD.** 

**CALIFORNIA BRANDY** 

AND WINES.

Brandies, and Havana Cigars.

MONARCH.

McBRAYER.

HOLLAND GIN.

O. F. C. TAYLOR.

SHAWHAN & ATKINS,

CROWN PORT.

### all of whom are striving to get in their orders first to fill the TMMENSE DEMAND

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS And fraudulent imitations by unprincipled men and dealers. Each bottle of TOLU, ROOK AND RYE has the analysis of Prof. Mariner, Chemist and Assayer, of Chicago, on the back label over his own signature, without which roughly and Assayer, of Chicago,

LAWRENCE & MARTIN, Sole Agents for the United States and Canadas, 111 MADISON-ST., CHICAGO.

Odd and Pretty Novelties in

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NEW ALBUM OF MUSIC. FOR 1880. \$1.00. 58 Pieces of New and Brilliant Piano-forts usic. Vocal and Instrumental, selected ith great care, bound in strong, solid blad-es. Bend all orders to W. W. KIMBALL, Chicago, Ill.

SPECTACLES.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

### Native Wine and 170 Madison-st.

Twenty years ago the problem had been solved to WINE GHAPES could be grown in AMERICA, and WINE COMPANY formed. Ten years later much pagress had been made, with varied success. A success of ar that Wines of RAHE M ERIT had been produce but a failure to have the people appreciate their Ric. and FRUITY productions. But how changed is all to day. Yesterday, and and gloomy: to-day, joyous an happy. Hear the vine-dresser as he prunes his vine yard sing gleefully:

BRANDIES.

DR. ZIMMERMAN'S ROCK AND RYE

Steuben County Wine Co.

FIRE SETS, PENDERS, Etc. HOLIDAY PRESENTS.

Brass Fire Sets, Coal Hods, Fenders, Fire Screens,

### PRICE FIVE CENTS

WASHINGTON.

Efforts of Gregg and Golsen to Secure Pardons.

Their Friends Appear to Be Working for Them En-Have on hand all the leading brands of Sour ergetically. Mash and Rye Whiskies, Imported Wines,

But It Is Certain They Will Not Secure Executive Clemency.

Also retailing at \$1.00 per bottle, or \$10 dozen, Kellogg Produces New Testimony Showing Up Spofford's Political Trickery.

> Still It Is Thought His Chances Will Not Be Benefited.

Aldrich's Bill Undergoing Modifications at the Treasury Department.

Congress Adjourned Over Yesterday Until the 6th of

Policy, And Nothing Accomplished in the Way

Its Sessions Thus Far Characterized by

the Democratic Obstructive

List of Changes Proposed by the Eouse Committee on Eules.

vigor. This has been especially not the arrival of Western Congressme sympathies appeals have been made. In the Gregg case, a formal petition has been nied at the White House for the pardon. The Executive record at the White House shows that this ers of his application for pa father has been particularly ear said to be a man who stands high are known, the statement can be made, at least upon semi-adicial authority, that the application of Gregg for pardon will be denied. The Presiof Gregg for pardon will be denied. The President seems geluctant to use the pardoning power so much for Chicago criminals as he has done, and there is even a growing disinclination on the part of Congressmen to interfers with the processes of the courts or to attempt to modify the judicial penalties by the use of Congressional information.

IN THE GOLSEN CASE, also, the most persistent efforts have been lately made to secure a pardon, and it has even been rumored here that the efforts were successful, at least to the extent of instructing the Districtat least to the extent of instructing the Diatrict-Attorney to give Golsen the advantage of any technicalities which the law might allow for a reopening of his case. State's-Attorney Mills, of Chicago, even, is said to have become interested in Golsen's case, out of very great pity for his suffering family, and is reported to have intimated that he might be willing, if necessary, to recommend his pardon. Appeals have been made to Congressmen here, by letter and by telegraph, but as yet no action has been taken. The Attorney-General said to-night that no new instructions have been issued to the District-Attorney in Golsen's case, and of course it would be a very irregular proceeding for instructions to be sent to the District-Attorney through any other channel. Certainly Attorney-General Devens said nothing had been done new in the case within two or three weeks.

three weeks.

The Postmaster-General, being inquired of as to the present status of the case, said he to the present status of the case, said he KNRW OF NO CHANGE.

although there have been great efforts made to a cure the pardons. No recommendation of pardon had been made by himself, nor had any encouragement been given by his Department, so far as he knew, to those seeking a pardon, and he did not think that the President would act in such a case without at least consulting the head of the Department of the embezzlement of whose funds the persons seeking pardon had been convicted.

of whose funds the persons seeking pardou had been convicted.

The President's secretary stated late to night that neither petition nor new instructions had been issued in the Golsen case, so far as he knew. The reports of Golsen's good fortune, therefore, are probably to be attributed to excess of zeal of some of his friends. Mr. Charies Reed, who was formerly Golsen's attorney, and who left to-night for Buffale, says that he has no longer any connection with the case, and is not informed at its condition. Mr. Reed declined to say anything as to Greek, but he evidently hopes that Gregg will be pardoued. Better suthority on this subject, however, than Reed, says that Gregg will not be pardoned.

There was a ramor on the street yesterday that United States District-Attorney Leake had received some instructions from Washington in the case of Golsen, and had also been directed to have Greeg brought in and sentenced. A reporter went to head juarters for information, and said to Gen. Leake:

"Will you allow me to copy the instructions you have received in Golsen's case?"

"No, I can't."

"Will you state the substance of them to me?"

"Why not?"
"Such things are confidential."
"Have you received any instruct

"I didn't say I had."

"Will it got there?"

KELLOGG --- SPOFFORD.

Manufaction of the Property of the Senate ections Committee to-day considered the offord-Kellogy case. There seemed to be a disposition on the part of some of the Demo-cratic members to send a sub-committee again to New Orleans, but the motion to this end was to New Orleans, but the motion to this end was deteated, one Democrat voting with the Republicans. Meanwhile, Gov. Kellogg is himself moving vigorously against Spofford, his contestant, and he proposes to ask the Committee to subpose further witnesses for the surpose of establishing the execution and defivery of two written contracts, made in evidence in the case, contracts being to the effect that such of Spofford would pay \$1,500 for pro-

witnesses who can prove the execution of contracts, the original, a which, unforcely for Spofford's case and the Democrats, Kellogg now has in his possession. This is rely new matter, it not having been known on the Republicans at the time of the meeting of the Sub-Committee in New Orleans. An attempt will be made to prove by the witnesses who are to be subpensed that Mr. Spofford on

PAID OR CAUSED TO BE PAID money to obtain affidavits of different persons to be used in this contest. Kellogy proposes that the Committee shall strike out all hearsay mony and ex-parte affidavits; also that the who testified, shall be stricker from the record, on the ground that after the direct examination he withdrew from the mittee room, and will not come back and ect himself to cross-examination; but, if er's testimony is to hand, Kellogg ask the summoning of two or witnesses to rebut Weber's testi-. If the ex-parte affidavits and hearsay evidence is stricken out, there only re-mains the testimony of three persons regarding the question of quorum and bribery. The wit-nesses that Kellogg asks are the members of e Legislature who are charged with not having licated in the matter of the bribery. Kellogg roposes to put these very men apon the stand. his, it is believed, will leave the case against

ections granting Kellogg's application to in-oducing rebuttal testimony will not, it is ought, after the expressed determination of il members of the Committee to vote for Kellogg. Ben Hill declares positively at Kellogg will be turned out before the end nost pronounced partisans on the Democratic ide, and Kellogg's fate, so far as the Committee s. concerned, is decided in advance. Whether here will be a sufficient number of Democrats to ose with Republicans against this outrage n the case comes up for final decision in the

> ALDRICH'S BILL. IT IS BRING REVISED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.-Mr. Aldric has been very busy, since his bill was referred to the Ways and Means Committee, in endeavoring to have some of the defects which have ne discovered in it corrected by way of amend-nt. To sid in this, it is said that one of the meany officials who has given the subject ul study has suggested the following oill has already been published in THE TRIB UNE: It is proposed, in the sixth line of Sec. 1, before the word "manifest," to insert the words "invoice or bill of lading," and which would see this part of it like the present law.

Second—It is suggested that the bill be needed so that the Collector should not be quired to forward the merchandise as is pro-

ed in the latter part of the same section. for this change is that the Collector ought not to be required to attend to duties of this sort, but that the importers should have their own agents to attend to the forwarding.

Third—The second section of the original Aldrich bill omits the requirements of the entry made by Sec. 2,990 of the present law. It is suggested that the requirements of the entry are necessary to the security of the rev-

Fourth-That in line seven of Sec. 2 the word 'manifest" should be stricken out and the word 'invoice" inserted. Fifth—That Sec. 3 should be amended so as to

require the importers or shippers to give bonds, it being held that the bonds of common carriers are lessificient to properly protect the Government. It is also recommended that Port Huron meet. It is also recommended that Port Huron and Evansville, which have been omitted, should be inserted.

NOTHING DONE.

A RECORD OF THE SESSION'S LEGISLATION.

Asserted Disputch to The Tribuna.

Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—Congress has djourned over the holidays until Jan. 6 of next ar, and, in doing so, has again filustrated the lly of holding any sessions in the month or cember. Speaker Randall, at the outset of a session, declared that the policy of a Democrate outset to the session, declared that the policy of the Democrats ought to be to pass the appropriation bills and go home in April or May, if possible; yet in the three weeks which have just ended the only considerable act of legislation has been the passage of the Peneson Appropriation bill, which could be passed at any time in an hour in either House of Congress, to which there is no objection, and which causes no debate. This bill, with three unimportant joint resolutions, which have received the, President's approval, constitute the practical work of the session. It was announced, too, at the beginning of the session that the policy of the Democracy was to be a policy of "silence." Gen. Gordon uttered the warning cry to his associates that they should put a padlock on their lips. Until yesterday this policy had to his associates that they should put a padlock on their lips. Until yesterday this policy had been observed, but Ben Hill, of Georgia, rebelled against the padlock policy advocated by his associates, and, with the aid of Voorhees, disturbed the peace and harmony which the Democracy had boped to preserve until the race for the Presidency should have formally begun.

THE POLICY OF SILENCE CARDOT SET STATES.

cannot be followed if the Democrats accomplish a small portion of the work upon which they have already entered at this session. Much as Speaker Randali and the representatives of other Democratic Presidential aspirains may insist that the Appropriation bills must be passed and the Democracy be hurried home before the people can really understand their purposes or fully know their spirit, it seems more than ever probable that the flood-gates of sectional oratory will be ruised after recess, and that it will be midsummer before they can be shut down again. ot be followed if the Democrats accomplish

But, if the Democracy has accomplished nothing at this session, it has proposed to do much, and that which it has proposed to do will have the effect, in part, to arouse sectional feeling, to intensify partisan bitterness, and to greatly add to the burdens of the taxpayers. The expenses incurred by the Democracy in investigations undertaken since they came 'into power are not far from \$500,000, which was a proposed waste of the people's proper. power are not tar from about to which was a necless waste of the people's money. Yet al-ready, at the berinning of this long easelob. the old apy system has been renewed, and investi-rations have been ordered which will cost many shousands of dollars for witnesses, traveling expenses, and printing.

ons have been introduced assing for the purpose of investigating some particular authlet not apposed to come within the purview of the prisidiction of a hundred or more standard and select committees already in existence.

Dec. 11 Mr. shelly introduced a resolution asking that a special committee of five be ap-pointed to investigate the causes of the recent

lar resolution into the Senate authorising a Senate committee of five members, and this was passed vesterday, and the Committee formed to-day as follows: Voorhees, Vance, Pendleton, Windom, and Biair.

Windom, and Biair.

On the 16th Mr. King introduced a resolution for the appointment of a special committee of eleven members to examine into the subject of an interoceanic ship-canal, which was passed yesterday, and to-day the Committee was formed as follows: king, of Louisiana; Singleton, of Illinois; Whitthorne, Martin, O. Turner, Nicholis, Hutchins, Page, Conger, Frye, and Haskell. and Haskell.

On the 18th Mr. Gibson introduced a bill providing for the appointment of an Interoceani Commission, to be appointed by the President,

which is covered by Mr. King's resolution

Dec. 18 a resolution by Mr. Buckner, authorizing the Committee on Backing and Curreday to continue the investigation of the affairs of the Receivership of the Ocean National Bank of New York, and that \$1,000, in addition to of New York, and that \$1,000, in addition to the sum appropriated at the last session, be set aside for that purpose, passed. On the same day a resolution authorizing the appointment of a special committee of three Senators and five Representatives, to examine into and re-port upon the present system of fees and sala-ries allowed to officers of the United States Courts with a set of the united States Courts, with a view to discovering abuses in the

Courts, with a view to discovering abuses in the same, was adopted.

On the 19th a resolution, introduced by Mr. Gibson, authorizing the Mississippi River Levees Committee to proceed to the mouth of that river, "for the purpose of acquiring a knowledge of its peculiar conditions and wants, and to gather information relative to the best methods for its improvement," was adopted, and the Committee will probably take the trip during the coming recess. This makes two committees to go South to look after water routes.

On the 19th a resolution, introduced by Mr.

LaTever, authorizing a special commistee of members, to be taken
PHOM THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE to take into consideration the promotion of ag-riculture and the best means of making the Department of Agriculture more efficient, the Committee to sit during recess, have a cierk, stenographer, and "other persons," at a cost of

\$3,000, was adopted.
Yesterday an attempt was made to authorize a sub-Committee of Foreign Affairs, to sit during recess, as such places as shall seem to the expedient, employ a stenographer, etc., for the purpose of inquiring as to the best means of promoting our foreign commerce, at a cost of \$2,500. An objection killed this proposition, but it will doubtiess come up and be passed

In the Senate, on the 18th inst., a current resolution was introduced by Mr. Johnston directing the Committees on Agriculture of the respective Houses to consider generally the subject of agriculture, and that they be armed for that purpose with full powers. This reso lution is pending at the present time. On the same day Senator Groome introduced a resolution authorizing the appointment of nine Sen ators to examine the subject of an interocean canal, but the House resolution will probably make its further consideration unbecessary. The joint resolution by Senator Hill for the pointed by the Secretary of the Interior, is still

VIOLATING THE LAW.

HOW IT IS DONE BY THE HOUSE. Washington, D. C., Dec. 19.—The House of Representatives, since the Democrats gained control of it, seems to have been guilty of at ter of expending the public money. The last occurred no later than yesterday, when the House passed a resolution to investigate "the system and workings of the Department of Agriculture." Part of this resolution reads as fol-

lows:
And, in order to defray the expenses of said investigation, the Clerk of the House is directed to pay to the Sergeant-at-Arms of the House, out of the Contingset Fund of the House, the sum of 33,000, whose receipt shall be a good and sufficient voucher to the Clerk in the settlement of his account. The Sergeant-at-Arms shall make report to the House, in detail, of the manner in waich said sum has been expended, accompanied by vouchers, which report, when examined and approved by the Gommittee of Accounts, shall be deemed a sufficient settlement of his account; and any unexpended balance in his hands shall be paid by him into the Treasury to the credit of the fund from which it is paid.

THE GLERK OF THE HOUSE

THE GLERK OF THE HOUSE is the custodian and disbursing officer of the Contingent Fund of the House, and is required by Sec. 58 of the Revised Statutes to give a bond of \$20,000, to be approved by the First Controller of the Treasury, for the "faithful application and disbursement of such por tions of the Contingent Fund of the House as come into his hands." Sec. 60 of the Re-vised Statutes requires the Clerk to report detailed statement, by items, of the manner in which the Contingent Fund has been expanded. The Clerk is required by law to send his ac-counts to the Treasury for audit, and he cannot be legally discharged from his responsibility as custodian and disbursing officer until his accounts have been closed by the accounting officers of the Department. The House, by a simple resolution of its own, has thus

UNDERTAKEN TO NULLIFY two sections of the Revised Statutes. It did the same thing twice in the Fortieth Congress. One case was where the sum of \$3,000 was turned over to Representative Bpringer, and has receipt for it taken. No-body but Mr. Springer knows how he spent the money. The other case was where the House ordered its Clerk to turn over to the Sergeant-at-Arms \$10,000 on the order of Mr. Knott, Chairman of the Committee on the Judiciary. Both these instances, like that of yesterday, seem to be plain, palpable violations of the law, and the Treasury officials are fully awar of it, but they are powerless in the materials. aware of it, but they are powerless in the matter, for the Cierk shields himself behind the action of the House.

DEMOCRATIC DELAY.

THE FAILURE TO MEET THE MARSHALS' NEEDS. Apecial Dispatch to The Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The third week of the session is ended, and Congress has ad-journed until Jan. 6. As yet the House of Representatives has made no motion to appropriate the money for the pay of United States Marshals. On the first or second day of this session is was eald by Democrats on the floor of the House that this Deficiency Appropriation bill would be promptly brought forward and passed. The Republicans accepted this assurance, but, as might have been foreseen, the ance, but, as might have been foreseen, the promise has not been kept. In the mean-time four of the General Appropriation bills have been perfected and reported by the Appropriation Committee, and three of them, which appropriate altogether over \$80,000,000, have passed the House, and one the Senate. The Marshal Deficiency bill amounts to only \$200,000 to be avera and to only \$600,000 to be sure, and

THE MARSHALS AND THEIR DEPUTIES. many of whom can ill afford it, have themselves been compelled to bear expenses which the Government is bound to pay. The amount of arrearages due Marshals and Deputies is now about \$300,000, for they have received nothing since the lst of last July. Not one cent of the \$30,000,000 above mentioned as already appropriated can be exspecial Diseases to The Tribuna.

Not one cent of the \$30,000,000 above mentioned as already appropriated can be expended before the 1st of next July, while every dollar or the \$600,000 for Marshals will be required before that date, and half of the sum is already overdue. There has been no occasion to use any money to pay Election Marshals during the current year, and there will be none before that present session a number of resolu-

might otherwise plead to be a political neces-sity, and there appears to be an way is which to justify their course.

THE MARSHES. PROPOSED IMPROVEMENTS.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The following

To the Senate and House of Representatives; I have the honor to transmit herewith a draft of the nill submitted by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columns, entitled "A will to provide for the reclamation of marshes in the barbors of the Chiles of Washington and Georgetown, and fee other purposes," together with the accompanying letter of the President of the Board reing letter of the Freedom v. the ting its transmission to Congress. is bill embraces a plan for the reclamation of marshes of the Peromac River and its Eastern within the limits of the City of Washington within the City of Washington within the limits of the City of Washington within t

Branch within the limits of the City of Washington, and is carefully framed with a view to economy in the prosecution of the work. The stantion of Congress is again invited to the urgest need of legislation for this important public work, which has been so long delayed. The improvement contemplated is essential to the health of knose who reside, whether permanently or temporarily, at the Capital, to the safe and convenient manigation of the waters in its vicinity for vessels employed in the service of the Government, and for the purposes of commerce. It is a message of employed to the service of the Gevernment, and for the purposes of commerce. It is a measure of mere than local benefit. The Capital of the Nation should be relieved from every disadvantage which it is practicable to remove, and should nossess every attraction with which it can be invested by the intelligent and fostering care of those who are intrusted with its immediate supervision. The beople of the equatry will sustain and approve the efforts of their representatives in the discharge of this responsibility.

R. B. Hayrs.

HOUSE RULES.

PROPOSED CRANGES.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The principal changes made by the Committee on Revision of the Rules of the House are as follows: The Committee abolish the present system of the call of committees, which gives each committee two morning hours in which to dispose of its business, and in lieu thereof propose that all reports of committees submitted in the mornng hour be referred to the calendar without

Precedence is given to bills in Committee of Utilos, for raising revenue, and general appropriation bills; then other business on its edlendar to disposed of in order, subject to the decision of the House when objection is made to the consideration of a bill. A NEW CALENDAR

is created called the House Calendar, to which are referred all public bills not appropriating No change is made in regard to the private

calendar, except that the "objection" and "consideration" days are wiped out, all bills being considered in their regular order.

The right to report at any time, conferred npon the Committees on Banking and Currency, and Coinage, Weights, and Measures at the last session, is revoked, and they are called as other

Committees.

Only the Committees on Elections, Appropriations, Printing, Accounts, and Enrolle

possess the right to report at any time.

THE ONLY IMPORTANT CHANGE

made with respect to the powers and duties of committees is to take from the Committee on Commerce the River and Harbor bill, after it is matured, and refer it to the Committee on Appropriations for revision as to the amounts to be appropriated for specific purposes.

The Commerce Committee, for some years past, without authority or rule, have reported annually the River and Harbor bill to the House, although it is not one of the general appropriation bills. This codification, if adopted, will make it hereafter one of the general appropriation bills.

tion bills.

The power of the minority to illibuster is not restricted in the least, but, on the contrary, is enlarged by the addition of a motion "to take a recess," which motion is made in order

at any time.

The rule relating to the previous question has been changed so as to permit it to be ordered on a section of a bill, an amendment, or an on a section of a bill.

The rule requiring a member to vote remains substantially intact, the Committee being unable to agree upon any proposition compaling rs to vote.
THE MOTION TO BECONSIDER.

The rules relating to calls of the roll have een changed so as to provide for a second call f absentees, after which no member will be al-need to vote.

owed to vote.

Another new feature has been added requirng all propositions submitted to the House to
be referred to a standing or a select committee.
The order of call of committees is also changed, preference being given to committees having ex-clusively public business to report.

The call of States on Monday for bills for ref-erence has also been changed. At present it commences with Maine, while in the revision it is made alfabetically, commencing with Als-

hama.

Numerous changes of detail have also been made, which possess little general interest, relating as they do to the running machinery of the House. the House.

There are now 166 rules, and this names has been reduced in the revision to forty-five. About thirty have been dropped entirely as obsolete or unaccessary, and the remainder are grouped and consolidated under the proper heads. It is the purpose of the Committee to press consideration of this report upon the reassembling of Congress after the holidays, and to urge immediate action upon it in the House.

NOTES AND NEWS. THE TORKTOWN MONUMENT.

tion upon it in the House.

Committee on the Library has under considera-tion memorials for aid in the construction of monuments at Yorktown and at Bennington. As the Continental Congress voted that a monpromise thus made will doubtless be fulfilled, and it will be mangurated with great pom pon the one hundredth anniversary of the surrepder, when the French Government will be lovited to send a man-of-war and a battalion of troops to

participate, Secretary Thompson will return here before New-Year's Day, and make a selection of four from the forty-one applicants for appointment as Assistant Paymesters in the Navy who passed satisfactory examinations. There were thirty-eight other applicants whose examination was THE MORMON QUESTION.

There is a very determined opposition here to the reappointment of Enory as Governor of Utah, his commission being about to expire. This opposition proceeds from the radical anti-Mormon element, which proposes to wage such vigorous war this winter against polygamy The following statement is made by those who have been canvassing the prospects of Emory's reappointment: "The Administration, after taking its decided stand against polygamy, determining to execute the laws with vigor which make it a crime, has ascertained that the Governor of Utah has virtually been acting for a long time in the interest of the Mormons. It appears that, after the defects were found in the law of 1862, Gentile Grand Juries in Utah began to indict Mormons Grand Juries in Utah began to indict Mormons with more than one wife under a Territorial law which punished seduction, adultery, and kindred crimes. When this began the Mormon Legislature repealed all ".ese laws, and the Governor approved the reneal. Subsequently, when an attempt was made in Congress to abrogate the Territorial Election laws by which the Mormons held complete control of the whole machinery of the elections, Gov. Emory came to Washington and represented that a new Election law was before the Legislature which corrected all that was complained of in the first law. This stopped action in Washington, and the bill of the Mormon Legislature passed on the last day of the session. The fact that it still continued all power over elections in the hands of the Mormons was pointed out by the press and by prominent citizens, but, is spite of all Gentile influence, Gov. Emory signed the bill."

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—By direction of the Secretary of War the following extract from an opinion of the Attorney-General of the United States is published for the information of all concerned:

"" In my opinion a post-trader at Fort Cnater in the Indian country has no right to maintain a traffic in goods with Indians unless he be

when needed for the accommodation of emistrants, freighters, and other citizens. I know of no authority which permits the military authorities to allow a trader at such establishments with the Indians."

Out Postmastership, made vacant by the death of Judge Edmunds, was discussed, and the names of a large number of applicants for the nince were mentioned. Among those appearing to be most prominently considered was Mr. Lewis Clephane, who held the position during the War; acting Postmaster Tullereck, Mr. Stickney, and Detective McDevitt. No conclusion was reached. No other business of public interest was transacted.

The Bill reported in the House to-day by Mr. McKenna, from the Committee on Commerce, and known as the Reagan bill, was adopted by the Committee as a substitute for the original bill introduced in the flouse Jan. In 1878. The changes made from the original bill are tew, and for the most part of small importance. The most important amendment proposed is the Extension of liability to reseats navigating rivers and inland waters, as well as on the high seas, for accident resulting from the shipment of dangerous articles. seas, for accident resulting from the sh of dangerous articles. THE INGALLS THE BORANS.

The Senate Committee inquiring into the Ingalis case has, at the request of the Wastern Union Telegraph Company, given it until the holiday receas to decide whether it will or not produce the telegrams asked for.

OBTUARY.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—George Savage, the well-known temperance advocate, is dead.

THE RECORD.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—After the readng of the journal Mr. Thurman said that there was evidently no quorum present, and no prob ability that one would be obtained, and moved to adjourn, but withdrew his motion temporari ly to permit the transaction of some unimpor-tant business. This done, the Vice-President appointed Messrs. Voorhees, Vance, Pendleton, Windom, and Blair a committee to investigate the causes of the negro emigration from South-ern to Northern States, and the Senate ad-iourned.

Mr. Blackburn, from the Committee on Rules, submitted a unanimous report on the revision of the rules. The consideration of the report is made the special order for the 6th of January, and from day to day thereafter to the exclusion

made the special order for the 6th of January, and from day to day thereafter to the exclusion of every other order.

The Speaker appointed the Committee on the Interoceanic Canai: King (Chairman), Singleton, Whitthorne, Martin, O. Turner, Nichola, Hutchins, Page, Conger, Free, and Haskell.

The Speaker also appointed the following Committee on the Yorktown Celebration: Messrs. Goods, Hall, Loring, Aldrich, Hawley, Muller, Brigham, Dick, Martin, Talbot, Davis (N. C.), Richardson (S. C.), and Persona.

The Speaker made the following committee spootstments: Hutchings, Committees on Education and Labor and Expenditures in the Treasury Department, in place of Morrison, resigned; Berry, Committees on Public Lands and Miners and Mining; Davis (Cal.), Committees on Coinage and Expenditures in the Navy Department, in place of Neal (Onio); Pacheco, Committees on Private Land Claims and Public Expenditures; Thompson (Ia.), Committees on Mines and Mining and Enrolled Bills; Page, Committee on Education and Labor and Expenditures in the Department of Justice; Dunn, Committee on Public Lands, in place of Steele; Steele, Committee on Conting the Electoral Vote, in place of Dunn; Belford, Committee on Mines and Mining.

Mr. Acklen asked leave to offer a resolution for the appointment of Micaragua. Objected to.

Mr. Kenna, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill known as the "Steamboat bill," which was made the appellator for the second Tuesday in February.

The House then adjourned to the 6th of January.

THE INDIANS.

THE INDIAN TERRITORY. Special Dispath to The Tribuna. Sr. Louis, Dec. 19.-Col. William P. Adair.

the Assistant Principal Chief of the Cherokee Nation of Indiaes, who is at the Planters' House, in charge of a delegation en route to Washington City, makes some very interes statements relative to the pending bill provid-ing for placing the Nationa under a United States Territorial Government. He says he and his brethren are instructed by the Tolequah Council to oppose any change of Government, and to demand of the United States nearly \$4,-000,000 due the Cherokees for lands in the Indian Territory west of Arkansas. They are also instructed to demand that all intruders be expelled from the Nation, and he says they number many thousands. He says not ten people in the Na-tion favor a change of government, as they are in better condition than the people of adjoining States, having 100 common schools, three High son's drought makes it necessary for them to ask the Government for a loan to enable them to purchase breadstuffs this winter. There has been but one murder in the Nation this year, and the murderer was hanged. He said he shuddered when he thought of the consequences which a forced change of Government would entail. Such a Government would have to be enforced by the army, and he very much doubted whether the army is strong enough to do it. All the Indian nations will unite as a man to oppose it, and he is certain that they would muster from 12,000 to 15,000 of as fine soldiers as ever fired a gun, most of them having served in the last Civil War. If the bill passes it will be a terrible thing not only for the Indians but for the border people. He declines to state whether the Indians are already making preparations for resistance, but says the Cherokees have 5,000 men residy, the Creeks 5,000, the Seminoles 1,500, while the Wyandottes, Senecas, Sacs and Foxes, Modocs, Nez Perces, and Pawnees have 2,000. He says the Cheyennes, Kiowas, Aranahoes, and Apaches could hardly be controlled in case of civil war, and that the bill will be an absolute cruelty to all white men on the frontier. the murderer was hanged. He said he shuddered

WAITING FOR THE UTES. DENVER, Col., Dec. 19.—A special to the Tribune from Los rines dated the 18th says the Commission, now consisting of Gen. Hatch and Lieut. Valois, is patiently awaiting the arrival of the prisoners. Nothing has been heard from Ouray since his departure for the camp of the White River Utes on the 15th inst. He left confident of his ability to secure the prisoners and return to the Agency by the Mst. Inst. There is a strong war feeling existing among both the Uncompagne and White River Utes. which may yet present the surrender of the par

The reported conversation between a New The reported conversation between a New York World reporter and Gen. McCook, of Gen. Sherman's staff, in which he says that if he had been there he would have taken the Indians prisoners without waiting any longer, is decidedly amusing, when the situation of affairs at the time alluded to is taken into consideration. A duestion arises which perhaps the distinguished officer can answer: There are seventeen white men, Commission and escort, in a log building, with twenty-five armed Indians, and the building surrounded by over 200 more. By what military agrategem would Get. McCook have surrounded the Indians and taken twelve of their number prisoners?

A ROUGH EXPERIENCE.

AUBORA, Ill., Dec. 19.—It is reported that business-man and Sanday-school Superintende of Aurora was terribly beaten a few days six at a little town on the Chicago & lows Bond, by the keeper of a restaurant, who conceived that his marital domain had been infringed upon. The gentleman's facial injuries, from whatever cause, are quite severe, both orbs being highly discolored and his face bedly bruned, so that he is hardly recognizable by his friends. While the injuries have been attributed to a collision with a section of a railroad track, the train-boys of the road do not give the same accidental origin.

MATRIMONIAL

Abserted Disautet to The Tribusa.

RECHEOWE, Ill., Dec. 18.—Dr. Ceel W. Cox.

formerly of this town, now a resident of
Hatavia, was united in marriage yesterday to
Miss M. Evelyn Cooley, of this place, by the
Rev. F. J. Doudsas, of the Congregational
Churchi. After at elegant wedding-breakfast
the bride and groum departed for their new
home at Seasois.

FOREIGN.

Little Change Reported in the Situation in Afghan. AGSETTAistan.

Reinforcements Pushing Forward to the Relief of Gen. Roberts.

Fears that the Beleaguered Invaders May Be Conquered by Famine.

The Days of the Reigning Ministry in France Believed to Be Num-

bered. Public Gatherings Interdicted by Decree in the Spanish

Capital.

several Arrests Made for the Utterance of Seditions Cries.

The Pamine in Silesia Intensified by Typhoid Fever.

> AFGHANISTAN. GEN. GOUGH'S COMMAND.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 19.—Gen. Gough left Jag-dalak on the 17th inst. for Cabul. Col. Norman, with detachments from two native in-fantry regiments, some Highlanders and sap-pers, and two guns, left Jellalabed to co-operate with Gen. Gough's command, who, up to yesterday, had encountered no serious oppos

ROBERTS' POSITION.

A dispatch from Gen. Roberts, dated Dec. 14, says he is strongly intrenched at Shirpur, and able to hold his own.

A telegram from the British Commissioned at Peshawur reports the Afreedis and Shin waris quiet, with every hope of their remain A telegram from Gandamuk says: The Mohmounds and Afreedis are still quiet, despite the efforts of emissaries from Cabul. Gen. Gough's advance from Jagdalak has been delayed by the searcity of supplies. Convoys will be dispatched daily from Gandamuk. Telegraphic communication is still open to Peizerau.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—After the Cabinet council to-day the authorities of the War Office held a meeting lasting several bours, for the purpose of considering the advisability of sending reinforcements to Afghanistan.

HURRYING PORVARD.

HURRYING FORWARD.

LONDON, Dec. 12.—A telegram from Calcutta says: Dispatches from the seat of war in Afghanistan, by way of Peeskawur and Simla, state that Gen. Gough left Gundamuk on Wednesday morning at the head of a flying column to the relief of Gen. Roberts' forces, now in camp in the cantonments of Shirpur, and that Maj.-Gen. Morman is reported to have left Jellalabad simultaneously to co-operate with Gough. A detachment under Gen. Acton left Jellalabad on Thursday, and succeeded in communicating with Gough's division on the same day.

No serious opposition is said to have been encountered between Ferzeran and Jugdulluck, the latter point being about halfway between Jellalabad and Cabul.

The telegraph lines are still in working order to Perzeran, although interrupted elsewhere.

The opinion is freely expressed here that the difficulties in the way of the relieving army at Cabul are already very much more serious than are indicated by the official dispatches, and that

It is asserted that the stories of the readiness of villagers around Cabul to bring in supplies to camp are exaggerated, as the disaffection against England extends to them as well as to the more warlike people of the mountains and passes.

The evidence already discovered of the complicity of Russia in the British disasters of Alghanistan is alleged to be sufficient to justify the expectation that all possible encouragement and assistance from the same source is being rendered, and will be rendered, to the Afghan forces both in the way of supplies and of suggestions as to maneuvres.

It is not doubted that the relief columns now advancing through Khiber Pass will meet opposition from Mohammed Jan, who is known to have a considerable force between them and Cabul on the Jellsiabad road.

Well informed British residents assert their belief that if the forces in Shirpur are not defeated by assault they will be compelled to surrender by famine before winter is over. The excitement over the situation is not allayed by soothing dispatches filtered through official channels.

or soothing dispatched in consequence of the exceptionally beary loss of superior officers in Afghan, the Indian Government has asked the Home Government for volunteers, more especially for staff officers. Preference will be given to young and smart

GERMANY.

PRTITION RESECTED. BERUIN, Dec. 19.—The local authorities Elbing, Eastern Prussis, have petitioned the Landtag against interdiction by Herr Von Puttkammer, Minister of Education and Ecclesiastical Affairs, of the new school at Elbing, for purely seenlar education. The Committee of the Landsag to which the petition was referred advised the Chamber to pass to the order of the day; in other words, to reject the petition. This proposition was carried yesterday by a vote of 245 to 147, the majority rentertary by a vote of 255 to 1st, the majority consisting of Conservatives, Clericals, and Poles, and the minority of Liberals, Progressists, and Free Conservatives. Ex-Ministers Falk and Hobreahl voted with the minority. Some think the rejection of the petition is further evidence of the Government's inclination to mitigate the severity of the May laws in the view of bringing about a modus vivends with the Vatican.

PANINE IN SILESIA.

BERLIN, Dec. 19.—10 the Lower House of the Prissian Diet to-day, Herr Bitter, Minister of Finance, acknowledged that the distress caused by the famine in Upper Silesia during the past month had increased, and was intensified by typhoid-faver.

After the holiday recess he and the Government intended to demand a vote of credit for relief-works, and the distribution of provisions. It was the duty of the Government, he said, not only to relieve the distress, but to prevent its recurrence by improving the communications.

THE FAMINE-THERATENED DISTRICE. THE PAMINE-THREATENED DISTRICT.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Berlin dispatch says the famine-threatened territory of Silesia forms that part of the province wedged in between Austria and Russia, comprising the Districts of Ratibor, Kosel, Rybrik, and Pless, with a part of Gielwitz and Bubliolts, covering an area of inhety-seven German square miles, and inhabited by 400,000 persons, of which \$5,000 are destitute. FRANCE.

Paris, Dec. 19.—The Chamber of Dep carried a motion providing for a Select Com-mittee to inquire into the methods of disciplinary punishment practiced in New Cale-donia.

o raise funds for the sufferers by the recent loods in Murcia, Spain, proved a great suc-SUSTERRANHAN WIRES.

Cochery has asked the Chamber of Deputies to vote 8,000,000 francs for subterranean wires between the principal telegraphic centres to prevent the recurrence of such a suspension of prevent the recurrence of such a suspension of commerce as happened a few days ago.

A wordt compliant averse.

In the vote by which the Chamber of Deputies adopted the smendments in the budget reducing the episcopal salaries, which amendments the Senate had rejected, the question of privilege was not ressed, and a conflict with the Senate was thus averted.

THE DEAD-LOCK.

Pants, Dec. 10.—The Senate has resolved to refer the budget to the Finance Committee in view of the Getermination of the Chamber of Deputies to adhere to its former decisions regarding the elimination or reduction of various items in the estimates.

PARIS, Dec. 12.—The semi-official note of the Debuts says the Ministry will resign immediately after the close of the present session of the Chambers. The same dispetch says if De Freycenet is commissioned to form a new Cabinet there is every ground for hoping that he will succeed in forming an administration imbued with every governmental spirit, and able, by relying on the majority of the left, to solve the pending questions.

the pending questions.

PHILIPART.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Paris departed says Phillipart, since his disappearance from that; city, has been in Roumania angolating for a commission to construct the railway and telegraph lines in Roumania and Roumelia. This negotiation has now been concluded. When he returns to France Phillipart will proceed to establish a "Cradit Foncier of Roumania."

GUU SPAIN.

THE LATEST SENSATION.

MADRID, Dos. 12—Much sensation has been caused by the refusal of Premier Canovas del Castillo to allow the military and their bands or the authorities to there in the manifestation prepared by the Murcian Relief Committee in teatimopy of the castilude of Spain to France for sid seat to the unflarate by recent floods. The intention of the Committee was to serenade the Franch Epvoy and present an address. The spanish flinister of Foreign Affairs called on the Envoy to explain to him that the refusal of the French Epvoy and present an address. The Spanish Minister of Foreira Affairs called on the Envoy to explain to him that the refusal of the Fremier was in order to avoid political disturbances in the present excited state of public oninion, owing to the abstention of a portion of the members of the Chamber of Benuties from taking their seats. Premier Canoras del Castillo, he said, feared a repetition on this occasion of the Republican demonstrations at Barcelona and Valladolid at the serenides of the French Consuls.

AUSTRIA.

THE AUSTRIAN EMPEROR'S SPEECH.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—A Vienus correspondent, commenting on the speech of the Emperor in reply to the address from the delegations yesterday, wherein he said that his relatious with foreign Powers were more friendly, and that his close understanding with the German Empire offered a strengthened guarantee that the unioffered a strengthened guarantee that the universal tranquility which insures neaccful labor its full development will be established, says: "The emphasis the Emperor laid on the intimate understanding with Germany, as an additional guarantee of pascs, cannot but contribute to correct any misapprehensions which might still exist as to the rest character of that

THE ARMY DILL The Compromise Conference Committee, lected by both Houses of the Reichsrath yesterday, has decided, with only one dissentient rote, to propose the adoption of Clause 2 of the Army bill. This clause is the one which has been rejected by the Chamber of Deputies, and which fixes the period of the operation of the bill at ten years.

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, Dec. 19.—John Evan Hodgson, printer, and Henry Hugn Armstead, sculptor, have been elected Royal Academicians.

PENSIONS GRANTED.

The Government has granted pensions of \$500 annually to the widow, and \$100 to the mother, of Sir Louis Cavagnari, murdered at Cabul.

MANUFACTORS OF DIAMONDS. LONDON, Uec. 19.—A gentleman connected with the chemical works has informed the Glasgow Philosophical Society that after experiments slope 1800 he has succeeded in chaining crystallized forms of carbon which Profs. Tyndall and Smyth and Mr. Maskelyne, of the British Museum, de not donot are diamonds. The evidence already discovered of the com-

LONDON. Dec. 19.—A Dublin dispatch reports that the Bishop of Cleveland, O., nas forwarded to the Bishop of Ross a draft for \$1,000, being part of the collection raised in Cleveland for the poor of Ireland.

St. Petersburg, Dec. 19.—Intelligence has been received from Nieff that twenty-six peasants have been tried for forcibly occupying land not belonging to them, fourteen of whom were sentenced to ten years' imprisonment at hard labor, four to four years, and the rest to various

concession to Poland.

London, Dec. 19.—A St. Petersburg correspondest hears from a good source that it has been decided to grant authority to the Munici-pal Governments in all the chief towns of Polund the privilege of using the Polish language in the sittings of their Conneil siter Jan. 1 EGYPT--ABYSSINIA.

Vienna, Dec. 19.—A correspondent of the fremdenbiati at Alexandria says Gordon Pashs will shortly return to the Island of Nassus, Abyssicis, to couler with the delegates of King John on conditions of peace between Expl and Abyssinia,

VARIOUS. 9.00 LONDON, Dec. 19.—A dispatch from Melin February.

CANADA.

Important Dominion Railway Matters
How the Juvenile Pinafore Wardrobe How the Juvenile Pinafore Wardrobe
Was Destroyed by Fire and Replaced Bafore Night-Sacred-Heart Lottery-Ville
Maris Hank.

Decidal Disputes to The Tribuna.

Toronto, Dec. 19.—This afternoon Sir
Charles Tupper, Minister of Public Works of
the Dominion, was called upon here by a very
large and influential deputation in the interests
of the Control of Pacific Investor Pallece.

of the Ontario & Pacific Junction Rallway. The deputation comprised the city and county mem-bers of Parliament, the members for Hamilton, bers of Parliament, the members for Hamilton, and the managers of all railway lines running north in this section of the Province. Mr. Edgar, President of the Outario & Pacine Junction Railway, pointed out the absolute necessity and advantages of the projected road, which will extend from Grayenhurst to Nipissing, forming a blink by the means of the Northern and Northwestern Railways which will connect the eastern terminus of the Pacific Railway with all existing railway systems of Ontario. The several members of the delegation having spoke in favor of the projected line, Sir Charles Tupper replied at great length. He alluded to the certainty of the construction of a line along the south shore of Lake Superior to Sault Ste Marie, and sain he thought the

of a line along the south shore of Lake Superior to Sault Ste Maria, and sain he thought the deputation were right in arritating the claims of their railway, which had his atmost sympathy, and would receive all the support he could give it.

LONDON, Ont., Dec. 19.—Haverly's Juvenile Pinatore Company from Chicago appeared here to-night. They played at the Opers-House in Port Huron last night, and at 8 o'clock this morning the theatre was burned, destroying nearly all their wardrobe. Material was at once bought, sutters engaged, and all the missing wardrobe fashioned on the train on the way to London. Here twenty sewing machines had been engaged by telegraph, and on the arrival of the party, work was commenced, and the last article was finished just in time for the performance to-cight.

article was finished just in time for the performance to-night.

Assold Disnatch 19 The Tribuna.

Mosviritat, Dec. 19.—The Orangemen who have charge of the case of David Grant against Mayor negative, which was thrown out by Judge McKay, on Jechnical grounds, are to appeal to the next court.

Mayor Riyard is a candidate for the Mayoralty for a second term, and will probably be selected without opposition.

Holders of the tickets in the Sacred Heart

Judge Coursol, R. A. Hubert (Prothonotary), and a large number of prominant citizens, the lottery being for the benefit and under the patronage of the Universe the benefit and under the patronage of the Universe that and under the patronage of the Universe that a standard with the present appearance of matters in connection with it.

The shareholders of the Ville Marie Bank held a social meeting to receive the report of the Committee appearance of matters in connection with it.

The shareholders of the Ville Marie Bank held a social meeting to receive the report of the Committee appearance of the condition of the bank. The Committee appearance of the shareholders to liquidation the affairs of the bank on a similar versum to that adopted by the shareholders to liquidation. The report was carried unanimously. It is estimated that the shares will bring from 458 to \$60 per \$100.

\*\*Rectur Plancial to The Tribune\*\*

LONDON, Dec. 18.—A rival to the bandless rooster has bursed up at Watford,—a headless goose. The goose was decapitated five days

GEN. GRANT.

His Reception at the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange. How Our Trade with Eastern Nations May Be Improved.

Smedia Disecte to The Tribuna.

Naw Youn, Dec. 19.—New York Journalists who went to Philadelphia to report Gen. Grant's welcome have sent back and brought back most conflicting stories about his intentions. One of them, who was able to get his into tion from a source as reliable as Grant's grants. One of them, who was able to get his info-tion from a source as reliable as Grant's on-word would be but who was not permitted to print the name of his authorisy says: "The story that Gen. Grant has definitly committed himself to the promoters of the Nicaragua Canal project has no other foundation than the hopes' of Admiral Ammen. Those who are in

Several arrests have been made for seditions cries. The public tranquillity, however, is not disturbed.

Madmid, Dec. 19.—The Government will proroque the Cortes from the 20th inst. for twenty-two days. It has been stated by a Minister that this year's Cultan estimates present a deficit of \$3,000,000, besides the loss by the gresent rebeillon, which amounts to \$300,000 monthly. position to speak authoritatively, say that to bring about such a result, should the Republican nomination for the Presidency be tendered him he will accept it. The election of Senato him he will accept it. The election of Senator Cameron to the Chairmanship of the National Committee is regarded here as making such a contingency a foregone conclusion. Gen. Grant's friends have assurances that he will de nothing to contravene their wishes or to aid them until after the meeting of the Chicago Convention. He himself declines to talk on

the subject."

PRIMADELPHIA, Det. 19.—The Commercial
Exchange gave Gen, Grant a public reception
to-day. The Exchange building was very beautifully decorated. In response to an address of welcome from President Mafiey, Gen. Grant delivered a brief address, in which he

MR. PRESIDERT AND GREELENDS OF THE COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE: Your President is Consistent Exchange: Your Predict in the welcoming address be has just delivered does me a great deal more honor than I feel to be my desert, but it is only in keeping with the reception that I have received at the hands of Philadelphians of all classes,—the commercial classes, soldiers, ex-soldiers, and all the citizens. It makes me feel very grateful to Philadelphians to be always so welcomed by them. In the remarks that have been made about the extension of our commerce, my visit shroad has enabled me to see how I think our trade might be very much increased with the East. In Europe it is already taken care of, and I know of no change that can be made that can ingrease it any more rapidly than it is being increased. The merchants of our country have their correspondents all over Europe, and understand exactly what they are to do to increase their trade in that quarter. But in the East America is beginning to be known and to be appreciated. If has now a history which all Eastern nations are beginning to study and read. With a intelestance, and with a more positive American policy in the East, our trade there can be very much increased, and is increasing. We are badly represented until a new policy is adopted of at least fixing the duties of our Consuls. They are sent to the East with salaries, fixed which will not support respectably even a single man, let alone a man with a family, and he is forbidden to entage in affaits business. The clamor that would be raised against any American Consul engaging in business or interesting himself in business, if it were reported at American Consul engaging in business or interesting himself in business, if it were reported a home, would brash him as an ansorthy clims of the United States, and a man not to be of the United States, and a man not to be trusted or associated with. The policy of the European Powers is entirely different. Their Consuls are really business agents to increase the sommerce and trade of their respective countries. There are few of these ports at which such a salary is fixed sufficient to enable the President to appoint a competent Consul, as the salary is regulated by the fees, which it many instances amount to but a few hundred dollars, wat in many places the fees might be increased until they would become very large. At all such places our Consul-Generals are compelled to appoint some one to act as American Consuls, and, in almost every instance, it is some English merchant who is a trader there, but not interested in extending the commerce of the United States. On the contrary, ha is, instead, interested in suppressing it and keeping it out of that country. The remedy for this, in my judgment, would be for our Government to authorize Consuls in the East to be agents for manufacturing and commercial firms in the United States, and set for them, and I say to the Chambers of Chomorace of the country in appointing Indian Agents, if you will appoint men whom you are willing to trust with your business, let them be appointed, and let than act as American agusts for merchants, manufacturers, and commercial fireness. In addition to the Jess they get they can eard such a percentage as yould enable the Government to get able, energetic men, such as

merchants, manufacturers, and commercial interests. In addition to the Jess they set they can ear a such a percentage as would enable the Government to get able, energetic men. such as we are willing should represent us as American citizens abroad.

Gestiemen, I had no idea of saving this when I came here. I am aimost sorry that I did sty. It. All I intended to say was to thank you for the reception you have accorded me.

Mayor Stokiev, stepping to the front, said:

"It is not a part of the program that I should say anything, but I can scarcely help remarked that you can see boy usefully, if he is ever celled mon officially, he could administer the affairs of the Nation after his extended and careful observations abroad.

This remark called forth rounds of applanae. After leaving the Commercial Exchange the General was it to his hotel.

A. J. Drexel tendered a reception this evening at his residence in West Palladelphia to the General and Mrs. Grant. The house was beautifully decorated for the occasion. Over 1,000 invitations were issued, and at least TO ladies and gentlemen attended. The reception was of an informal character. No speeches were made. Among those present were the Hon. Withiam M. Evarts, the Hon. John J. Kaox, the Hon. John Sherman, Senator J. Don Cameron, Admiral Aumen, the Hon. John Welsh, me Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, George W. Childs, Geh. Robert Pasterson, John W. Garrett, Mayor Latrobe, of Baltimore, Gor. Carrolled Maryland, and all of the Judges of the courts of this city.

THE POLITICAL PULSE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Northoff telegraphs from Washington to the Hera'd: The specialized of the National Republican Committee here during the past week brought, at the same time a considerable number of promisers. same time, a considerable anmber of premisest. Republican politicians from different States, mostly from the West and Northwest. There was a deal of quiet consultation and interchance of opinion, and, since the Committee completed its work, opinions as to the future of the party, expressed by various members and other is after men during their visit, have been the subject of conversation in Republican circles. Some of these expressions, especially of instant Western men, shed new light upon the prospects of candidates. It turns out that there is no such general desire for or sentiment favorable to the renomination of Gen Grant for a third term in has been industriously given out by leaders of the so-called Grant movement. The general conclusion to which observers here have come, from conversation and discussion with Northwestern and Western men, is that the Grant movement linds no response in the popular heart; that is a probable the recrotion given to the General, on his way fast was not meant by those who took part in it as an approval of the effort to make the are indiscentable to make the seated, and sure to make itself fall, and that in many of those states which are indiscensable to the party, the somitation of Grant would cause such a falling off in the vote and such disquiet as to occasion the less of the effort, the antics of the effort, the somitation of Grant would cause such a falling off in the vote and such disquiet as to occasion the less of the effort, and thus throw the whole North into a fermant. same time, a considerable number of pr Republican politicians from different

POLITI An Indignation

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Speculations Concer Secretary Sher

Gov. Cornell Suppose Along His President

MAT AUGUSTA, Me., Dec. meeting to-night was atterowd. Delegations for State Were of the demonstration. meeting was held, could multitude. Ex-Gov. Co one were adopted deno ede an address, revie

W. B. LAWRE NEW YORK, Dec. 19. rence, the eminent Den lawyer, was interviewed at Newport, R. I., this question. He did not the Democrats in cou serious mistake for the party, in that it Jurnia to charge fraud and we cuse to the Republic method of the electors States. These words fr are regarded as highly INDI

PECT OF HATES' F

CINCINNATI, O., E ticians in Indiana man's recommendation tion of the legal-tends back has spoiled his Pre jured Republican prosp of these, in an interview row, will say: "In message and report to on its feet, and since to knowledge, meetings salled in the count thought of such a had intimated the necessity of doing f men, of course, had people generally it was not a Greenbacker in I advised that the policy is: (1) To destroy the tender; and (2) to An editor of an agric An editor of an agric other day that in less President's message ceived half a bushel of

DENQUNCING IT IN Coming as it does on i dential election, it rai waiting another year. gress or party conver always reacts at first. It will be doubly so it had about made up a Republicans next fal his purpose. I regar represents the views of Republicans in In may change the situ is heard but condema

THE P BEBRMAN'S Special Disse Washington, D. fully as much by Ra Presidential aspirant leading Republica Cornell is understo Sherman, and has at the New York deleg sults are expected visit to New York. THE SET

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impression gains grant in the nomination if friends are of this NATIONAL INDIA Special Dia will to morrow pub apolis got but two tee on the quest sion. This was he ment campaign. B and since Chicago, survey, was include of Indiana, we has anit gracefully. It

the world. It has ald Wigwam, whice chariot of fire, that can this history day (June 8), after most eventful yea
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a May Be Improved,
issaid to The Trussa.
c. 19.—Now York journalists
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atories about his intentions.

us able to get his info men. Those who are that authoritatively, say that will individually do nothing the result, should the Repubfor the Presidency be tendered to it. The election of Senator it. The section of the National Chairmanship of the National garded here as making such a foregone conclusion. Gen.

en. Grant a public reception change building was very ated. In response to an ad-from Fresident Hafley, Gen. a brief address, in which no

CHANGE: Your President in address he has just delivered est more honor than I feel to it is only in keeping with the lave received at the hands of there can be very much in-te increasing. We are badly must continue to be ess or in liy business agents to increase a trade of their respective countew of these ports at which such sufficient to enable the President inctent Consul, as the salary is fees, which in many instances a few hundred dollars, yet in fees might be increased until ome very large. At all such il-denerals are compelled to aphage the content of the content of the content of the content of the content, interested in suppressing to out of that counter. The remy judgment, would be for our authorize Consults in the East manufacturing and commercial

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stepping to the front, said: at the first of the program that I should it I can scarcely help remarking bow usefully, it he is ever called a could administer the affairster his extended and careful add."

Illed forth rounds of applanase, he Commercial Exchange the his hotel, andered a reception this evening in West Philadelphia to the Grant. The house was bean for the occasion. Over 1,000 asned, and at least 700 ladies attended. The reception informal character. No made. Among those present William M. Evarts, the Hon. John Welsh, the e., Gov. Hou. John Welsh, the e., Gov. Hoyt, Mayor Stokier, the Petrepont, George Weet Patterson, John W. Garbe, of Baltimore, Gov. Carroll, all of the Judges of the

ITICAL PULSE. as to the future of the party, as to the future of the party, as members and other leading visit, have been the subject a Republican circles. Some one, especially of leading hed new light upon the didtes. It turns out that usual desire for or sentiment nomination of Gen. Grant for the so-called Grant for the so-called Grant ference of the so-called Grant for the so-called Grant ference of the so-called Grant for the so-called Grant ference of the so-called Gran received concussion to which ve come, from conversation a Northwestern and Western and movement finds no repopular heart; that it is ception given to the a way East was not see who took part in

POLITICAL.

In Indignation Meeting Held at Augusta, Me., Last Night.

tor Blaine Makes an Address upon the Democratic Outrage.

Hayes' Financial Ideas Bearing Their Fruit Among Indianians.

mistions Concerning the Trip el Secretary Sherman to New an w York.

Ger. Cornell Supposed to Be Helping Along His Presidential Aspira-

MAINE.

Me., Dec. 19.—The indignation ing to-night was attended by an immens d. Delegations from various parts of were the imposing feature entration. Grant Hall, where the meeting was held, could not accommodate the multitude. Ex-Gov. Connor presided. Resolu-tions were adopted denouncing the action of the flovernor and Council, and Senator Biaine then ands an address, reviewing the situation in de-W. B. LAWRENCE'S OPINION.

New YORK, Dec. 19 .- William Beach Lawresce, the eminent Democrat and International layer, was interviewed by a Telegram reporter at Newport, R. I., this morning, on the Maine question. He did not approve of the action of the Democrats in counting out Republicans, and he stigmatized their course as the most serious mistake for the interests of the National seriy, in that it furnished ground upon which to charge fraud and wrong, and also gives exmethod of the electural count in some of the States. These words from such high authority

INDIANA. PFECT OF HAYES' PINANCIAL RECOMMENDA-

Special Dispatch to The Tribune tens in Indiana say that Secretary Sher nan's recommendation regarding the destruc-tion of the legal-tender quality of the green-back has spoiled his Presidential chances and in-jured Republican prospects in that State. One row, will say: "In less than a week after the message and report the Greenback part, was on its feet, and since that time, to my certain knowledge, meetings have either been held or salled in the counties. The people has never thought of such a thing, and no paper had intimated the desirability, much less the necessity of doing it. Bankers and business men, of course, had considered it, but to the people generally it was a new idea. There is not a Greenbacker in Indians who is not already advised that the policy of the Republican party advised that the policy of the Republican party is: (1) To destroy the greenback as a legal-tender; and †2) to retire it from circulation. An editor of an agricultural paper told me the other day that in less than a week after the President's message was delivered he had re-ceived half a bushel of letters

DENOUNCING IT IN THE MOST UNMRASURED TERMS. Coming as it does on the eve of a great Presidential election, it raises an issue that may cost us a defeat. No harm would have come of waiting another year. But now, whether Conalways reacts at first upon the party in power. It will be doubly so in this case. Greenbackers are very tender at best, and many a man who had about made up ois mind to vote with the

Republicans next fail has already reconsidered his purpose. I regard it as a wicked blunder."

There is good reason to believe that the above represents the views and feelings of the mass of Republicans in Indiana to-day. Three months may change the situation, but at present little heard has condensation. ard but condemnation of the proposed plan

THE PRESIDENCY.

SHERMAN'S TRIP TO NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 19.—The impor tance of New York's next election is appreciated fully as much by Republican as by Democratic Presidential aspirants. Secretary Sherman, who is now in New York, will, it is said, confer with jeading Republicans there on this question.
Cornell is understood to feel very friendly to berman, and has stated be will cheerfully rechrocate the Secretary's efforts in his behalf hat fall, if he is nominated for President as scalast Blaine. Sherman's friends count upon the New York delegation as certain. Good results are expected by Sherman men from his

Interviews with Horatio Seymour, published in several New York papers, attracted considerable attention here to-day among the President makers. Although he declines to be a candidate, it is in feebler terms than usual, and the impression gains ground that he will not refuse the nomination if tendered. His intimate friends are of this opinion. friends are of this opinion.

NATIONAL CONVENTION. INDIANA ACQUIBSCES.

Special Dissoich to The Tribuna.

LAPAYETTE, Ind., Dec. 19.—The Daily Courier

will to-morrow publish the following: "Indian-spois got but two votes in the National Committee on the question touching the selection of a place to hold the National Republican Conven-tion. This was hardly fair treatment, consider-by that Indiana is to be the battle-field of the sent campaign. But Chicago had the boom, and since Chicago, under the original order of three, was included into the western boundary of Indiana, we have made up our mind to subof Indians, we have made up our mind to sub-mit gracefully. It is one of the great cities of the world. It has a histery. It was there in the ald Wigwam, which afterward went up in the chariot of fire, that Lincoln, the well-beloved and the martyr of martyrs, was first nominated.
This was the beginning of the end. It is fitting that on this historic spot and on this historic day (June 3), after a lapse of twenty of the day (June 3), after a lapse of twenty of the day (June 3), after a lapse of twenty of the most eventful years of time, the patriotism of the Nation should convene for counse! touching a great crisis. It will be the most important Convention ever held in the land, for the issues involved touch the whole theory of 'government of the people.' This is not a mere scure of apeech, but quoted from the memorable utterance of the lamented Lincoln at Gettraburg, is a solemn fact, crystallised in the logic of events. Every lover of mankind, every disinterested batriot, can but less in the revolutionary and disturbing elements to the people of the country. The political surfary in Maine, the Metabe raid on Orth, and all the tokens of a deliberate purpose to Medicanize the Republic and degrade the National fame, are full of admonition. Forewarned 1 forearmed. The business of the country, now just recovering from a long night of depression, and responding to reviving industry on every hand, begins to comprehend the revolutionary regram of these political bandits and Brigaters, and will raily at Chicago in protest. It will be a memorable Couvention, and while it and brigaters, and will raily at Chicago in protest. It will be a memorable couvention, and while it and it is a memorable of the sund already made by the people rather than the politicals at will mark a see are in our National history. The best cities in the sund of the land, irrespective of party, will raily at Chicago in protest.

AN HONEST DEMOCRAT.

e seal of condemnation and all the malign ini good government."

was the candidate of the Democrats and Liberal

epublicans for Governor.
"What do you think of the coun

"What do you think of the counting-out?" asked the reporter.

"I think it is a very unfortunate mistake of the Democrats," said he, "and la perfect god-aspd for the Republicans."

"You do not think it is justifiable?"

"As to justification as a matter of punishment, the Republicans have done a great many things that they deserve to be punished for, but I don't think the Democrate could afford to punish them. The Republicans have been severe in isolated cases, but I do not think that justifies the Democrate in taking the step they have."

"SUCH A WHOLESALE THROWING-OUT OF RE-

"SUCH A WHOLESALE THROWING-OUT OF RE-TURNS
was never done before?"
"Not that I ever heard of, and I spent the

"Not that I ever heard of, and I spent the first forty years of my life in the State, and know about everybody connected with the Government on both sides."

"Was there ever a disposition before to take advantage of such technicalities!"

"No. There may have been cases, but none that amounted to anything. The law says notice shall be posted seven days. There was one town where it was posted up only six days. While it may be law, it is not equity nor justice to disfranchise a whole city because the Town Clerk neglected his duty."

"DO YOU KNOW GOY. GARCHLON!"

"Do Tou Know Gov. Galtonion"

"Yes, intinately."

"Do you think he engineered the scheme in order to succeed Hamlin in the Senate?"

"No, I do not."

"What actuated him then?"

"I think Gov. Garcelon is an honest man, and means to do right, but that he has acted under bed advice and a decidedly mistaken policy."

"Who were his advisers?"

"I do not know."

"Tell me something about

"I do not know."

"Tell me something about
PILLSBURY."

"He is the editor of the Maine Standard, of Augusta,—a prominent editor and a very swartman; a strong partisan. He has been fearfully abused by the Republicans, and naturally has some feelings of revenge."

"Do you think the count-out will react upon the Democrats!"

"I do. The Democrats, since the election, have made great efforts, and searched all over the State, to find frauds on the part of the Republicans, and were making some headway, as I saw from the Maine papera, in claiming that there were cases where the Republicans had bought a vote here and there,—apparently had the advantage of the Republicans, and could go before the people and make a great talk and how about frauds; but they have thrown that all away by their action, and have gone to such extreme in counting out upon what they choose to call technicalities that they have lifted the load of odium from the shoulders of the Republicans and put it on their own backs."

"AND WHAT WILL BE THE RESULT!" "The greatest Republican victory known ther for years. I think a great many of the prom nent Democrats will denounce the course of the

Will Mr. Blaine be helped by it?" Yes, very much. It is a godsend to him ry sense of the word." every sense of the word."
"Will an attempt be made to upset the s

"Could it be done!"

"No. The thing is complete. It must stand. The only thing that could possibly save the Democrats and put the Republicans in the wrong would be an attempt to upset the action. That is my judgment. The attempt to upset it would be a Godsend to the Democrats, as the original act was a Godsend to the Republicans. The people of Maine are highly intelligent and thoroughly honest, and in favor of law and order, and I don't believe they will countenance an act like this or any attempt to overthrow it by the other side. It was a fearful mistake for the Democrats to make, even admitting that they had a right to do all they have done. Instead of kitling the man that they evidently designed to kill (Blaine) it will help him and seriously injure them."

CASUALTIES

RUMORS OF DISASTER. MEMPHIS, Tenn., Dec. 19.—Rumors were cur rent this afternoon of a steamboat acciden the effect that the Colorado had sunk ner Bradley's Landing. This was proven untrue by the officers of the Golden City, which arrived to-night at 10 o'clock, who report having met the Colorado at Island 26, about a hundred miles up the river. It is generally believed that the accident occurred to the steamer Elderado, on her route from New Orleans to Cincinnati. She left here early this morning, and nothing was seen of her by the officers of the Golder

KILLED BY CARS. Aprian Mich., Dec. 19.—Charles Swindle, at one time a resident of this city, and for ten years past proprietor of a tannery at Morenci, was struck by an east-bound passenger train and killed, about 4 o'clock this afternoon, while crossing the Lake Shore track at Clark's Crossing, in the city limits. He was driving a team, one horse of which was also killed.

NITRO-GLYCERINE. Sr. PAUL, Minn. Dec. 19.-A Winnepeg specie to the Pioneer-Press says an explosion of nitro glycerine on the Canada Pacific, near Ratport are, kiled four men and wounded three. The killed are J. C. Logan, foreman; John Frazeer, Patrick Malork, and — Page. The wounded are William Conway, seriously, Lawrence Peters, and Mike Kearney. One of the men, holding a can of nitro-glycerine, alipped, causing the explosion.

A NARROW ESCAPE.

Rectal Dissaich to The Tribuna.

Eters, Ill., Dec. 19.—Last night a Chicago milkman, named James Ragan, fell off the Free port train as it was entering this city. He had fallen into a stupor, and, when the conductor woke him up, he thought the depot was reached, and, going out on the platform, lost his balance and fell off. Singularly, he was not killed, neither were any bones broken.

DROWNED.

OWENTON, Ky., Dec. 19.—John Hailman, John Davis, and John Roberts undertook to cross the Kentucky River, at Gratze, eight miles from here, in a small flat-boat, and were run down by a ferry-boat and all drowned. The bodies have not been found. The scene was wincesed by no one, but the crew heard them, and the boat was found capsized, with the hat of one of the

FROZEN TO DEATH.

Apecial Disputed to The Tribuna.

DUBUQUE, Is., Dec. 19.—John White, of Washington Township, Dubsque County, an old and respected farmer, came to Dubuque Wednesday with a load of oats. On the way home he was overcome by the cold, and was found frozen to death a quarter of a mile from his home. He was 70 years of age.

LIBERTY OR DEATH. NEWARK, N. J., Dec. 19.—Two convicts, manacled together, jumped yesterday from a train that was taking them, forty miles per hour, to Trenton, and were so badly injured that they will probably die.

RILLED IN A MINE.

POTTSVILLE, Dec. 19.—Michael Jenkins was killed to-day at the Kohinoor Colliery, and Adam Martin at the Philadelphia Coal Company's mine, by falling coal.

OCEAN STEAMSHIPS. ROTTERDAN, Dec. 19.-Arrived, Rotterdan from New York.

A GENTLE STIMULUS

Is imparted to the kidneys and bladder by Hostetter's Bitters which is most useful in overcoming torpidity of these organs. Besides infusing more activity into them, this excellent tonic endows them with additional vigor, and enables them the better to undergo the wear and tear of the discharging function imposed upon them by Nature. Moreover, as they are the channel for the escape of certain impurities from the blood, it increases their usefulness by strengthening and healthfully stimulating them. In certain morbid conditions of these important organs, they fall into a singuish state, which is the usual precursor of disease. What, then, can be of greater service than a medicine which impels them to greater service than a medicine which impels them to greater activity when slothful! No maiadies are more perilous than those which affect the kidneys; and a medicine which averis the peril should be highly esteemed. A GENTLE STIMULUS

THE INIQUITY CONDEMNED.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT BRAIMARD'S MUSIC-HOUSE,
No. 158 State street, in endless variety for musical people. Elegant music-books, fine musicfolios, rolls, wrappers, foreign and American
the life in Maine, and, in 1871 and 1872,

CHRISTMAS GIFTS AT BRAIMARD'S MUSIC-HOUSE,
No. 158 State street, in endless variety for musical people.

Elegant music-books, fine musicfolios, rolls, wrappers, foreign and American
abset music, etc., at low prices.

CRIMINAL NEWS.

Execution of the Negro, Baker, at Sussex Court-House, Va.

His Crime the Brutal Murder of a Woman and Her Child.

The Latter of Whom He Deliberately Buried Alive.

Some Interesting Spats Between Ex-perts at the Hayden Trial

THE HAYDEN TRIAL.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Dec. 19.—In the Hayde case the witness-stand was occupied the entire day by Col. Woodward, Surgeon U. S. A. who is one of the most noted microscopists in this country. He was called to controvert state-ments of Dr. Treadwell, of Boston, who rements of Dr. Treadwell, of Boston, who recently testified that he found human blood on
Hayden's clothing and knife, and identified it
by the size of the corpuscles measured under
the microscope. Dr. Woodward sharply criticised Treadwell's processes, and states that all
his observations and experiments convinced him
of the impossibility of such identification.
Something might be done by examining a very
large number of corpuscles, but not out of fifteen
or theresbouts picked out by Treadwell, when
there are 5,000,000 of corpuscles in a single drop
of blood. On a very sharp cross-examination
by counsel for the State, who was prompted
throughout by Dr. Treadwell, the witness said
that as far as investigated no disease excepting
amenia affects the size of blood corpuscles. It
is rumored that fevers will, but a colleague had
discovered by Dr. Treadwell he admitted were
within range of the blood of a human beaug,
and also that of a dog, from which it is scarcely
distinguishable. No other points of real importance were developed in this witness' testimony. The Court adjourned to next Monday,
when Hayden will resume.

HANGED. NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—A special to the Tele-gram from Petersburg, Va., says the negro Frank Baker was hanged to-day at the Sussex County Court-House for the murder of Henri-Shands and her infant child near Ston Point Station on the night of Aug. 1. Only the Sheriff, assistants, doctors, and representatives of the press were present at the execution. Baker passed an uneasy night, but was perfectly calm this morning when told to prepare himself for the scaffold. When the noose was placed around his neck he trembled a little, but, recovering himself, muttered a few words of prayer. His limbs moved convulsively for a minute after the drop fell. In about
ten minutes the doctors pronounced him dead.
The crime for which Baker was hanged was an
extremely brutal one. He attacked his victim
at her home, and almost chopped her head off
with an ax. The child he buried alive. The
colored people of this district were greatly incensed against the prisonen, and at one time
there was talk of lynching him.

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Dec. 19.—A Courier-Journ special from Richmond, Ky., says the Hon. R. E. Little, a prominent lawyer and politician, and recently State Representative, was shot and instantly killed there to-day by his brother-in-law, James H. Arpold, a merchant. Little received four shots, dying coolly and without a grean. The principals are brothers-in-law and their wives nieces of the Hon. Thomas Turner, nember of Congress from that section of Ken tucky. Their father was the Hon. Thomas Hood. The difficulty to-day was brought about by a difference of opinion as to the renting of a farm owned jointly. Little cursed Arnold, seized his throat, and seemed to be drawing a weapon, when Arnold killed him, firing four abots. His trial is set for Tuesday next.

HELD FOR MANSLAUGHTER.

Madison, Wis., Dec. 19.—Last night, at about Court, issued warrants upon the complaint of District-Attorney Reynolds, for the arrest of Justice I. P. Bacon and Constable M. J. Ryan, of the Village of of Wannakee. They are alleged to have committed the crime of manalaughter in the commitment of the old man Boif while in a dying condition. Officer Dyke took the papers and wenf up to Wannakee on the 2:20 a.m. train, returning with his prisoners this noon. This afternoon at 2:45 o'clock Justice Bacon and Constables M. J. and Eq. Ryan were arraigned before the Bar of the Court. On motion of the District-Attorney, the case was adjourned until the 29th inst., the defendants being bailed at \$3,000 each. natice I. P. Bacon and Constable M. J. Ryan.

CONVICTED. St. Louis, Dec. 19.-Fred Biebusch, a notorious counterfetter and copey man, who has been on trial several days in the United States Court, was found guilty late this evening by the jury of having in his possession counterfeit money. His attorneys succeeded in having sev-eral counts in the indictment, charging him with making and dealing in bogus money, thrown out; but the jury convicted him on those re-remaining. Sentence reserved.

ANOTHER BANK CASHIER.

RANNAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 19.—An important suit was filed in the United States Circuit Court to-day by the First National Bank of St. Joseph to recover the sum of \$21,900 from the sureties of J. C. Hull, Cashier of said bank. It is claimed that this amount has been misplaced by the Cashier, who has been connected with the natitution for many years.

WHERLING, W. Vs., Dec. 19.—Two notoriou characters, John Skinner and Jack Shepard, confined in jail in Kingwood, Preston County, this State, on a charge of burglary, effected their escape at 3 o'clock this moroing. They were tracked to Cranberry Summit, where it is supposed they boarded a freight-train en route west.

A BIG SHORTAGE. EVANSVILLE, Ind., Dec. 19.—Rumor is rife that Charles E. Baker, of the Evansville Elevator, has left for parts unknown, leaving cus-tomers and creditors short from \$60,000 to \$30,000. He is reported to have shipped grain stored in his elevator, drawing on bills of lading.

POSTMASTER IN TROUBLE. BALTIMORS, Dec. 19.—Mary A. Murray was removed Monday from a position in the Post-Office, and has brought suit against Postmaster Tyler, claiming \$20,000 damages for assault. Miss Murray was a principal witness against the Postmaster in the recent investigation.

NOT GUILTY. Madison, Ind., Dec. 19.—The trial of Maj. Joan D. Simpson, editor of the Evening Star, for killing William Howard, late City Treasurer, which has been in progress here since Monda morning, closed at 5 o'clock this afternoon, re sulting in a verdict of not guilty.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Dec. 19.—Drew Hallowsy, who killed Vinson Brown last spring, was hanged at Statesboro to-day. Two thousand people witnessed the execution.

TEN YEARS.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—William Kelley, one of the Manhattan Bank burglars, was convicted this evening of burglary in the second degree, and sentenced to the State Prison at hard labor for ten years.

SUICIDE.

TOPEKA, Ran., Dec-19.—D. A. Rudoloh, realestate dealer of this city, was arrested to-day
on a charge of forzery. He was sillowed to consult with his lawyer, who became responsible
for his appearance for his examination in an
hour. Before the completion of the consultation he went to his office, took a
pistol, went into the furnace-room, and shot
himself in the head. He declared that
he had not committed forgery, but acknowledged that he had borrowed money on an instrument alleged to be a forzery, but which had
been left with him for safe keeping. His clerks
also swear that he did not forge the instrument.
He shot himself at 5 p. m., and at 10 p. m. was

LOCAL CRIME.

Thomas O'Brien, one of the sly and expert confidence workers who make this city their home, was yesterday caught napping in quite a comical manner by Detectives Kipley and Ender. O'Brien is, unluckily, not one of the number who can be found daily in the streets, but is on the outside of all combinations, and when he goes from place to place is compelled to skulk through alleys and private passages. To overcome this difficulty in his business he has taken for a partner a newly-arrived worker who, until yesterday, was entirely unknown to the police. A description of this person was left at police headquarters as soon as O'Brien's game was seen by study other confidence-men, who are not compelled to use the alleys instead of the public streets, and Lieut. Steels has repeatedly called the attention of his men to this Jecription. A "SUCKER" SAVED.

not compelled to use the alleys instead of the public streets, and Lieut. Steele has repeatedly called the attention of his men to this Jecription.

Yesterday the detectives mentioned saw the man skulking along South Water street, near Clark, with a Granger. The two were followed into a saloon at No. 8 Clark street, keep by Frank Kremer, and while they were drinking the two policemen took up quarters near the stove. It was not long before O'Brien came into the saloon by a rear door, partially diagnished with a large gray slouch hat, and the saloon-keeper's overcoat tightly muffled about him, and, after a short talk with his "pal," asked for the dise-box, and began talking about a very simple game called "top and bottom," which consists in counting the spots on "the top and bottom of three dice as they are thrown from the box. With proper dice they will number twenty-one, but one can easily see how, with an improper die thrown in, and this is generally known as "Petie," an adroft man at the game could swindle one who was not posted. After a short talk, and before the "sucker" was induced to bet, O'Brien left the room, probably for the purpose of disguising himself still more completely, but the policemen thought he had recognized them, and was endeavoring to get away, so Kipley stepped up and grabbed O'Brien by the coat-cullar. The latter, thinking him some talkative saloon bummer, attempted to shake him off, saying, with a couple of oaths, "Let me go; don't you see I'm skinning a sucker? Why, this is only my make-up." Kipley quietly replied, "I know it, and this is my make-up." throwing open his coat and showing his star. At the same time Ender grabbed the "pal," and both were trudged off to the Armory. The "sucker" erinced considerable surprise at first, but when, at police headquarters, he was acquainted with the character of the two men, he expressed the greatest satisfaction. He gave the name of Harry Diehl, and only receivly arrived in this city from San Juan, Co., to look after some mining interests. O'Br

the police.

When arrested O'Brien shrewdly enough kept his own counsels, but his "pall" made a long series of excuses, begged to be let off, as it was his first offense, and wound up by offering the policeman \$50 or upwards to let him escape. He gave the name of Charles W. Allen.

THE JUSTICES. Horsee Napter stole a quantity of silk hand-kerchiefs from George Harper, and Justice Sum-merfield held him to the Criminal Court in onds of \$300.

Mason C. Hatch, the defaulting Secretary and reasurer of the Northwestern Traveling-Men's Association, will have a hearing before Justice Meech to-day at 2 p. m. James Moore has caused a warrant to be is-sued for the arrest of J. R. Albrich, on a charge of obtaining a suit of clothes, valued at \$37.50, under false representations.

Henry Harms, familiarly known as "Farmer Harms, was arraigned before Justice Summer-field yesterday on a charge of cruelty to ani-mais. He gave bonds of \$200 to appear Dec. 34. Dave Thornton, proprietor of the House of David, came over to Justice Summerfield yester-day on a change of venue from Justice Wallace, charged with six violations of the 13 o'clock or-

dinance. Thornton was discharged, the Justice holding that, as there was only one transcript sent over with the six cases, the cases were out of the jurisdiction of his Court. This will serve to teach the Clerk of the South Side Police

or the jurisation of the South Side Police to teach the Clerk of the South Side Police Court a lesson.

The Citizens' League for the Suppression of the Saie of Liquor to Minors have prosecuted the following offending saloon-keepers during the past few days: A. Ludwig, 563 and 565 Halsted street, for selling liquor to minors and allowing minors to play pool in his saloon, fined \$50 and costs during good behavior; Josphia Steiner, 581 South Canal street, for selling liquor to minors, held under \$300 bonds until the 35th inst., by Justice Waish; A. W. Raymond, 624 South Canal street, for selling liquor to minors, \$300 to the Criminal Court, the same continued until Dec. 26 before Justice Waish; James O'Neil, corner of Morgan and Gurley streets, allowing minors to play pool in his saloon, continued until Dec. 20 before Justice Waish; Jonn M. Aldridge, 935 West Madison street, for allowing minors to play pool in his saloon, also for felling liquor to minors, \$600 to the Criminal Court, \$300 on each charge, both being under the State law.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A telegram received at police headquarters last evening announced the arrest at St. Louis of Gustav Becker, an employe of the furniture firm of Spiegel & Cahn, who absconded a short time ago with about \$650 of his employers money. An officer will be sent after him to

Charles Kopp, the barber and dentist who was struck on the head with a beer-mus by Julius Hoppe, was lying at his home, No. 20 Clybourne avenue, yesterday, in a more tran-quil condition than on the day before, but his recovery is yet deemed doubtful by his physi-cians. Yesterday morning Hoppe was brought before Justice Ksufmann, who committed him to jail without bail, to await future develop-ments.

ments.

William Stafford, 30 years of age and colored, and Mary Barksdale, a passably good-looking white woman, were yesterday arrested by Constable Michael Doran upon a warrant alleging sdultery, sworn out by Mrs. Stafford, a comely colored woman, who says she is William's lawful wife, and that she followed him to this city from Grand Rapids, Mich., for the express purpose of having her revenge on the woman who stole swav her husband's affections. William occupied a cell at the Armory last night, and Mrs. Barksdale was kept in custody by the Constable.

Mrs. Barksdale was kept in enstedy by the Constable.

Fred Payne, a mulatto, employed as a waiter at the Bishop Court Hotel, was yesterday arrested by Detectives Simmons and Swanson, charged with stealing overcoats from guests of of the hotel. A number of articles of clothing have been missed from time to time, and Payne was finally caught in such a way that there may be but little trouble in convicting him. His manner of stealing was to quietly lift a coat hung on the hall rack by some guest who entered the dining-room, and then slyly pass it out to an accomplice on the outside.

Superintendent O'Donnell personally made a

entered the dining-room, and then slyly pass it out to an accomplice on the outside.

Superintendent O'Donnell personally made a tour of some of the saloona in the Fourth avenue and State street districts at an unseasonable hour yesterday morning, and, as he says, found only two places open and doing business. These were Robinson's, and Martin Carey's Buckingham, both on Fourth avenue, and promptly yesterday the proprietors of both were summoned for violation of the ordinances. At the latter place, a colored man, upon seeing the Chief of Police enter the hallway of the hoose, made a rush for the door leading to the barroom, and locked it form the outside. The Superintendent says this is excellent evidence that the saloon was open.

Detectives Shea and Keating yesterday picked up on Clark street a couple of suspicious-looking characters whom they stopped and questioned closely. One told on the other, and they finally succeeded in telling so moch about themseives that both were locked up in a cell at the Armory to await future developments. They gave the names of Patrick Diron and William Lepperr. From a hint which the former dropped the police telegraphed to the City Marshal at Jacewille, Wis., that Lepperr was under arrest here, and a reply came prompily that he was badly wanted there, and that an officer would be sent immediately to take charge of him. But little is known concerning the charge upon which he is wanted. Diron only knowing that he broke jail while imprisoned there for burgiary. The officers are now waiting for Lepperr to make up his mind to tell who Diron is, and where he is wanted.

DENNIS KEARNEY.

The Foul-Mouthed Demagog on His Way East.

The Blackguard Gives Vent to His Political Sentiments.

bandana, a large pair of cowhide boots pee ing from under the aforessid ulster, a big slow bat, a hickory shirt, with no collar or neck-tie, in all this was ensconced Dennis Kearney, the California Sand-Lots agitator, when a TRIBUNE Buren street depot, on the Rock Island Road, at ten minutes to 5 o'clock last evening. The train that brought Kearney into Chicago from Omaha should have arrived at 8:40 in the after-1000, but it was late one hour and ten minutes The car in which the agitator took passage was a second-class one, and in this manner he traveled all the way from San Francisco. Dennis did not intend making a stay in the city, and left for the East via the Michigan Southern Railroad at 5:15 last evening. When the TRII UNE reporter found Kearney he was nearly hid den by a large value, massive basket, and a bundle which contained, among other things, an

army overcoat.
"Mr. Kearney, I believe," said the reporter. "TES SIE, THAT'S ME,"

"I am a TRIBUNE reporter," said the writer. "I must get my supper, for I'm hungry as bear," said Dennis, "before I can do any talk ing. I have only got a short time, as the train along, boys."

By this time a crowd of four or five reporters had surrounded him. And, strange though it may seem and well as Kearney is known in hese parts, there were none outside of the bim. His glory is waning, the days of pros-perity have brought his influence down to nothing, and the brute is now no more looked upon as a leader and guide. Kearney has not changed since his last visit here. His neck is just as short, his face round, and mustache red, as of old. The pro-DID YOU PROPOSE TO HANG GRANT IN REFIG

reporter.
"There was no truth in that statement tele graphed all over the country."

graphed all over the country."

"What are the facts?"

"There are none to it."

"Did Grant give you the cold shoulder three times in California?"

"Now, I'll tell you about that. I called three times on Gen. Grant, and twice he was out. The first I called he was out riding with Stockbridge in a buggy. The next time I went to see him he was on a visit to the Mint. The last time I called I sent my card to him, and he sent back, 'I am engaged just now.' I didn't care for that kind of treatment from that man. He is the tool of the money-power; but I'd like to have had a square Sand-Lot taik with him. Now, that is the truth."

"Who is your candidate for President?"

"I am for Thurman myself."

"But your party,—what are you going to

"But your party,-what are you going to "We are going to nominate a Presidential

"A Fusion-Democrat?"
"No, sir; we are going to

We will bold our own Workingmen's Convention, nominate a man, and the Democrats will indorse him."

"How do you know?"

"Because we are going to nominate only old Democrats, so the that party will have to unite with us if they want to succeed."

"And are you going to do the same with members of Congress and your local tickets?"

"Yes, sir. We are going to have fusion candidates from Congress down. And now I am only speaking for California. I am going to have it run that way. I killed the Democratic party that way at the last election, and we might have elected our four Congressmen, but I played other tactics, helped to elect Republicans, and so broke up the Democratic party."

"How about the Republican party?"

"It has an organization in the State, but it sight cot much strength."

"But the Republicans laid you out?"

"Yes, that's so, but they are in a minority of

" HOW ABOUT THE DE TOUNG-KALLOCH AFFAIR.

"How about the de found-kallock appair.
Will Kalloch prosecute De Young?"

"De Young is trying his best to keep out of the Penitentiary. Kalloch, I guess, will prosecute him."

"It there much excitement, about that affair yet?"

"There is as much feeling as ever. If Kalloch don't prosecute, I shall. De Young will go to the Penitentiary for six or seven years. The idea of a man who has been slinging mud all his life on everybody doing this thing the first time he is attacked!"

"But De Young had great provocations?"

"He deserved all that was said about him. The idea of the man who has been assaulting every one claiming exemption! He once offered to sell me out, but he never could deliver the goods. Dennis Kearney wasn't there to be sold out, and he couldn't be delivered."

"Haye you no other choice for President than Thurman!"

"O yes, I have. If I had my way I would take

WEAVER, OF TOWA.

He is a good man, but, —— it, he is a Republican. We don't want a Republican,—you see the Democrats wouldn's indorse him. Now, there's McKindley, of San Francisco; he'd suit us. He's just been elected Judge of the Supreme Court, and is a good, sensible Democrat. But Thurman is our man. I think the money-power is trying to kill him, and that is why he is shelved now. But we'll take him down."

"Don't you like Grant for President?"

"I dun't see how I could have any liking for Grant. He associated with thieves, robbers, and blacklegs in San Francisco, and when a man does that I don't think I could like him. He is the tool of the money-power and the National banks."

"He's cut out of the same cloth. He is no good. He is unprincipled as hell itself. He is the support of the monopolists in the Senate and the pliant tool of the capitalists and National banks."

banks."
"Then you are opposed to the National banks?"

"TO HELL WITH THE NATIONAL BANKS!" "TO HELL WITE THE NATIONAL BANKS!"

"You are a Greenbacker!"

"You might say that I am, by ——. Say that
Dennis Kearney says that he would send the
National banks to hell if he could, and he
would have the bonds burned, and blot out the
monopolistic band of robbers who are living on
the fat of the land,—rolling in luxury at the expense of labor."

"WILL YOU OUTLING YOUR PLANS?"

"That I can't do. We are going to have a conference in Washington on the 8th of January next, and there we will discuss about our plans and prospecta."

"Where do you propose to hold your Convention?"

"It ought to be held in Chicago. We are for the West and with the West. The South and North have nothing to do with us. It is the West that we crave. We are advocating its peculiar financial longings and teachings."

"Are you going to speak any on the way?"

"Yes, I am going to speak in Boston and New York, and perhaps in Chicago when I am on my way back. We are going in to give hell to the old parties."

By this time Dennis Kearney had eaten his supper, and apparently enjoyed it, and it was time for the train to leave, so the reporter left the sand-lot domagog with his thoughts and baggage.

It will be seen from these brief passages from "WILL YOU OUTLINE YOUR PLANS!"

the sand-lot demagog with his thoughts and baggage.

It will be seen from these brief passages from the rambling talk of this worthless demagog that he is the same despicable creature, the same foul-mouthed blackguard, the same ignorant and wretched agitator that he has always shown himself since he first loomed up into notoriety. The cold reception which he met with here, the utter indifference of everybody, the fact that not a soul turned out to see the fellow, aithough his coming had been heralded by press diseatches, is good evidence that everybody in this city is aware of his emulies, and wants nothing to do with him. He made one speech here, and that satisfied everybody who heard it or read it, whether Communist, workingman, Republican, or Democrat, that he was nothing but a foul-mouthed blackguard, and was undeserving of a moment's attention except on the part of the police.

JOURNALISTIC. Milwauxes, Dec. 19.—George Baber has retired from the editorial management of the Evening Signal, and is succeeded by C. C. Bowafield, late of the Sunday Telegraph. Mr. Baber has returned to Louisville, to enter upon the practice of the law.

Naw ORLANS, Dec. 19.—A number of prominent Republicans have formed themselves into a body corporate, to be known as the "New Orleans Ledger Publishing Company." The object of the Association is to publish a Republican newspaper in this city. The first number will be issued Jan. 3. Ex-Gov. Michael Hann, elected President of the Board of Directors, is to be aditor-in-chief.

FIRES.

AT HADDONFIELD, N. J. AT HADDONFIELD, N. J.

HADDONFIELD, N. J., Dec. 19.—The barn of
M. C. Browning, two miles from here, together
with its contents, was destroyed by fire. Twenty-three cows and two mules were roasted to
death. Loss. \$14,000: no insurance. It is supposed the barn was set on fire by tramps.

IN NEW YORK CITY. Naw York CITY.

Naw York Dec. 19.—The building No. 6

Stone street, occupied by William H. Smith as a
general storage warehouse, was totally destroyed
by fire this morning, with some 1,300 to 1,500
bales of cotton, 3,500 boxes of cheese, and ninety-eight tierces of rice. Total loss estimated at
\$75,000, fully covered by insurance.

AT PORT HURON, MICH. DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 19.—Harrington's Opera House, at Port Huron, was gutted by fire early this morning. Loss stated at \$20,000. Hav-erly's Juvenile Pinafore Troupe had played there last night, and lost most of their wardrobe. The origin of the fire is unknown.

STATE-HOUSE ROND CASE.

The Condemnation Proceedings at Spring-field Declared Null and Vold. Special Dispatch to The Tribuna.

SPRINGPIELD, Ill., Dec. 19.—Judge Welch ar-

ived from Carlinville this afternoon and rendered his decision in the so-called State-House bond case, which was argued before him at the October term of the Circuit Court last year. It will be remembered that the act ap-proved June 14, 1871, provided that no part of the appropriation of \$500,000 made for complet-ing the State-House at Springfield should be expended until the citizens of Springfield should file a bond agreeing to furnish such grounds as might be needed. It also provided that in case or fall to furnish such grounds the State might proceed to condemn such grounds as might be required for the purpose of enlarging the Capitol grounds, the amount so assessed

to be paid by said obligors.

The act approved May 21, 1877, to secure four acres of additional ground for the State-House, directed the Secretary of State to indicate the ground needed, and make demand upon the bligors to furnish it free of cost to the State In case they should fall to do so, the Governor was directed to appoint three Commissioners to condemn the land. On March 11, 1878 the Governor appointed Charles Hichcock Joseph G. English, and O. H. Miner as such Commissioners, and they condemned the land on May 28 following. On Aug. 20, 1878, the bligges Defendants interposed demurrers setting up, first, that there was no consideration condemned by a jury as required by the Constitution; third, that the bond required condemnation by a jury, and that the act authorizing the Commissioners to condemn was uncon

Judge Welch, in his decision, after stating the points raised in the case, sustained the demur points raised in the case, sustained the demur-rer on the ground that the condemnation pro-ceedings were irregular. He held the declara-tion filed by the State assigning as a breach that the obligors upon the bond have failed to pay the damages assessed by the Commissioners was bad, and therefore did not pass upon the other questions involved. The substance of the opinion is as follows:

Sec. 13 of Art. 2 of the Constitution, in re-lation to condemnation proceedings, provides

that when the State furnishes the compensation, then a jury is not required; but that provision applies only to and only excepts cases in which the State furnishes the compensation. Therefore it is insisted on the part of defendants that the obligation they undertook to perform was to furnish the land; that the scope and intent of their covenant was to furnish to the State certain land, and that in the event of their not being able to agree with the parties, or that they could not procure the same, the State would furnish to them a method by which the title could be acquired to the State by proper condemnation. It is insisted on the part of defendants that under the conditions of this bond it was a bonus to the State on the part of the individual colligors to furnish to the State the grounds in question, and that only in the event they failed to furnish the State such grounds could the State proceed to the condemnation of the property, and upon such condemnation the State was not to pay the money. But the only exception in the section of the Constitution referred to is in cases where the condemnation is made by the State. The condemnation, of are as it was made ation to condemnation proceedings, provid In the section of the Constitution referred to is in cases where the compensation is made by the State. The condemnation, so far as it was made by the Commissioners, is therefore held to be unconstitutional, because the State under the bond was not to furnish the compensation. There having been no proper condemnation, the obligors are not required to pay the money, and there has accrued to the State no right of

action.

The Attorney-General gave notice that he would take an appeal to the Supreme Court.

SYMPATHY FOR IRELAND. Sr. PAUL, Minn., Dec. 19.—At the close of the meeting to declare the sympathy of the people of St. Paul with the oppressed people of Ire-land last night, \$1,500 was raised to be for-warded directly to the Land League, and a committee appointed to continue to solicit sub-scriptions.

committee appointed to committee appointed to committee appointed to committee at Union Hall last night in aid of the cause of the Irish sufferers. Many prominent citizens were present. Resolutions were adouted appointing a sommittee to make collections to be forwarded to Parnell, asking him to visit San Francisco, and expressing sympathy with the people of Ireland on the land question.

DISAPPEARED.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 10.—E. C. Voules, confidential bookkeeper of R. G. Huston & Co., left the city last night under circumstances that give rise to suspicion. His books are being examined at the instance of one of Huston's bondsmen, and to-day a check given by him for a loan of \$50 was refused by the bank because he had no funds deposited. Nothing has been discovered yet to show that his accounts are wrong.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES. TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

ERIZ, P.a. Dec. 19.—A large meeting of citizens was held to-night for the purpose of petitioning Congress for an appropriation for a Pennsylvania Soldiers' Home in this city.

CINGINNATI, O., Dec. 19.—The journeymen brewers held a large meeting to-night and adopted a schedule of wages, which they will demand, ranging from \$60 to \$75 per month. If the demand is not allowed by 10 o'clock to-morrow morning they will all strike.

DAN, THE EVANGELIST. St. Louis, Dec. 19.—Dan Rice, the famous circus man, announced to-night that he had been converted, and will at once enter the field as an evangelist. He has had an interview with Mr. Moody, now holding meetings here, and will probably begin his new career by speaking at Moody's meetings, and then seek such fields as offer the best prospect of success in his

A LUNATIC'S FREAK.

Saco, Me., Dec. 19.—A lunatic broke into the depot of the Eastern Railroad last night, and, although shot and wounded by a watchman, upset the stove and lamps, setting fire to the place and himself. The depot and freight houses were burned. THE LOST FOUND.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Alice Tracy ran away from her home sixteen years ago. She was then 4 or 5 years of age. She was taken with a number of other children to Indiana. She is now in Portage County, O., and, by letter, is seeking the aid of the Superintendent of Police of New York to find her relatives.

SCARLET-FEVER. The Committee appointed at a meeting of the residents of the Sixteenth Ward last Saturday evening, to make an investigation of the cause of the prevalence of the scarlet-fever in

the district between Wells and Halsted, and Division and Centre streets, have discovered that the reports about its being epidemic around the Wells School were grossly exaggrated,—only three cases having arisen in that seminary of learning. The Committee will so report to the adjourned meeting to-night.

OBITUARY.

Death of an Old-Timer in the Northwest

Sr. Paul, Minn., Dec. 19.—Charles H. Oakes died at his residence here to day aged 77 years. He came from his Vermont birthplace in 1821, and from July to December of that year was sutier's cierk at Fort Dearborn. He was present when Gen. Case received from the Pottawatemies the cession of their lands in Northern Illinois and Southern Wisconsin. Kinzie and Beaublen were then the only whites settled at Chicago, He went to Sault Ste. Marie in 1823 with troops sent to build Fort Brady. There he began He went to Sault Ste. Marie in 1823 with troops sent to build Fort Brady. There he began trading with the Indians, and, after two years, united with the American Fur Company, and was steadily in the Company's business in Wisconsin and Minnesota till 1854. His adventures during this time would make a volume. Once he froze his feet apparently solid in crossing Leech Lake. There was no surgeon within 500 miles. By advice of an Indian, after his moccasins were cut off, he punctured his feet all over with a penknife, kept away from the fire, and thawed them ent with alcohol, with blood flowing freely from the time the thawing began. Exfrom the time the thawing began. Except that his feet were tender for a few days, he felt no further incouvenience. In the winter of 1837 and 1838 his larder was reduced to vinegar, butter, and deer-skins. For a short time he subsisted on pickled strips of deer-skin buttered. When the vinegar and butter were gone, he lived for several days on roasted bits of skin and according from under the snow and roasted. For four years afterwards he lived near where Grand Rapids is now. Chicago parties owed him \$5,000, and offered him his choice of red-dog money to that amount, or a Clark street block, then covered deep with mud. He chose the red dog. In 1838 he resumed connection with the Fur Company, and remained with it till 1850, when he located permanently at 8t. Paul. From 1853 to 1886 he was in the banking business. Since then he has enjoyed a competence in home, life, and travel. His health was always good till about two weeks ago. His second wife and three daughters survive him.

NEW YORK, Dec. 18.—Frederick Worch, for thirty years Superintendent of the composing-room of the New York Stater-Zeitsus, died to-

thirty years Superintendent of the composing room of the New York Staate-Zeitung, died to day after a long and painful illness, aged 69. THE CHRISTMAS NUMBER OF THE MUSICAL WORLD containing twenty pages of new music and all the latest musical news, sent on receipt of 15 cents, S. Brainard's Sons, 158 State street.

# **Novelties**

JUST RECEIVED, DIRECT

FROM PARIS. Elegant Designs in 6 and 8 Button with Lace. dealer the recent and

ALSO, 6 Button Kid Gloves, the arms stamped out in Lace Patterns.

SILK GLOVES. Best quality Operas, White and Black, Jons, \$2.00 per pair, just the thing for parties, as perspi-ration does not affect them.

A hint to the wise is sufficient. An early call will insure the best selec-tion, as the quantity is limited.

PARIS KID GLOVE DEPOT. 94 STATE-ST.

HAVERLY'S THEATRE.

LAST MATINEE (To-day).

LAST NIGHT (To-night).

THIS SATURDAY, Last 2 Performances of EMMA ABBOTT GRAND ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.
This Saturday Maitines, Gounda's Grand Opera,
ROMEO AND JULIET.

BOHEMIAN GIRL. Sunday Night-No performance-making prepare tions to receive, Monday night, Rice's Surprise Party-REVELS.

LAST THREE PERFORMANCES OF DICKIE LINGARD

Grand Matines this Afternoon at 2. Last Two Performances, This Evening and Sunday Evening,
OUR BOYS Prices, 25, 50, 75c, and \$1. Matinees, 25 and 50c, Monday, Dec. 22-JOSEPH MURPHY. M'VICKER'S THEATRE. NEILSON!

This Afternoon, Miss Neilson as VIOLA in TWELFTH NIGHT! This Evening. Miss Neitson as IMOGEN in CYMBELINE!
Next Week-THE PLORENCES, in THE MIGHT! HAMLIN'S THEATRE.

QUEEN'S EVIDENCE, By the C. L. GRAVES COMBINATION.
Mattness Wednesday and Saturday.
Next Week—Hobt. McWade in hip Van Winkle.

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SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1879.

Chicago has been peculiarly fortunate its immunity from small-pox for some time past. Yesterday a case was reported, the first recorded at the Health Office since July of last year. There is no ground for fear that the disease will spread

A cable dispatch conveys the curious in telligence that the secret of making diamonds artificially has been discovered in Glasgow. At all events, a chemist has informed the Philosophical Society of that city of his suca, after experimenting since 1866, in ob-ining crystallized forms of carbon which Prof. Tyspatt, Prof. SMITH, and Mr. Mas-TELYER, of the British Museum, "do not doubt are diamonds."

Rice, the celebrated circus clown, has been ted in that city through the labors of Mr. Moony, and will at once enter the field as an evangelist. Bos Harr, having some time since repented of his evil ways and en-tered the Master's service, the two exhumorists might make a strong team by working in double harness. Both have passed through experiences the narration of which would be a caution to the unregener-

Some practical suggestions for the improvement of American trade with foreign countries were offered yesterday by Gen. GEANT in his speech at the Philadelphia Commercial Exchange, and were apparently relished, by the business men, who recognized in the speaker a traveler who in the midst of the highest honors ever paid to any man by the nations of the Old World had kept his eyes open for the keen observation tters and things for the benefit of his

If to bring about a suspension of packing operations in Chicago was the intention and desire of the striking workmen, their movement has been crowned with success. The great establishments are all closed, and about 8,000 men are thrown out of employment,—all because of an attempt to say who should and who should not be employed by the proprietors. The Union has carried its point; there are no non-Union men working at any packing-house,—nor any Union men either.

Prom a dispatch which we print this morn ing from Indianapolis, giving an account of the position of political affairs in that State, and of the aspirants for nomination on the Republican State ticket, it will be seen that the Republican State Committee has conaluded to reopen the question as to the time for holding the State Convention, which had en set for February. As a strong fee will defer the holding of the Con ention until June, after the National Con ation shall have assembled in Chicago.

Both Houses of Congress adjourned yes ay until the 6th of January, after three weeks' session which has been wasted with the exception of the passage of the Leakage and the Pension bills. The latter night, without harm to any one, have bee is not true of the bill to appropriate for the deficiency of \$600,000 in the pay of Umted States Marshals and Deputies, who have worked without pay for nearly six months. There was no political principle involved in the matter, as during the period covered by the deficiency no election-service has been performed by the Marshals, and that excuse cannot be cited in defense of the mean and partisan action by which men who have earned and need the money are ken

ent occurrence in Chicago is distressingly rge, as it is calcul ated to shake one's confi ce alike in the ability of the police to and capture of a murderer who has taken at mystery is that of the death of ustrav Landau, who was discovered last humday night man North Halsted street sides with a bullet-hole in his head and in

a dying condition. The theory of suicide first started in explanation of 'the tragedy is indignantly spurned by the friends and rel-atives of the dead man, and all the facts and circumstances thus far brought to light tend to confirm their belief that Landau was the victim of murder committed for the purpose of robbery.

the choice of the Sand-Lotters for President in 1880. WEAVER, of Iowa, would do, as he is a man with very liberal ideas as to the amount of irredeemable paper currency which should be printed by the Government. "But, — him, he's a Republican," says KRARNEY, and that settles WEAVER. In order to catch the Communistic vote the nomines next year must on no account be a Republican; some old Democrat must be nominated, so as to compel the Democratic Convention to indorse the choice of the Fiat-Socialistic coalition which is to be formed at the conference in Washington on the 8th of Janu ary. This is the KRANNEY idea of the political issue in 1880, and it really seems as if THURNAN was going to be "taken down from the shelf."

The Hoosier Democracy of Shelby Coun ty, who welcome with much satisfac number of ignorant foreigners, and joyfull conduct them to the polls after a reside of six months, are said to be up in arms consequence of the arrival of a few hundred colored American citizens who formerly dwelt in North Carolina, but who have now concluded to exercise their rights as Ame can citizens and try and better their condition by moving into the State of Indiana. There are localities in that State, and Shelby County is one of them, where the average intelligence and respectability would be naterially increased by the immigraion of colored people in large numbers; localities populated with a class corresping to the "poor whites" of the Sout States, and who should be glad to welcome the negroes among them as better neighbors and more desirable citizens than the major-ity of the white population; localities, in short, from whence come regularly heavy Democratic majorities. To such regions in godsend, developing the resources of the State by the fresh supply of labor, and re-storing the State to the Solid North by the large influx of Republican voters. If anything could redeem the Bourbon-benighted portions of Indiana, colored immigration's the thing. The blacks are needed there; let them come, and the more the better.

GEN. GRANT'S VIEWS ON VARIOUS SUB-

We print this morning, from J. Russe Young's history of Gen. GRANT's journey around the world, a comprehensive statemen nade by the General, while abroad, concerning several questions of home history and policy. The paper will prove of general interest, not only because it is an express of Gen. Grant's opinious upon a variety of subjects, but also because of the character of the subjects dicussed.

The questions concerning which this paper reats are : 1. GRANT's veto of the inflation oill in 1874. 2. The silver-coinage. 3. The Nicaragus Canal and the interest taken in that work by him when President, 4. England's selfish policy on the Eastern question. . The French Republic and its leading men. 6. Napoleon III. and his policy. 7. The annexation of Mexico in 1865, and the possible war with France. 8. The expected and France, and its probable conse On these several points of National history and policy Gen. GRANT expresses his views learly and with emphasis. He explains that when the inflation bill of

1874 was passed there was a strong effort made to induce him to sign it. Senators MORTON, LOGAN, and others implored him to save the party by giving his approval to the bill. So strong was this pressure on behalf of party expediency, that he carefully wrote a message to Congress in which he argued that the bill was not an inflation nor a contraction measure, and was therefore inoffensive. But having read over the message he was forced to admit that it was not sound, and that he did not believe his own arguments. He then wrote another message giving his reasons for vetoing the bill. This e read to his Cabinet next day, and immediately sent it to Congress. Instead of creating a wide-spread disruption in the Republican party at the West, as had been predicted, Gen. GRANT says that the warmest approvals of his course reached him from that quarter. This he gave as his first experience in attempting to follow expediency instead of what he deemed right for fear f injuring the party. Among other congratulations upon his veto was one from B. F. Bristow, and it was because of that dispatch that he was induced to offer Baisrow the Treasury. Commenting upon the general support given the Democrats to all in flation schemes, the General pointed out the nconsistency of the Democratic party on the financial question. "During the War they insisted that the Legal-Tender act was unconstitutional, and that the law making paper legal-tender should be repealed. Now they insist that there should be millions of

redeemable currency in circulation." Following up this subject of the currency, Gen. Grant, far off from home, while crossing the Bay of Bengal, discussed briefly the Silver bill,—a question which did not arise until a year after he had left the country. He did not approve the bill restoring the silver dollar as a legal-tender. He was opposed to doing anything not entirely right for the sake of expediency. Why, or on what grounds, or to what extent he was opposed to

silver, he did not state to Mr. Young. Gen. Grant freely expressed himself in favor of public improvements, and com-mended the grand scheme of that class of expenditures by the French Republic. He thought if the Pacific Railroad had been built by the Government and by its own engineers, millions would have been saved. While President he gave much thought to the subject of a ship-canal across Central America. He commended Admiral America highly for his labors. He regarded the Nicaraguan route as the true route. During his Administration Mr. Fish had drafted treaties with Costa Rica and Nicaragua, and before leaving office had left everything ready for action by the State Department when the proper time should come. After HAYES became President, the General had a long talk with Mr. Evants on the subject. On the benefits and advantages of this ship-canal

Gen. GRANT spoke warmly. After he reached Europe he informe himself on the Eastern question, and was irresistibly forced to the belief that the Russian side was the true one. He had tried hard to approve the policy of the English Government, but could not. England's policy in the East is hard, reactionary, and selfish. No one could visit the world and

what they might be under a good Govern-ment. It made no difference whether that ment. It made no difference whether that Government was English, French, Italian, or Russian; its influence would be felt in the increased happiness of the people, and in the benefits of her institutions. England was the great obstacle. Unless she could control them herself she would allow no one

inent men he had met, Gen. GRANT spoke ighly of GAMBETTA, and of how mu was pleased with the Republican leaders in France. In Gibraltar he met Lord NAPIER, and had a talk with him about the Mexican war. Gen. GRANT gave the Mexicans credit for courage, but he did " not think a more those who commanded the Mexicans."

When the War of the Rebellion ended,

Gen. Grant says he urged upon President Jounson an immediate invasion of Mexico, and also urged it upon Mr. SEWARD. He regarded that Narozzon in Mexico was really a part of the Rebellion. "His army was as much opposed to us as was that of Kinny SMITH." There was an active co-operation between the French and the Rebels on the Rio Grande. He believed that there was just cause of war with MAXIMILIAN, and also with APOLEON, for the latter was the head of the whole business. At the close of the War he had sent Sherman to the Rio Grande. His plan was to give SHERIDAN a corps, have him ross the Rio Grande, join JUAREZ, and attack MAXIMILIAN. With his corps Sheridan could have walked over Mexico. Seward prosed this, and that opposition was de-

In case of a war with NapoLEON, the United States had nothing to dread. There was a trained and victorious army, and he had it in mind to employ and eccupy the Southern army. On this point he said: 'My plan at the time was to induce the Southern troops to go to Mexico, to go as soldiers under Sheridan, and remain as settlers. Mexico seemed an outlet for the disappointed and dangerous elements in the South. As our people had saved the Union, and meant to keep it and manage it as we liked, and not as they liked, it seemed to me that the best place for our defeated friends was Mexico. It was better for them and better for us. I tried to make Lax think so when he surrendered. They would have done perhaps as great a work in Mexico as has been done in California."

Speaking of the results of such a war. Gen. GRANT said that had SEERIDAN gone into Mexico he would have saved MAXIMILran's life. He did not think Napornon could have rallied France into a war in defense of Slavery. The Empire would have been shaken, and probably have fallen, as it did five years later, and France would have been a Republic,—minus Sedan. Gen. Grant's opinion of the BONAPARTES was not a high

Gen. Grant never shared the apprehen sion of others as to the recognition of the Confederacy by either England or France, or by both. Such recognition would not have interfered with our armice in the field. It would not have affected the supplies of men or money. The War would have gone on and ended about the same. A war England would have meant the withdrawal of England from the American Continent. Said the General: "Canada would have be come ours. If SHERIDAN, for instance, with our resources, could not have taken Canada in thirty days he should have been cashiered. atriotism or bravery of the people of Canada, but the facts were against them. We ould have thrown half a million of men into their country,—not militia, but men inured to war. They would have covered Canada like wave. Then, if you look at the map, you will find that the strategic and defensive points of the Canadian frontier are within our lines. There is no English soldier who would risk his reputation by attempting to defend such a line against the United States." After discussing the probable events of such a war with England, he said: So far as I was concerned. I see no end to meh an intervention but the destruction of the English power on the American Contient." We commend a careful reading of the whole paper to every reader of THE

TRIBUNE, www. Lad THE SITUATION IN AFGHANISTAN. However the campaign may terminate, the English Government is evidently paying a earful price for the foothold it is seeking to naintain in Afghanistan. The main force under Gen. ROBERTS, which was compelled to vacuate Cabal, is in a precarious condition notwithstanding it is well armed and prorisioned, and in a strong defensive position It is stated that he has provisions sufficient to last five months, and undoubtedly he can make a very gallant defense and stand a very protracted siege, especially if he has well-grounded hopes of relief. Though inferior n numbers, he is superior in arms and posi tion, and will certainly be extricated from is unfortunate mishap if he can hold out long enough, but meanwhile very serious isasters may happen to the English arms

A winter campaign in that inhospitable region is exactly what the English did not anticipate and were evidently unprepared for. The allies upon whom they relied have proved faithess. The outbreak, originally confined to one or two factions around Cabul, has spread mong all the hill tribes, and in the recent fight at that city the people of the city and of the villages vied with each other in murdering and mutilating stragglers and wound-ed men of the British army. All Afghan-istan is in a blaze of revolt, if a contest against a foreign invader can be called a rerolt. Gen. Roserrs is not the only one in trouble. Gen. MacPHERSON's force has been ompelled to halt and put itself in an attitude of defense. Gen. Govgn's force has been attacked, and had to retreat to a fort. where, with only six days' provisions, he was at last accounts hemmed in by several thousand Ghelzais. It is reported there is cert of action between the command ers in Afghanistan; on the other hand, ther are serious disagreements and jealousies which of itself would be bad enoug in the face of a strong and desper enemy. The situation is still fur the Afghans in severing commun both by road and telegraph. The Vicero of India is hurrying forward reinforcements but their progress in the rigor of winte through narrow defiles and over almost im through narrow defiles and over almost im-passable mountain regions is necessarily very slow. Their danger is even greater than that of the beleaguered forces, for they are liable to suffer not only from stress of

Advantageous as such an occupation would in the end be to Afghanistan and to its relations to the outside world, in the development of its resources, the growth of its trade, and the spread of European civilization, it is impossible not to remember that this invasion is one of absolute force, where might asked the right and that the where might makes the right, and that Afghans are engaged in the defense of their sountry and their liberty against a foreign toe who has overrun their land for no other sian progress in Central Asia. Upon the ground of abstract right, Great Britain has overthrowing her entire political system, and sposing her rulers, and the plea that it is her interest to do so does not alter the ease at all. Since the days of Con-rez, however, and long before this Spanish freebooter dethroned the Mexi-can rulers, powerful nations have trodweak ones into the dust when they stood in the way of their political or commercial interests, and we may expect that, as between Russis and England, Afghanistan must be crushed and yield to the inevitable destiny that must overtake the Asiatic provinces. The great results that will follow in the future, however, do not enpoble the agencies employed, nor should they be allowed to detract from the courage and skill displayed by the Afghans in the defense of their country. Years hence England may be able to justify her action in the light of accomplished results, but et present it would be difficult for any apologist of the Government to answer the question what right it has to invade Afghanistan

merely because it is for its interest to do so. THE DEMOCRATS AND THE MAINE

It is notable that the Democrats, whether they condemn the Maine fraud or seek to condone it, unite in admitting that it was an outright steal. The New York World says "Gov. GARCELON and his advisers have made a

"Gov. Garondox and his advisors have made a serious political and a not less serious moral mistake. They have nullified the will of the people of Maine, as expressed at the latest election, on account of technical errors and oversights. These errors and oversights were committee, not by the electors, but by the local canvassers. The votes were, in fact, thrown out on account of informality in the manner in which they were returned. There is no pretense that this informality was such as to leave the intention of the voters in doubt. The tener of all statutes, in claid decisions, and treatises which deal with elections. tons, and treatises which deal with elections is that every presumption should be made in favor of giving effect to the real intention of the voters. The canvassers in Maine have unquestionably nulified the real intention of the voters. There is no dodging that fact, and with fair-minded people

The above is a fair statement of the as far as it goes. But it does not tell the whole story. The Garcelon thieves not merely excluded the Republican majorities on account of technical irregularities, but they declined to exclude the defective Democratic returns for the same reason. The law of Maine provides for the correction of irregular returns, but the Democratic Governor and his Council maintained that it was discretionary with them whether or not they should permit the returns to be corrected in form so as to express the real intent of the of this part of the law. They permitted Democratic returns to stand where the requirements of the law had been utter-ly neglected, but they construed the

slightest olerical errors such as figures where the numbers should have been written out in words, or the writing of "ballot" in place of "vote," or the use of "ditto" to save time—to vitiate the Republican majorities, and refused every opportunity for a correction of such verbal mistakes. All this is admitted by the very men who have perpetrated the outrage, and there is really no difference of opinion as to the facts of the

Now there is this remarkable feature about the attitude which many of the Democratic apologists for this fraud have assumed : they maintain that the Maine outrage is but a repetition of what they have been denouncing for three years as a Republican outrage in counting out the last Democratic candidate for the Presidency. They have exhausted the vast resources of the English language in condemning as an infamous steal the action of the Electoral Commission, which was created at the suggestion of the Democrats and by means of Democratic votes. The Republicans have denied that there was any fraud in the settlement of the Presidential controversy which the Demo-crats have charged upon them, but now the Democrats admit that the Maine count is in every way as infamous a steal as they have ever charged the Presidential count to be, and seek to justify it on that account. In other words: the Republicans justify the Presidential count on the ground that it was not a fraud, while the Democrats justify the Maine count on the ground that it was a fraud. This distinction fairly illustrates the difference in the characters and aims of the

two parties. SECRETARY SHERMAN'S FOLLY. Secretary Sherman seems determined, not nerely to stand by the mistake he made in his annual report when he recommended the repeal of the legal-tender property of the greenbacks, but to take every opportunity to attract public attention to it. Persistent antagonism to popular sentiment is a serious defect in an executive officer of a republican form of government, and a poor claim upon continued confidence; yet Secretary Sura-way virtually admits in the following letter that his project has not received popular approval, but he persists in urging it. The letter was written to a friend in Crestline, O., in reply to a communication expressing the fear that the Secretary's recommends tion would injure the Republican party and his own standing. To this SERMAN an-

swers: TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C. Dec. 12, 1879.—James L. Booth, Esq., Crestline, O.—Dran Sin: Your letter of the 10th is received. that the note is equal to coin and redeemable in coin, but is an obstruction liable to be overthrown by the Supreme Court, and is constantly the subject of dispute. I feel in this matter that I am ject of dispute. I feel in this matter that I am entirely right; and, although you may for a time differ with me, I believe that within a year or two you will say that in this as well as in resumption I have been right. In the meantime it is probable that no immediate action will be taken by Congress. Very train yours, Joux SEREMAN."

There is a defiance of public intelligence

in the assertion that the legal-tender of note now that the note is equal to coin and long as it is a lawful tender in the payment of debts, which it will lose the moment it ceases to have that power. It is true that the note is the equivalent of coin by reason of its convertibility into this coin, but this very condition of convertibility is maintained largely by its legal-tender character. The United States Treasury contains only about \$152,000,000 in coin available for redentitions. demption purposes, or about one-third the volume of outstanding greenbacks. The people are familiar with this fact,

and know that all the greenbacks could not be redeemed if presented, and that new suspension would result from such a course. But the greenbacks are legal-tender, and in that character serve all the purposes of coin, besides being more cheaply and conveniently handled, and hence there is no run upon the Treasury; but, when they shall once cease to have this quality, and gold and silver shall be demanded in large amounts to meet maturing obligations everywhere throughout the country, Secretary Serranas may not find it so easy to maintain resumption. In such case, the greenbacks will have lost their essue as legal-tender, and coin will be demanded for the very uses which the notes now subserve. Another statement is attributed to Secretary SHERMAN, to the effect that, after repeal ing the legal-tender clause, the green would circulate just as the Nationa notes circulate now. He seems to ignore the

cossibility that the National-bank might cease to circulate as freely as they do now, if the banks were suddenly deprived of a legal-tender fund of \$346,000,000 with which to redeem their issue. The people accept Na tional-bank notes now as freely as green backs, because they know that the fo notes; but this degree of public con redemption depended upon a scant and uncer-tain supply of gold, which every creditor was at liberty to demand in payment of every debt. The banks themselves would be much more cautious and illiberal in their loans and discounts, and every commercial disturb-ance, however slight, would be followed at nce by a contraction of currency and bank accommodations in order that the banks might protect themselves from the danger of enforced suspension because of their insgold. It is absurd to say that the legal ender quality is "of no value whatever" in

Secretary SHERMAN'S apprehe the Supreme Court will overthrow the legalender clause cuts no figure in the case. If this should happen, the effect would be no worse than if Congress were to repeal the legal-tender property, and it is absurd to precipitate an evil because it may possibly ome from some other direction at some the Supreme Court will sust tender clause on the ground that the outstanding greenbacks are continuous of the original issue, which was sustained by the Court (being merely the substitution of new also because Congress, to which was con-ceded the authority for determining the emergency requiring such issue, is vested with the authority to determine when the emergency is over and when the issue should withdrawn. In the meantime, Secretar, SHERMAN admits in the above letter that Congress does not yet believe voters, and they determined that they would not allow the Republicans to avail themselves urge the repeal of the legal-tender clause lar will. His position is certainly contra-dictory and illogical, as well as unpopular.

A TREACHEROUS THREAT.

conclusion, which is palpably absurd and in-consistent with his premises. "Commercial disaster" will not be probable, but certain, Of course Harper's Weekly is at the front in the conspiracy to demonstize greenbacks. It lands Bayano for bringing in his demonunder the conditions described if there shall etization resolution, refers with warmth to be no legal-tender in the country save gold the fact that Senator Wade Hampton ardentalone, which, to use a Hibernianism, will ly supports the proposed measure, and ashave left the country. nmes that both Bayann and Hampron are acting in good faith with a view to "carry At the conference of the State Committee out part of the financial recommendation of of the Democracy of Illinois held in this city the President." It assumes also that the on Thursday there were present some sixty patriotism of the Delaware Senator is so of the leading men of the party. A resolugreat that, to secure a "stable currency," tion, prepared by Gen. BLACK, disclaiming he is willing to " alienate an important element of support in his party." This is all any responsibility for or approval of the action of the Democratic Governor in Maine in arbitrarily excluding Republicans from and installing Democrats in the Legislature very beautiful, but it does not alter the palpable fact that Mr. BAYARD's movement is an adroit attempt to unite the Democratic party of the East and South on an extreme of that State, was offered, and this led to

gold-money platform, solely with the pur-pose of carrying the next Presidential elec-tion,—by fraud in the South, and pandering fierce debate. Omitting what was said by the smaller fry, we invite attention to the report of what was said by Judge Lyman TRUMBULL:
"Judge LYMAN TRUMBULL said be didn't want to the avarioe of the capitalist class in New York, New Jersey, and Connecticut. the Democracy to express itself. He said in substance that the Republicans were being paid off in their own coin for the fraud of 1876. He didn't want any such resolution as Ornaly's to be adopted by the Democracy of this State. They had done nothing wrong in the Maine matter." Mr. Bayand knows that the South will sup-port the Democratic candidate, whoever he may be, on any platform which may be sented, no matter what it may be. He knows, too, that the South will be made Judge Trumster visited Louisians in November, 1876, and from that time to the solid by fraud. Hence he proposes to unite the Solid South, made solid by fraud, with present has been denouncing the action of the Returning Board of that State as in-famous, revolutionary, and fraudulent, and has declared that the members of the Rethe three States named, which he hopes may be carried by the unconscionable avaries and greed of a class regardless of political coniderations. This is the full measure of Mr. turning Board were "perjured scoundrels," Now we find Judge TRUMBULL holding that Bayand's patriotism ! Now, Harper's Weakly insists that this proposition shall be made the test of the disposition of the Republican party to act as a reformer,—to reform the the authorities in Maine have only paid off the Republicans in their own (Louisiana) coin for the fraud in 1876; and that there currency! It demands that the Southern had been nothing wrong done in the Maine matter. Judge Taumsull therefore stands before the country defending as legal and situation shall be absolutely ignored, and that the Republican party shall be ousted from power in 1880 unless it will consent to moral on the part of the Maine authorized what he has been for three years den lo what two-thirds of its members believe most firmly ought not to be done. In a word, it insists that the Republican party of the country shall submit to the dictation of the State of New York. Witness this threat ing as a fraud in Louisiana, and the gentle men in Maine acting as upright, honors men in doing that for which he denoun the officers in Louisiana as perjured soo

the officers in Louisiana as perjured sooundrels.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

NASHUA, IL., Dec. 17.—By answering the following questions you will confer a favor: (1) What is the bublic debt of France? (2) What is the amount of cois and paper money in France? (3) If the Government has no constitutional right to issue paper money in time of peace, how has it the constitutional right to authorize National banks to issue it in time of peace? (4) Are National hanks to issue it in time of peace? (4) Are National-banks notes legal-tender? Amos M. Hall.

(4) The public debt of France Jan. 1, 1875, was 83,742,024,855. (2) Mr. BURCHARD, the Director of the United States Mint, in his report estimates the money in France at the close of 1878 of the Weekly. It says:

"The Democratic Senator Wars Hampton, of South Carolina, warmly supports Senator Bayand. There is probably no New England Republican Senator who does not support him. In this situation, therefore, it is well to reflect as Republicans that New York is the indispenseble State next year, and that New York, both Republican and Democratic, is resolutely for a stable currency. If, then, the resolution of Mr. Bayand, carrying out the recommendations of the President, which New York Republicans and Democrats equally approve, should be defeated, directly or indirectly, by Republicans, and Mr. Bayand should be a candidate for the Presidency next year, is it not wise to reof the Weekly. It says: of the United States Mint, in his report esti-mates the money in France at the close of 1878 to be: Bank paper, \$466,755,000; gold, \$733,400,-000; sliver, \$425,844,850; total, \$1,625,999,850. The bank paper is not legal-tender. France protects her gold supply by the presence of legal-tender silver. (5) The Government has never amborized the National banks to issue legal-tender notes. (4) National-bank notes are not legal-tender. publicans, and Mr. BAXAND should be a candidate for the Presidency next year, is it not wise to reflect that in the indispensable State the Republican candidate for the Governorship received 35,000 votes less than his two Democratic opponents, etc.? As between a party of which all reforms are to be expected, but which shirts a fundamental question, and a party which selects as its candidate a leader who does not shirk, what would probabilities sou?"

Here is a distinct threat that if the Republicans in Congress dare to defeat Mr. Barann's resolution the extreme hardmoney Republicans of New York will support Mr. Bayann for President next year, as against any Republican that may be nominated, on any platform that may be adopted. It is only a few months ago that Harper's Weekly expressed the greatest alarm in view of the revolutionary attitude of the South and its absolute control of the Democratic party. But how, in view of the prospect

Boston Advertise evidently had not seen, and Boston Adverter evidently had not seen, and we should judge from the above reference that it had not posted from the above reference that it had not posted from the upon the question. During the whole period of the assessment of the Bank of England for some treaty-four years its notes were legal-tender in payment of debts, and were again made legal-tender in 1828, a few years after resumption, and have so continued since then for a period of forty-six years; and they are still legal-tender in the payment of debts. The business affairs of the British Empire would not be safe without this legaland silver and the triumph of monomotalism, it is willing to place the South in superson control of the Government! The editor of the Westly knows that the program he sketches for the State of New York involves a partnership with fraud. For Louisians, and South Carolina, and Mississippi, and Florida are as "indispensable" to Bayam in 1880 as New York is, and Mr. Ourras knows that of decta. The business attains of the British Empire would not be safe without this legal-tender attribute of the Bank of England notes. These are facts which the Boston Advertises JOHN SHERMAN, Senator BAYARD, nor no other not one of those States can be carried for Bayane, except through the suppression of the Republican vote, either by violence or fraud. It follows that his proposition in behalf of the goldites of the "indispensable" goldite, can rub out or refute. There is as much need of legal-tender greenbacks in this country as of legal-tender bank-notes in Great Britain. State of New York to assist in the elect A few days ago we recorded a very female. of BAYARD is a proposition to enter into able feat in chirography by an Ottawa (Ill.) printer, who wrote over 2,800 words upon a postal-card. We have now received still another partnership with a band of political thieves and assasins, and to share in the benefits to be derived from stealing and murder! This certainly would be doing evil that good might come with a vengeance, even on Mr. Cuarra' theory that the destruction of the greenbacks and silver would be a great good. Is Mr. Cuarra quite sure that he is justified in making this threat on high moral grounds.

on the ground of reform? Is he willing to be quoted as holding that there is no issue before the country which divides the two

great political parties worthy of considera-tion except that of finance? Is he ready to stake his reputation for patriotism on the proposition that the Republican party is un-worthy to live except upon the condition he

E. G. SPAULDING, an ex-member of Con-gress, comes out in the Buffalo Commercia Advertiser in favor of "retiring legal-ten

ders gradually and stopping the coinage of silver as soon as possible," and he gives some of the most remarkable reasons for the faith that is in him. He says oracularly that

"we cannot expect our foreign trade to al-

ways continue as favorable as at present,"
which will not be denied. He adds that
"we can hardly look for the indefinit repeti-

tion of the enormous harvests of the few seasons past," which we fear is so. He con

cludes very logically that, with a decline in the foreign demand for American breadstuffs

and a change in the balance of trade, "gold

These are excellent reasons, not for retiring the greenbacks and demonstizing silver, but

for retaining the present system of

double standard and legal-tender notes convertible into coin. When American im-

orts shall again exceed American exports

and there shall then again be a drain of gold

out of the country instead of an influx of

gold to the country, there will be a much greater necessity for legal-tender silver and legal-tender greenbacks than now exists.

Those two component parts of the monetar, system will then save the Government, th

banks, and the people from general suspension, and an indefinit period of hard times

which would result from an insufficient and

to gold alone. The reasons which Mr. Spatting cites why the greenbacks should

be retired and silver demonetized are the very best reasons why both the greenbacks

and silver shall be retained. In order that we may not be suspected of misrepresenting him (so utterly illogical is his reasoning), we

append his own language just as he prints it

We cannot expect our foreign trade to always

continue as favorable as at present. We can hardly look for the indefinit repetition of the enormous harrests of the few seasons past. With ordinary crops throughout this country and the imports largely increased, gold will begin to flow out of the

debt and a list of depreciated standard dollars to represent our \$350,000,000 of legal-tenders.

All he says is true up to the point of his

easing supply of a legal-tender confined

will begin to flow out of the country aga

postal-card. We have now received still another card, from the same blaze, containing the sight and seventh chapters of St. Matthew, and the first, second, and third chapters of St. John, up to and including part of the thirteenth verse, making in all 3,271 words, which would be considerably more than two columns of THE CHICAGO TRIBUNA The work was done by write 4,000 worder West!

A writer in the Providence (R. I.) Journal states that when he was in Chicago a few months ago, living in sight of the Lake Shore-Railroad, he counted one evening eighty-five different passenger and freight trains which came and went within a few hours. As he reported his commeration a friend observed "It seems like a dream. On Christmas Eve in 1848, I came from Michigan City to Chica go by the regular conveyance of a four-scree stage-coach, directly on the route used by this railroad, and I was the only passenger."

Mr. Bunon is to be called upon to inte and stop the cruelty to women that is practices at Gilmore's Garden in New York, where no less than twenty-five females are racing round that track, struggling for the prizes offered the most successful pedestrian. This is one of the most disgusting forms of humbug that impecuatous loafers have yet invented with which to gall the public

The Illinois Democracy want an organ established in Chicago. They need a leader more than an organ. The latter they can start by depositing the money in the bank,—that is to say, provided they can raise the necessary greenbucks,—but the former cannot be purchased. Our CARTER has been weighed in the balance and found wanting as a leader of men. He can fly his eagle, but he can't rally the hosts of Democ-

Concerning the Marshalship of the Southers District of Illinois, the Bloomington Pantagraph is of the opinion that Dr. Roz will not be reappointed, "owing to his sor's delinquencies."
and that Mr. McLaugurin will not be chosen, because of the persistent work which his political enemies have done against him. It thinks some Republican less prominent than alther Ron or McLaughlin will be appointed to the office.

When a Democrat puts in an appearance before the Committee on Elections of the House of Representatives as contestant for a Republican number's seat, it is prime-facil evidence that the Republicane ought to be ousted and the seat given to the Democrat. It is strictly in accordance with modern Democratic methods.

If Mayor HARRISON is to welcome the dele that meets in Chicago on the 3d of June next, he ought to be put under bonds not to doss them with any of his third-term nonsense, like he did Gen. GRANT. The delegates have been promised good treatment here, and they shall

A Republican and Democrat on the Board of Presidency in 1876, and we intend to steal it next year." It really begins to look as if that JOHN B. INSKRIP, a well-to-do farmer of

Alma Centre, Wis., recently eloped with his wife's sister. He sold all his grain, paid up all his debts, and left his wife with a young babe 4 mouths old. He owned two farms and and always stood well in the community.

Anypedy who looked at the size of the promi nent citizens' feet in last Sunday's Trinuns may be able to appreciate what is meant when it is said "Chicago has put her foot down." The average foot has length, breadth, and thickness, if not beauty.

Judge TRUMBULL has claims upon the con eration of the great National Democratic party. He defended the Maine fraud at the Palmer House meeting, thereby proving his entire sym-pathy with the modern methods of his Bourbon ociates an asserted and for

The Dayton (O.) Journal says that, while BLAINE is greatly admired in Ohio, but few want him nominated for President. Probably not, as long as there is an Ohio man in the field.

Gov. SETROUR thinks he wouldn't be a strong candidate. That is the very reason the Democrats are likely to nominate him. They must

Some of the visiting statesmen ought to have

The Democracy of Illinois are for TRABETS at least they don't want a man without the

PERSONALS.

Gen. Hooker left a fortune of \$300,000. Col. Tom Scott, of the Pennsylvania Road,

loston politician, is as present running a mis From the silence of the past week or so, It is hoped that Hanlan and Courtney have frozen

"Young Ornithologist."—One swallow does not make a summer, but one old, weather-besten turkey makes a Thankerving dinest, as a Olive Logan describes the new Queen of

Spain as "a bread-and-butter miss." Well, Oliva, there are worse things to have in the family than bread and butter. "What this country wants is more col-

leges," shricks an exchange. No it don't, sonny? there are enough oarsmen and ball-players on band now to last for ten years.

The malarial fever from which Bishop

Haven, of the Methodist Church, is suffering is said to have crept into his system during a visit by him to Liberia two years ago.

A witty but heartless proof-reader on an Eastern paper recently added to the death-notes of a somewhat celebrated colored man the line.

"Death loves a shining moke."

"Deth loves a shining mole."

The Princess Louise will return to this country Jan. 12, and Lorne views with dismay the approach of the time when he will again have to get up early Friday mornings and put some macherel asoak for breakfast.

We see by an Rastern paper that Mr. John Dwyer claims to be the champion prise aguser of America; but, although a detailed account of instife is given, the name of the college where in graduated does not appear.

Pinchback, the famous Louisians eclowed leader and contestant for a seat in the United States Senate, has come out sires the recent State election tears of a general exodes of air race to Linear. He has heretafore exposed the movement on the He has heretofore exposed the movimes dump, through the columns of his man-wery way that he could make his latter the buildpring in the recent campaign has discharged where

SILVER-M

The Comstock Mil ingness of the Break in St

Real Values vs. Broke cent Developme Camp Resuse

The Globe District Visit to the S.

COMSTOCK. Presinta Cirr, Nev., I upon the walls of the great having our patience and inimate capacity. Think of Newsda at \$81, Mexican at flate & Norcross at \$8, Yell everything else seeking weeks ago Union touched 87, and others were up i are forty working Comstoce about the middle of Octobe 250,000,000; now they are n sum. Twenty-five millions Those who sold were in id their tock still are than many a poor wretch w margin, and collapsed, like break. The fortunate smile ruined pull on their old clo

portunity to earn \$4 a day i CONFIDEN Such changes are so comitthe community generally be prevailing confidence in the us at all times. And wh full The central a ave worked to the depth and in that ground have tak The ground below this, an has not been prospected, sunk from 2,000 to 3,000 f and want of ventilation have prospecting. Now, by m Tunnel, the water is hand tion is being constantly imp in the lower levels. Now the north to the Alta on the of about five miles,—on thoroughly done. In this by varying in depth from 500 width from 500 to 1,000 fee is room for many such of the Comstock the most cell the world. In all of this pected, streaks of ore-sometimes rich—are enclow of the pick may strik

hiow of the pick may strik

VALUES VS. F.

The figures upon the sindex of the real value of
California and Consolida
has declared frequent divid
year, while the stock has reyet other stocks, not repriore (according to their publithom \$1 to \$50.

The average yield of ore been about 1,000 tons ner we pened a new level (1,750) or and took out 1,017 tons of fell to \$4.

Last week Ophir declared per share,—the first since sold as low as \$22, while las as \$90.

when we begin to get ( When we begin to get deboat ready to conclude the fallen out. of our mines, to go up, and we feel rich agarich is exposed, and we loo is a break, and we are rul of THE TRIBUNE who a stucks, let me say that, as is concerned, stocks do jussys? they will not do. RECENT DEVEL There are a dozen ver

the Hale & Norcross has of ore. A crosscut on through a vein ten feet thi This is all that is now kno cuts are being run that about it.

cuts are being run that about it.

Over a year ago the sinking an incline on a c body of rich ore at a depth followed to the 2,100 le was run, exposing fifteen fencine was continued do level a crosscut showed to the 2,300 level a crossc enty-sit feet of ore, and sit faces. Certainly the indicat body is no trifle. It is claisverage \$300 to the ton incline is about thirty-five line, and the last crosscut low the line, on Union has also beer run nevada incline to the taboe of ninety feet, way. Water interfers wore by the Sierra Nevad Union is raising about 100 Union shaft, pumping main, capable of raising 1,500 in twenty-four hours. Via ready it will take the weevads, and more will this bonanza.

OTHER MINING Encouraging news con mining districts; but it to muscle and money, to to lew mines discovered and ago, and then deserted for have been recently reopering results. Come, about of hers, was quite a floobit was declared a failure. A few months ago, five nose of the old shafts, bleased with what they foligging away, and now it seveloped a mine and sol the strength of this discobeen taken there, and a happang up. prung up.

Silver-ores are now so hoped that many mines be profitably handled. GLOBE, A GLOBE, Ariz., Dec. 4.

ride on horseback thron Arisons, I have at last for to winter in. Here I fin not unpleasantly cold, bracing, and invigorates of which I have heretofore laboring mades and the color of the laboring under any pull not hesitate to recomm best; and I have tried

is only about four years tion of about 1,500; but around in the various sown, is built in a na second of the control of the considerable numb

is situated not more the and about 500 yards from the table of the most and was small ladder 100 feet, as ranching the top again. Cown the above distant found a above crossent footwall, where there is to love, which I found to the table of tab

oath: "Your party stole the 1876, and we intend to steal it really begins to look as if that carried out—if they can do it.

Wis., recently eloped with his le sold all his grain, paid up ad left his wife with a young old. He owned two farms and od well in the community.

blooked at the size of the promi-et in last Sunday's TRIBUNE may eclate what is meant when it is has put her foot down." The s length, breadth, and thickness,

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ott, of the Pennsylvania Road, d seriously ill. Simmons, formerly a leading

silence of the past week or so, Hanlan and Courtney have frozen

n describes the new Queen of sad-and-butter miss," Well, Olive, things to have in the family than

is country wants is more col-an erchange. No it don't, sonny? In oarsmen and ball-players on hand ten years.

Methodist Church, is suffering is pt into his system during a visit by

seas Louise will return to this is, and Lorne views with dismay the at time when he will again have to riday mornings and put some unexportant that Mr. John

breakfast.

an Eastern paper that Mr. John to be the champton prize-figurer of although a detailed account of his the name of the college where he a not appear.

the famous Louisians colored testant fore sent in the United States me out since the recent State election where two descriptions of his names, and in the college make his influence felt in the recent campaign has changed two.

SILVER-MINING.

The Comstock Mines --- Unm ingness of the Recent Break in Stocks.

ent Developments-An O.d Camp Resuscitated.

Globe District of Aria

COMSTOCK, NEV. at \$81. Mexican at \$19. Ophir at \$22 torty working Comstock mines, and, as sold in the middle of October, they were worth 00,000; now they are not worth half that Twenty-five millions of dollars lost—evap-

nee who sold were lucky; and those who stock still are much more fortunate ny a poor wretch who spread himself on a The fortunate smile; the less fortunate per picks and grit their teeth, and the to earn \$4 a day in the lower levels. CONFIDENCE.

confidence in the mines that sustains times. And why should we not be The central and south-end mines d to the depth of about 1,500 feet, that ground have taken out \$275,000,000. a from 500 to 1,000 feet (if not more), there om for many such deposits as have made comstock the most celebrated silver-lode in ordd. In all of this ground as it is prosed, streaks of ore—sometimes poor and

When we begin to get discouraged, and are shout ready to conclude that "the bottom has fallen out" of our mines, there is a turn, stocks go us, and we feel rich again. When something rich is exposed, and we look for a boom, there is a break, and we are ruined. To the readers of The Tarksons who speculate in mining stocks, let me say that, as far as the Comstock is concerned, stocks do just what "everybody mps" they will not do.

of ers. A crosscut on the 2,000 level ran through a vein ten feet thick of very rich ore. This is all that is now known; but other crosscuts are being run that will soon tell more about it.

cuis are being rum that will soon tell more about it.

Over a year ago the Sierrs Newada, while stating an incline on a clay-crevice, scalped a lody of rich ore at a depth of 2,050 feet. It was followed to the 2,100 level, where a crosscut vasua, exposing fifteen feet of rich ore. The helins was continued down, and on the 2,300 level a crosscut has run into sevently-dir feet of ore, and still has rich ore in the last. Certainly the indications are that this ore-tell in the sevently-dir feet of ore, and still has rich ore in the last. Certainly the indications are that this ore-tell in the sevently-dir feet of ore, and still has rich ore in the last. Sevently dir feet of ore, and still has rich ore in the last. Certainly the indications are that this ore-tell in the first of the sevently-directly from the sevently-directly from the training about thirty-five feet from the Union line, and the last crosscut mentioned is just below the line, on Union ground. A drift, has also been run from the Sierra Newada incline to this crosscut, a distance of ninety feet, in ore all the way. Water interferes with the extraction of one by the Sierra Newada Company; but the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the Union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the union is raising about 100 tons a day. At the union is raising about 100 tons a day.

Incouraging news comes from several new ming districts; but it takes time, as well as such and money, to test a silver-mine. A lew mines discovered and partially tested years at, and then deserted for some cause or other, have been recently reopened with very flatter-har results. Come, about twenty miles south of burs, was quite a flourishing camp in 1894, but was declared a failure and deserted in 1865. A few months ago, five men went to work in one of the old shafts, and were so well inseed with what they found that they kept diging awy, and now it is said that they have issuiced a mine and sold it for \$50,000. On the strength of this discovery, a small milli has been aken there, and a hopeful little town has spring up.

Silver-ores are now so much better under-tion-worked so much more cheaply, and with on much better results—that it is confidently oped that many mines once condemned may profitably handled.

T. B. G.

GLOBE, ARIZONA.

Beetel Correspondence of The Tribune.

Groza, Ariz., Dec. 4.—After a long and weary
ride on horseback through New Mexico and
arisma, I have at last found a suitable place
to winter in. Here I find a high, dry climate,
to unleasantly cold, which is exceedingly
lasing, and invigorates one as no other place
which I have heretofore found. To persons
learning under any pulmonary complaint I do
not bestate to recommend this country as the
lest; and I have tried Colorado, New Mexico,
and Terra.

THE TOWN OF GLOBB toly short four years old, and has a popula-tion of about 1,500; but there are many more would in the various mining camps. It has sired large business-houses, which do a very large trade; and every kind of business has are trade; and every kind of business has one representative. The town, like all mining love, is built in a narrow gulch, or valley, and fest above the level of the sea, and is surrounded by high mountains. Water is found by fight from eighteen to forty feet; and so make the veins that it is impossible to have the water. The found the town comparatively quiet, and are been pleasantly disappointed in not find-the much whisky drinking. I met Gen. Down in the town comparatively quiet, and the much whisky drinking. I met Gen. Down in the town comparatively quiet, and the much whisky drinking. I met Gen. Down in the town comparatively quiet, and the much whisky drinking. I met Gen. Down in the town comparatively quiet, and the town the

THE S. W. ALICE MINE

and the pot more than a mile from Globe, and 500 yards from a five-stamp mill. I

this mine, and went down a shaft on a
ladder 100 feet, and was very tired upon
the above distance. At forty feet I
a short crosscut running west to the
all, where there is from three to four feet
while I found to assay from 50 to 200
to the ton. From the crosscut
were started northeast and southfrom which I am informed two men
than which I am informed two men
than the started of the started and southfrom which I am informed two men THE S. W. ALICE MINE

gold.

THE MILLING CAPACITY HERE

is inadequate to the demand for working; but I am informed by Maj. Baldwin that he has a twenty-stamp mill at the terminus of the rail-road, which will be put in operation zeros. As this, however, is intended for working mines belonging to the Mack Morris Mines, I feel satisfied there is a fine opening for the investment of capital.

NEW MUSIC-HALL.

A Word About Iss Construction, Interior Decorations, Furnishings, Etc., Etc. For the satisfaction of many inquirers, as well as for the public generally, The Transums appends the names, with some comments on the work, of the principal firms who have been instrumental in producing a structure which, besides being a model of good taste, is an ornament to the city, and in the future will be one of its principal landmarks.

was, on mature consideration, given to the well-known firm of J. B. Sullivan & Bro., 206 and 268 North Clark street. The character of their work, as of all the work done by this bighly esteemed house, speaks for itself. As evidence of its excellence and the public appreciation, it may be mentioned that the Mesers. Sullivan have at the present time men employed in carrying on contracts in six different States. In freecoing and in the combination of ornamental brush work with fine paper-hanging (a large and varied stock of which is always carried by this house) this firm stands without a rival. The latter work, which may be said to be peculiar to the house, is a very desirable and agreeable innovation, and has won the hearty commendation of the best connoiseeurs on interior decoration. It is hardly necessary to add that all orders by mail or otherwise are promptly attended to and speedily executed, and that no extra charge is made for work done by this firm out of the city.

made for work done by this firm out of the city.

THE STAINED GLASS

Work of the interior is worthy of all praise, and stands unrivaled for highly-finished and harmonious association of color, grace and firmness of drawing, holdness and beauty of design, delicacy and marvelous refinement of tints. The accomplished artists, Mesers. McCully & Miles, of No. 183 Adams street, in this city, have, especially in the noble akvlight which crowns the auditorium, realized in its design the higness sethetic sense of the conventional, but it is that kind of conventionalism in which the elements of beauty predominate.

THE WARMING AND VENTILATING apparatus has been supplied by the well-known firm of Hay & Frentice, 37 South Canal street, this city. Their plans, which are entirely original in many features, were adopted in competition with New York and Boston firms. The heat is generated in bollers under the sidewalk, while the cold air is forced through a stack of steam colls by an engine and fan. The cuttie arrangement is novel, and superior to anything of its kind in Chicago.

which were constructed and placed by the Crane which were constructed and placed by the Crane Brothers Manufacturing Company, are certainly the most reliable and best of their kind. These elevators, as is well known, were adopted in competition with all others, after the most mature deliberations and most thorough practical tests as to safety, comfort, wear and tear of machiners, etc., and no intelligent persons will question the Committee's wisdom in making this choice.

this choice.

O'BRIEN & CO..

the well-known and extensive plastering contractors, have added to their already excellent reputation by the superiority of their work in this building. When one considers the extent of the work, and the high finish required in order to provide for the freecoing and painting, the pre-eminence of this firm plastering will be readily admitted, and the immense business which they are carrying on can be easily accounted for. The work in this particular case has been pronounced by the superintendent and the architect a model of perfection and to their minds and the public eminently satisfactory.

THE FLUMBING WORK

minds and the public eminently satisfactory.

THE PLUMBING WORK
bas been done by Mr. Hugh Watt, 220 South
Clark street, the oldest and most experienced
member of his craft in this city. The excellent
character of the work, its solidity, and neatness
of execution, and the precautions taken to preserve sanitary conditions fully anstain Mr.
Watts' well-won reputation as one of the best
mechanics in this line in America.

THOSE INTERESTED

in the opera will desire comfortable seata. That is what Messrs. A. H. Andrews & Co., of this city, have at last succeeded in producing. If any one doubts this, let him try one of their opera chairs just placed in this beautiful Hall! The chairs have tilting backs and hat-racks.

IRON WORK.

As might have been expected in work which was open to fair competition, the contract for the iron work was awarded to the Union Foundry Works, and was done in their usual admirable and substantial style.

THE MARBLE WORK was amplied by the Burlington Marble Com-pany, corner Michigan avenue and Van Buren street, who carried out their part of the work in a most satisfactory manner. THE CARPENTERS' AND JOINERS' WORK,

by Clark & Jackson, 127 and 129 West Harrison, is in their best style, being substantial, well-finished, and thoroughly workmanlike, as the work of this highly-reputed firm usually is. The granite work at the main entrance of the hall was furnished by the Hinsdale-Doyle Granite Company.

OTTAWA, III., Dec. 9.—Louis C. Willard, of Ottawa, was this afternoon adjudged insane by the County Court. Thecase is one of peculiarly distressing circumstances. Except for a few eccentricities and oddities, a casual observer would detect nothing wrong. He lost a leg in the army, and now draws a Government pension of \$24 per month, and is possessor of considerable property beside. Evidence showed he had been thus demented two years.

SAN FRANCISCO. SAN FRANCISCO. Cal., Dec. 19.—A southerly storm, with a heavy rain and wind, has prevailed all day, and, as far as telegraphic connections remain unbroken, is reported general throughout the State. There is some minor damage to roofs, signs, etc., in this city. The shipping in the barbor has escaped, with the exception of two small schooners sunk.

Yellow Jacket levies an assessment of \$1, Caledonia and Black Hills an assessment of 50

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

Last evening a man was assaulted on Clinton street, just north of Madison street, chloroformed, robbed, and left lying on the sidewalk unconscious. The hour was 6:45, and the locality one in which at that time workingmen and women were passing to and tro. Well may the question be asked, "What are Chicago's thieves, burgiars, and murderers going to do next?" The first known of the robbery was when some workingmen found a young man lying insensible on the walk, and carried aim to the house of Chemical Engine No. 1, at the corner of Cinton and Washington streets, where he received medical and other attendance. There were no bruises visible, and it was thought for a time that his condition was caused by apopicay, or some other fit. He remained in a stipper for HIGHWAY ROBBERY.

LACES, Etc.

Chas. Gossage & Co.

"Good times have come again," and the whilom long-visaged man of business is happily

eeing his countenance expand once more, ar

eady market for his lands and his goods. One

n the Eastern banks, and spread it all over the

ng experts who examine in person the various nines offered for sale, and the ore gathered by them is smelted and assared in the presence of the purchaser. The Exchange gives perfect procetion to the purchaser, and cannot fall to stimulate confidence in mining matters.

Besides the central office at No. 116 Dearborn treet, emphacing party the whole of the cana-

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Dec. 19.—A. T. Soule makes another offer, a purse of \$5,000, open to

all parsmen in the world, the race to be rowed

and water permitting; also \$500 for a cup or trophy. He gives \$100 each for every foreign professional oarsunan's expenses, not exceeding five, and \$200 for Australian oarsmen, not ex-ceeding two.

INDIANA G. A. R.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Dec. 19.—At a meeting of the Council of Administration of the Grand

Army of the Republic for the Department of Indiana, held in this city to-day, it was decided to hold the next annual encampment at Greencaste Jan. 29, 1880. The election of officers will occur at that time.

Queen Christina's First Bull-Fight.

Queen Christina's First Bull-Fight.

London Standard.

It is estimated that 17,000 persons were closely packed to all the available space. The boxes presented a brilliant spectacle, being filled with ladies whose toilets were exquist and becoming. The Ambassadors and Envoys Extraordinary were present with their staffs, and all the official circles were represented. When King Alfonso and Queen Christina entered they were greeted with enthusiastic cheers, and every demonstration of respect and loyality was exhibited. The Queen was dressed in the national red closk, white mantilla, and bright bodice. Queen Isabella also met with a hearty reception. When Queen Christina gave the signal for the commencement of the display the vast assemblage redoubled their acclamations. The sport was, for bull-fighting, excellent, and the andlence very greatly gratified. The torreros killed eight fine snimsis, not, however, without many exetting incidents. One bull jumped the barrier, knocking down several persons and tossing up a gendarme. Another animal injured a picador, and a third also had its victim. The people expressed much satisfaction to see the Queen remain throughout the entire performance, as well as the Austrian Archduke. The youthful Queen seems daily growing in favor with all classes of society in Madrid.

Lace Dept.

country. Gigantic fortunes have been made by hundreds who never hoped for more than a bare competence. And still immense wesith is being brought to light, and the enterprising prospector first on the ground reaps the reward. The amount of capital now invested in mining is almost beyond computation, and it has become one of the established industries in which capital finds employment. Thus far it has been gratifyingly successful; the majority of investments having been profitable. There are other reasons aside from the richness of the ores that have rendered the mining of precious metals especially remunerative of late; such as (1), the extension of many railways to the far West into the midst of the mining regions, thus reducing the price of transportation; (3), great Special Supplement!"

Just received, an Irish Invoice of Genuine Old

Hdkfs., Fichus, and Piece Lace. "Real Laces"

Of all kinds, superbly assorted. 10.000 Lace Trimmed and Embroidered Sets,

50, 65, 75, and \$1. Elegant French Sets! 3,500 Doz.

details of mining. Hence the need for a reliable agency, which we are glad to say has been at length supplied by the establishment of the Chicago Mioling Exchange by a number of prominent gentlemen in this city. Its managers are: J. H. Haverly, the well-known theatrical manager; Col. U. N. Pratt, Mr. E. H. Harrington, and Mr. F. E. Morse. The Exchange buys and sells mines on commission, aids in organizing mining companies, and takes mining stocks in good companies on sale. It employs a corps of mining experts who examine in person the various Silk, Neck, and Pocket Handkerchiefs, New and Elegant in Design! 15,000 Doz.

Ladies' and Children's Linen Hdkfs., 400 different styles! The Largest Hdkf. Dept. and Cheap-est Stock in the country!

150 Doz. Lace and Embroidered Tidies "Unique and Attractive!"

Underwear Dept. For Ladies and Children.

Fine Satin and Silk Skirts. Ladies' Embroidered Flannel Sets. Flannel and Muslin Emb'd Skirts. Infants' Cloaks and Shawls, Richly HOLIDAY

Velvet, Silk, and Emb'd Bonnets, EVERYTHING PERTAINING TO An Infant's Outfit! All at less prices than can be found

elsewhere. Chas. Gossage & Co. STATE-ST. WASHINGTON-ST.

ST. JACOBS OIL.

St Jacobs Oil The Great German Remedy.

The use of this preparation in cases of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Backache, Sprains, Cuts, Bruises, Head-ache, Toothache, Frozen Ears and Feet, and other bodily pains, is accompanied by results simply won-derful. Among the many who have personally tested Rt. Rev. BISHOP GILMOUR, Cleveland, Ohio.

Rev. Dr. B. PICK, Rochester, N. Y. G. A. HEILMANN, Esq., Editor "Dally Republican," Pittaburgh, Pa. Hon. HUGO PREYER, National Candidate Lieutenant-Governor, Ohio.

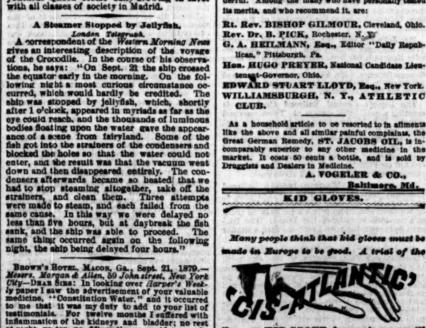
EDWARD STUART LLOYD, Esq., New York. WILLIAMSBURGH, N. Y., ATHLETIC

As a household article to be resorted to in aliments like the above and all similar painful compisions, the Great German Remedy, ST. JACOBS OIL, is incomparably superior to any other medicine in the market. It costs 50 cents a bottle, and is sold by Druggists and Dealers in Medicine.

A. VOGELER & CO.,

Baltimore, Md. KID GLOVES.

Many people think that kid glocce must be



the new KID GLOVE, for men's wear, will Made by FISK, CLARK & FLAGG and

CHINA AND GLASS. GAY'S CHINA & GLASS.

Bnown's Horm. Macon, Ga., Sept. 21, 1879.—

Mesers. Morgan & Allen, 59 John street, New York Uty-Dana Stas: In looking over flarper's Week-ly paper I saw the advertisement of your valuable medicine, "Constitution Water," and it occurred to me that it was my duty to add to your list of testimonials. For twelve months I suffered with inflammation of the kidneys and bladder; no rest at night, up ten or afteen times; could not walk across the etrest without having palpitasion of the heart, would have to sit down and rest before I could get back to the hotel. Last May I was obliged to give up my business, that of hotel-keeper. I was reduced in weight forty pounds. In August I made the trip by steamer to New York, thence by steamer to New London, Conn., where I arrived weak and very much debilitated. My brother, J. F. Brown, President of Brown's Cotton Gin Company at New London, sent to the druggists for a bottle of "Constitution Water," and insisted on my taking it, saying that he and others he knew had been froubled the same way. It seems incredible, but in two days I becan to feel better, my appetite improving and in a few days was able to walk up to the town, some, half mile distant, without cetting wearied or having any futtering or palpitation of the heart. In a short time I returned to New York (visited Coney Island, of course), and walked from the Wooden Pier to the Iron Pier, a distance, I should jindre, of nearly one mile, through the sand; also a long distance through Carlinal Park without any inconvenience or distress. I am 60 years of are, have lived in Macon fifty-four years, been in the hotel business twenty-five years, and those that know me know that I would not give this testimonial unless it was due you, and to those suffering as I have suffered. Discasse similar to mine and other diseases your Has opened the entire importation of HOLIDAY GOODS

West End Dry Goods House Madison & Peoria-sts.,

North Clark and Erie-sts.

CARSON, PIRIE & CO. HOLIDAY

Attractive Presents, Useful, Appropriate and Elegant at a great saving to the purchaser:

Stylish Dolmans and Cloaks. India Camel's Hair and French Shawls. Rich Lyons Black Silks---Bargains. Brocade, Fancy, and Colored Silks. Rich Novelty Dress Goods. Plain Dress Goods, latest fabrics. Presentation Housekeeping Linens. Turkish Rugs less than auction prices. Gloves, Mittens, Wristlets. Fancy Hosiery and Leggings. Pretty Knit Goods. Laces, Lace Articles, Lace Hdkfs. Infants' Outfits, Robes, Shawls, &c. Fans, Boxes, Perfumery. Jewelry, Fancy Goods, Dolls.

All, all at prices designed to prove to those who take the trouble to investigate, that

"It Pays to Trade on the West Side,"

'It Pays to Trade on the

FURNITURE

PRESENTS!

WIRTS & SCHOLLE'S,

Open till 9 p. m., Saturday, Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday.

THE TOBEY FURNITURE CO.

A Large Assortment of Elegant

State and Adams-sts. MISCELLANEOUS.

Interest on City Bonds.

CITY COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, CHICAGO, Dec. 19, 1879.

City of Chicago coupons due January 1, 1880, will be paid at the City Tressurer's Office, if presented prior to the 28th inst. Coupous not so presented will be paid in New York at the American Exchange National Bank as usual.

THEODORE T. GURNEY, City Compareller. KENNEDY'S

TOY BISCUIT. SOLD BY GROCERS GENERALLY. GOLD PENS

At Retail for Hohday Presents at TRELBAVEN'S Gold Fen Manufactory, 105 Washington-st., first store east of Clark. Pens purchased of me can be exchanged within two weeks if they do not suit. THE BEST CHRISTMAS GIFT, ELEGANT AND SUBSTANTIAL.
Is a Braddeld Folding Table. C. PRENTISS,
General Agent, 69 Medison-

BLANK BOOKS, Etc. BLANK BOOKS. J.W. MIDDLETON 55 Ninte-st. Large stock. Good work done promptly, Low prices. Christman & New Years goods. THE TRIBUNE WEATHER-MAP.



OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER, WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 20-1.

Burley & Tyrrell.

83 and 85 State street.

tiful Holiday and Wed-

CINANOIAL.

BANK,

145 & 147 Randolph-st.

STATUARY.

H. G. POWERS, President.

CHICAGO, Continue their unrivaled

display of FINE POT-TERY WARES. Persons desiring Beau-

North Side."

ever exhibited now in stock. New Importations.

THE ILLINOIS

222 WABASH-AV.,

Retween Adams and Jackson-sts.

Home Ornaments

Christmas Presents. J. J. WEST, 245 Wabash-av.

H. A. HURLBUT & CO.,

BOOM S, REAPER BLOCK, No. 97 Clark-st., Chiengo.

A Cough, Col Sore Throat Any of these allments, if lowed to continue, cause ditation of the Lungs, a rmanent Throat Disease,

Established Twenty-five Years. BROWN'S 25 CTS. 25 CTS

PER BOL JOHN I. BROWN & SONS, Boston.

CAUTION! BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCK with the name of the pro-prietors on the Govern-ment stamp attached st such box. As hald overg-where, only in boxes, at 25c., 50c. & \$1.00,

25c.-WORLD-FAMED REMEDIES.-25c.

MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP, for Children Teething, &c.
BROWN'S VERMIFUGE COMPITS, for Eradicating Worms in Children (unfailing).
BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA, for Relieving Paia, both Internal and External BROWN'S CAMPHORATED DENTIFRICE, for Whitening and Preserving the Teetl SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

ding Presents will find the choicest selections

You are also well sware that contract which were pending, while these test were being made, have since been awarded to us in consequence of the Report of these Experts.

While, therefore, you continue to publish elaborate misrepresentations of the facts, in a fruitiess astempt to deceave the public, we continue to take the contracts, and to issue the full report of the Committee of Experts, which furnishes a complete refutation of your reckless assertions. W. E. HALE & CO.

To the Crane Bros. Manufacturing Co.:

PROPOSALS for COURTHOUSE The Building Committee of the Board of Supervisors of Shelby County, Illinois

Fill coefre bids for the creedien of a Court-House shelty tile in said county until December 28, 1679. The plans and specifications can be seen at the coff Cochran & Lloyd in Shelby tills. Ill. For further the said conditions upon which the bids in the condition and conditions upon which the bids in of Cochran & Lloyd in Shelbyville, Ill. For further in-formation and conditions upon which the size must be made, apply to J. Wm. Lloyd, Secretary of Building Committee, as Shelbyville, Ill. (who will furnian the same on application). Also to J. C. Cochrana, Arphi-tect, 78 Ashland Block, Chicago, WM. M. WRIGHT, HARMON KELLEY, SKELTON BIRKETT, SR. WELSON NEIL. W. A. CARLISLE,

Proposals must be addressed to GRORGE MUIN HEAD, Treasurer, Union Stock-Yards, Chicago, III. RUDOLPH BIESTER,
President Board of Trustees.
Town of Lake, Billhook, Dec. 8, 1978.

BEAL ESTATE. GEORGE M. BOGUE, Real Estate Agency,

Wholesale Druggists management of Real Briate. Taxes paid and Rents collected. Interests of non-residents carefully looked after. BROWN'S TROCHES.

Prominent Republicans to Be Allowed a Voice in the Discussion.

Numerous Candidates for the State Offices-Bight Men Wanting \$15,000 Salaries.

Thirteen Modest Men Desirous of Succeeding Blue-Jeans Williams as Governor.

An Interesting Interview with the Secre tary of the Republican State

INDIANAPOLIS Dec. 19.—I spent as hour yesterday in the rooms of the Republican State Committee. These are located in Talbott & New's block, on the east side of North Pennsylvania street, very near the Post-Office,—an accessible and convenient place. There are three rooms, with two entrances, the first being a document-room. Here bundles and papers and noon floor and tables, and several e piled upon floor and tables, and several nes a week large bagfuls are taken to the Post-Office. Mr. New, Chairman of the Committee the block, and, I understand, donates the rooms to the Committee. As I have said, they are very scessible and sufficiently large for all

ourposes.

I found Secretary Riley alone, and I asked perm seion to bother him. Of course he consented.

AN BARLY OR LATE CONVENTION. "What is the sentiment of Republicans re-garding the time of holding the State Conven-tion?" I asked, taking out a note-book, indica-"It seems to be divided," was the quick

phically ?"

"No, sir. Men are scattered all over the State who prefer February, while others in the same localities favor June. Perhaps there are more in the northern half of the State who prefer a late Convention than there are south of the N. tional road, but no one section can be said to favor e ther exclusively."
"But more favor a late Convention than an

"I should say so. The country papers indicate as much, and a majority of those writing us seem to feel that February is too early, al-though several who originally favored a late ion regard it unwise to make any They look upon such a course as weakening, or, as one expressed it, a step backward."

"But I presume the Committee will be asked to consider the question further?"

"Perhaps so; but of this I cannot speak. Mr. ke known his own plans."

So we dropped the subject. I may say in passing, however, that before, leaving the sity last week, Mr. New stated to your correent that, in the event the National atton was defered until June, he should athorized to reconvene the Committee, be question might be further considered, his purpose, also, to invite to be present as his purpose, also, to invite to be present in meeting several of the more prominent ablicans from each county. When this ting shall be held is not yet known, but idates may confidently count on the matching reviewed, with the chances decidedly table to a postponement. To what time, ever, is uncertein. In 1873 tien. Foster, Chairman of the Committee, visited each tressional district by appointment, and of to be selected a member of the State mittee who should act throughout the Committee who should act throughout the campaign. Should a readoption of this plan be deemed feasible and desirable, there would seem to be no reason for a Convention until after the National Convention, for delegates to the latter can be selected and instructed by district meetings as well as by a State Convention. I talked the plan over with Mr. Riley, but he preferred making no suggestion. "It is a matter of not the least importance or concern either to myself or to Mr. New," he said, "and whatever the Committee shall deicide on will be astisfactory."

"Candidates, of course, are numerous for all the positions," I continued, as the Secretary proceeded to regale himself with a cigar stub which that moment had rolled from its hiding-place behind a bundle of papers.

"Several weeks ago the list became too long for the memory, so Gen. Terrell began keeping a record of them. There are eight aspirants, I believe, for Auditor of State," and he began looking for a list.

"All genuine candidates?"

"I cannot say as to that," he continued.

"This list is made up from announcements in the papers, from hearsay, and from letters sent to this office. Very likely some of them never thought of such a thing, while others, possibly, are feeling their way carefully before formally announcing themselves. Politicians, you know, are often as shy as maidens about letting their wishes be known. There are thirteen men mentioned for Goverbor, for illustration, and yet only four or five are procounced candidates. Not one of them but would accept the nomination if tendered him; but the chance of failure is so large, and the disinglination to push one-self so sarong in many, that they very naturally heattate to declare themselves candidates."

"But you were speaking of the office of Auditor of State," I suggested, wishing to learn the names of the eight men who were in need of \$16.00 salaries.

"Well, there are eight names here,—Ancil Ball, Kosclusko County; Mil. S. Hascall, Elkhart; Edward H. Wolfe, Rush; Abram O. Miller, Boone; George F. McGinnis, Marion; Andrew J. Hay, Clarke; William G. Young, Sullivan."

"Do you know them all?"

"Ob, yes, personally or by reputation. They

Andrew J. Hay, Clarke; William G. Young, Sullivan."

"Do you know them all?"

"Oh, yes, personally or by reputation. They are all gentlemen who have been more or less prominent in politics for several years. Ball has been Auditor of his county eight years, and his friends call him a model officer. Gen. Hascall and Gen. McGinnis of course need no introduction: One was Colonel of the Seventeenth Indiana Volunteers, and the other of the Eleventh, and within a year both had won a star. Ed Wolfe was Colonel of the Fifty second Regiment, and Miller of the Seventy-second. Hascall, and Wolfe, and Miller were candidates for the same office two years ago, when Miller won. It was in the latter's interest, you remember, that Lingle, of the Lafavette Courier, made that ringing little speech which was heard all over the State. Dr. Hay was several years a member of the State Committee, and Young has shown bimself equally plucky as an active Republican in a strong Democratic county. The party can't make a mistake in choosing any one of those fellows."

"Who are down on the list for Treasurer of State?"

"I have five names bere, but there may be others whose candidacy is unknown to us. Those here are John F. Wildman, Madison County; George Herriott, Franklin; Robert S. Foster, Marion; William D. Wiles, Marion; William H. Craft, Marion. Wildman is a brother of 'Jim,' the old Auditor of State, and quite as active and successful a politician. For several years he has been Internal Revenue Collector at Anderson, and a thorn in the Democratic side. Herriott was candidate for Treasurer of State in 1876 and again in 1878. He's as plucky at ever, and believes that if nominated the third time he can wim. Gen. 'Sandy' Foster is a stranger to none of the soldiers in the State. He was Colonel of the Thirteenth, and, like Hascall and McGinnis, very soon wore a star, receiving the rank of Major General by brevet in 1863. 'Harry' Craft, as he is known, was in the Legislature in 1877, Wiles being elected City-Clerk in the same year. The latter is also well known as a wholesale merchant on South Meridian street, and Craft, the leweler, is equally famons. I have heard Senator Kahlo's name mentioned in this connection, but he says he is not a candidate. He's an energetic fellow, and, as a representative of the Germans, would make it lively for

James is a member of the State Central Committee, and one of the most active political workers in his section of the State. Lockbart, a man of middle-age, was a member of the Legislature in 1877. Dr. Hawn weighs nearly 400 pounds, and is as jolly as he is heavy. For years he has been a wheel-horse in the party, and is well known in the southern half of the State.

and is well known in the southern half of the State.

"Candidates for Lieutenant-Governor are less plenty than those for Secretary of State. Thus far I have heard no one spoken of save Charles R. Hoistein, of this city, and John Overmeyer, of Jennings County. Hoistein is Deputy-Prosection in the United States Court here, and, as the leading Republican in the House last winter, Overmeyer became well known throughout the State. Col. R. S. Robertson has been urged to run again, but I understand he will not be a candidate. He was nominated, you remember, in 1876 almost by seclamation, and made one of the most effective canvasses of any one on the ticket. He resides at Fort Wayne.

"Thus far I have beard of but two candidates for Attorney-General, Judge Robert S. Taylor, of Fort Wayne, and A. O. Marsh, of Winchester. The latter is a leading attorney in his county, and is still young and active. Judge Taylor, as you know, is recognized as one of the ablest men in the State. Of his candidacy, however, I know nothing save a brief newspaper mention several weeks ago. He has served in the Legislature, and in 1874 ran against ex-Congressman Hamilton, cutting down the Democratic majority of that district fully one-bail. I think, if he was urged a little, he would make the race for Attorney-General."

CLERK AND REPORTER OF THE SUPREME COURT.

"Do many aspire to be Clerk and Reporter of the Supreme Court?" I asked, as he began looking down his list again.

"Samuel Morris, of this city, is spoken of for Clerk; also, William H. Connett, of Scott County, and Daniel Royse, of Lafayette. Morris reports the decisions of the Court for the Journal and Sentine, and is very familiar with the duties of the office. He is a graduate of Wabash College and was bred to the law. Royse and Connett are also lawyers.

"For Reporter, I hear of no one except. Francis M. Dice, of Fountain City, and Thaddeus S. Rollins, of this city. Dice has been State Senator for the past four years, and Rollins was formerly a resident of Logansport. Both are lawyers and good men.

"For Judges of the Supreme Court in place of the late Judge Perkins, and of Judge Biddle, whose term exuires, there are mentioned D. P. Baldwin of Logansport, Edward Haymond of Warsaw, and Judge Rhodes of Warren County. These gentlemen are in Biddle's district. In place of Judge Perkins, deceased, I understand that Judge Eiliot, of the Superior Court of this city, will be urged, and very likely Judge Newcomb, who was the candidate three years ago. Baldwin, of Logansport, was candidate for Attorney-General last year. There will no doubt be many other names presented for these places as the time approaches port, was candidate for Attorney-General lawyear. There will no doubt be many other names presented for these places as the time approaches for making nominations."

SUPERINTENDENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION. "Do you hear of any one who wants to be Superintendent of Pablic Instruction?"

"I should say so. If there is a teacher of any prominence in the State who don't want to be, I have yet to hear of him. However, they are modest in their demands, and the list is not so long as it might be otherwise. So far as heard from, there are Prof. W. A. Bell, of this city; Superintendent John M. Bloss, of Evansville; Superintendent James T. Merrill, of Lafavette; Prof. George W. Hoss, of Mouroe County: Prof. Superiotendent James T. Merrilt, of Lafavette; Prof. George W. Hoss, of Mouroe County; Prof. Hamilton S. McRae, of Delaware; and Prof. R. T. Brown, of this city. Bloss was our candidate in 1874, and Merrill in 1878. Hoss has held the office, and is now Professor in the State University, though I'believe his resignation has been accepted, to take effect next summer. Bell is the well-known editor of the Indiana School-Journa. Brown is the Prohibitionists' candidate for Governor, and I am not officially advised that he is a candidate for soy additional honors. Of McRae, I only know that he is regarded an excellent school officer and a good honors. Of McRae, I only know that he is re-garded an excellent school officer and a good worker in the State Teachers' Association." CANDIDATES FOR GOVERNOR.

"Who have you down on your list for Gov ernor?"
"I have thirteen names here, and will divide "I have thirteen names here, and will divide them finto two classes: first, the known candidates; and, second, those who are talked about, but who have in no way committed themselves as far as I know. In the first list I should place Gen. Morton C. Hunter, Monroe; Gen. Abel D. Streight, Marion; Gen. James M. Snæckelford, Vanderburg; Judge Thomas S. Stanfeld, St. Joseph; the Hon. William Williams, Kosclusko; Judge Silas Colgrove, Randolph. These gentlemen, I am informed, have announced themselves candidates, and, unless they withdraw. I presume their names will go before the Convention. They are all well known, representative men, and will command a large following.

"The gentlemen in the following list, equally well known, have only to say the word and

well known, have only to say the word and friends will rise up all over the State to their support: The Hon. Goldove S. Orth. Tippecanoe; the Hon. Will Cumback, Decatur; the Hon. Richard S. Thompson, Vigo; the Hon. Albert G. Porter, Marion; the Hon. John Coburn, Marion. To these names I should add Judge Walter Q. Gresham and the Hon. William Heilman, if they had not already written letters ruling themselves out of the race. Should the Convention be postponed until June, there is no need of being in aburry about urging one's claims, and this is probably the reason why these gentlemen's wishes are not formally announced. But, should the Committee affirm its decision fixing the 25th of February for the State Convention, then, I apprehend, we shall know very soon who are the men that

shall know very soon who are the men that mean fight."

Having thus exhausted Mr. Riley's paper, as well as his time and patience, your corresponent took his leave.

STANWOOD.

### SPRINGFIELD.

Suits to Recover—Union League of America.

Special Disputch to The Tribune.

SPRINGFFELD, Ill., Dec. 19.—Two suits were commenced in the United States Circuit Court to-day by the Ætna Life-Insurance Company against the City of Springfield, on unpaid inter-est coupons. Damsges are placed at \$33,000 in one case, and \$10,000 in the other. A similar one case, and \$10,000 in the other. A similar suit was instituted against the City of Quincy for \$7,000 damages. The declarations were not filed, and the amounts dae were not learned.

A certificate of organization was to-day filed in the Secretary of State's office by the Chicago Club of the Union League of America. The corporators are James B. Bradwell, John Wentworth, Philip A. Hoyne, William Penn Nixon, Ira W. Buell, E. G. Keith, and John H. Kedzle. These gentlemen appear to have undertaken a task that would appall most men, the object of the Club being stated as follows: To encourage and promote by moral, social, and political influence uncon-ditional loyalty to the Federal Government, and to defend and protect the integrity and per-petuity of this Nation, and to inculcate a

petuity of this Nation, and to inculcate a higher appreciation of the value and sacred obligations of American citizenship, to maintain the civil and political equality of all citizens, in every section of our common country, and to aid in the enforcement of all laws enacted to preserve the purity of the ballot-box, and to resist and expose corruption, and promote economy in office, and to secure honesty and efficiency in the administration of National, State, and municipal affairs.

Springfield, Ill., Dec. 19.—Mr. McDowell, Secretary of the Bareau of Labor Statistics, left this noon for Chicago to arrange for the preparation of statistics as to the rolling-mills of the State. These will embrace all the facts and ligures as to the cost of production, rates of wages, etc. The Board will assemble here on Jam. 21, when all the returns and reports will be compiled. It is the opinion of those who have examined the plan of the work laid out by Mr. McDowell that it is admirably stapped for its purpose, and that it will produce the most valuable results.

MAN-AFRAID-OF-THE-ELEVATOR.

Special Discatch to The Tribusas.

St. Louis, Dec. 19.—This atternoon a man named Joseph Lacey, from Merramee Point, Ill., disted the Republican office to see the sights. He happened into the elevator without knowing what it was. The elevator boy started the machine, and Mr. Lacey went wild with fright. He yelled for the police, struck a vicious blow at the elevator boy, and then made a jump and tried to break through a transom of a door the level of which had just been reached. He fell, and his head projected just over the edge of the platform. In another instant he would have been beheaded but for the presence of mind of the boy, who reversed the engine just as Lacey's neck began to squeeze. The car moved back down, and as soon as Lacey caught sight of the glass entrance door on the first floor he dashed head foremest through it, taking such and class with him. Strangely enough ne was not hurt in the debris, and getting up he dashed out on the street and ran wildly westward, crying for the police, since which time he has not been seen. He made a big sensation.

RAILROADS.

The Southwestern Railway Rate Association Is Not Going to Break Up.

A Peoria Pool Established---The "High Joints" Finish Their Work.

Settling the Evansville Business --- The Disturbed Passenger Rates.

The Trunk-Line Presidents Hold a Long Meeting in Philadelphia

SOUTHWESTERN RAILWAY ASSO-

CIATION.

The regular monthly meeting of the Southat Commissioner Midgley's office, in the Lake-side Building. The principal work before the neeting was the settlement of the troubles re garding the unreported business coming from points on the St. Joseph & Denver, via the so-called "Four-in-Hand" Line, composed of the St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern, now a part of the Wabash, the Missouri, Kansas & Texas, the original Wabash, and the Illinois Central. This trouble has been greatly exaggerated, and difficulties could not be overcome, and that the pool would go to pieces. During yesterday even dispatches were received from Kansas City and other points inquiring whether it was true that the Association had gone to pieces. After t was found yesterday afternoon that the difficulties could easily be overcome, and that there culties could easily be overcome, and that there was no danger of a bursting of the pool just yet the following dispatch was sent to Mr. George L. Carman, Georga I. Carman, G was no danger of a bursting of the pool just

Chairman, and Mr. J. W. Midgley acted as Secretary.

The first question that was brought up was the consideration of the unreported St. Joe & Denver business coming east by the so-called "Four-in-Hand" line, and what disposition should be made of it. After discussing the matter for some time, it was agreed to refer the question for decision to the following Committee: R. R. Cable, John C. Gault, and J. C. McMuilin. The Committee, after a consideration of the question, decided that this business should be added to the proportion of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific on their St. Louis division.

The question as to the disposition to be made of the business from the Missouri River in Nebraska coming east via the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy was also to be considered at this Nebraska coming east via the Chicago, Burling-ton & Quincy was also to be considered at this meeting, but Mr. C. E. Perkins, President of the Burlington & Missouri River, did not arrive on time, and consequently the matter was laid over until to-day's meeting. It is understood, however, that the settlement of the difficulty is to be left to Mr. J. C. Gault and Mr. C. E. Per-

ment of ail the business up to Jan. 1 was ordered to be made up.

The next matter discussed was in regard to the lumber business to Lower and Upper Mississipti River points, making keokuk the dividing line. After a lengthy discussion it was found that the roads could not agree among themselves, and it was decided to leave the matter to arbitration. It was agreed that the lumber men south of Keokuk should name one arbitrator and those north of Keokuk another, these two to select a third man. The award of these arbitrators is to determine what the difference in the rates south and north of Keokuk shall be in the future.

The recommendation of the General Freight Agents in regard to changes in the classification were adopted. These changes simply amount to the transfer of certain articles, such as emoty trunks, lager-beer barrels, jewsharps, etc., from one class into another.

The amount of bridge toil to be paid by the Association roads to the St. Joseph Bridge Company (owned by Jay Gould) was then considered, and the following rates were published: On soiid freight in car-load lots, such as lumber, grain, etc., 2 cents per 100 pounds; and on live stock and emigrant movables, \$5 per car. These rates apply to east and west-bound business.

An adjournment was then bad until 10 o'clock this morning. The principal subjects to be considered to-day are the fixing of percentages of the roads in the Chicago division. These percentages could not be arranged heretofore owing to difficulties in regard to business received by Association roads from the roads west of the Missouri River. It is also desired to arrange the matter regarding the business from the Missouri River in Nebraska. No changes in rates are to be made.

The Committee appointed to take up the question of rates from Evansville, of which G. H. Vaillant was Chairman, appointed by the meeting of "High Joints" Thursday, held a session yesterday morning at the Grand Pacific Hotel, and considered the matter referred to them. They finally agreed to recommend the

them. They maily agreed to recommend the following:

"That the through rates from points in Kentucky, tributary and competitive to the routes via Louisville and via Evansville, shall be the same, and that the route shall be allowed in the division a deduction of three cents per 100 pounds for expense of transfer, but in no case shall the traffic pay less than three cents per 100 pounds than the Evansville rate."

Upon the receipt of the report Commissioner Fink called a special meeting of the "High Joints." and the report was received and adopted. Subsequently, the representatives of the roads from the Louisville and Evansville routes held a meeting to take into consideration the complaints made by the Evansville roads, that the charge of three cents more on Evansville business than on Jeffersonville business than on Jeffersonville business than on Jeffersonville business than on Jeffersonville business from competitive points in Keutucky was unjust, and agreed that the rates from such points should be the same via both points.

PEORIA POOL. The east-bound pool from Peoria is now an established fact. The representatives of the various Peoria roads held a meeting at the

established fact. The representatives of the various Peoria roads held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel yesterday to put the pooling arrangements into operation. There were present W. M. Gage, Chicago, Rock Ialand & Pacific; W. S. Spears, Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw; H. C. Diehl, Indiana, Bloomington & Western and Pekin, Decatur & Evansville; R. W. Hibbard, Illinois Midland; Joan S. Cook, Peoria, Pekin & Secksonville; T. D. Gault, Chicago, Pekin & Southwestern.

H. W. Spears was elected President of the Peoria Associated roads, and John S. Cook Secretary.

It was agreed that the Pearia east-bound pool should ro into effect Jan. I. Mr. W. H. Kruger, of Peoria, was elected Jont Agent of the Peoria Associated roads. The selection is a most excellent and wise one. Mr. Kruger is a man of great railroad experience and ability. For years he has held the position of President and General Manager of the Toledo, Peoria & Warsaw Railroad, and is well spotten of oy all who know him. The trunk-line arbitrators have agreed upon percentages for the Peoria Road, but they will not be made public until the arbitrators get back to New York.

FAG-ENDS OF THE HIGH JOINTS.

The Executive Committee of the Central Railroad Rate Association held another meeting yesterday afternoon at the Urand Pacific Hotel and completed a schedule of rates. This tariff will be submitted to a general meeting of the

association to be held at the Grand Pacific Hotel in this city Dec. 23. Mr. C. V. Lewis has accerted the position of Secretary of the Asso-

accerted the position of Secretary of the Association.

A meeting of the representatives of the Blue Line (fast freight) and the General Freight Arents of the roads over which the Blue Line runs was held at the Grand Pacific Hotel vesterday to make arrangements by which a general clearing of freight cars can be had. There has been much trouble lately by the roads interested in the Blue Line because their cars are not returned promptly. Action was taken to which it is believed that the evil will be obvisted in the fature.

The representatives of the Green Line (fast freight) and the General Freight Agents of the roads interested in the Southern business, both via all-rail or ocean routes, held a meeting at the Grand Pacific Hotel to arrange satisfactory rates on business to the South via New York and Baltimore on a basis of the rates charged via Evansville and Louisville. No conclusion was reached, and another meeting for the same purpose will be held at Evansville next week.

DISTURBED PASSENGER RATES. The General Passenger and Ticket Agents of the various roads in this city will hold a meet ing to-day at their room in Ashlund Block, the principal object of which is to stop the cutting of passenger rates that has been indulged in during the last four weeks. The Western business is badly demoralized. The roads are not able to sell tickets to points west of the Missouri River at regular rates. The reductions made by some of the lines are quite heavy. Denver emigrant-tickets are now sold for \$26, while the regular rate is \$33. On all Kansas tickets a reduction of from \$2 to \$5 is being made. Similar reductions are being made on first-class tickets. It is feared that if this thing is not stooped very soon that the business will become completely demoralized, and a general war may ensue. An effort will be made at today's meeting to bring about the adoption of an iron-clad agreement to secure the maintenance of rates and limitation of tickets sold to all Western points similar to the one now in force on the business from Missouri River points. This agreement is believed to be more perfect than any that has yet been adopted, and, as heavy penalties for its violation are provided, roads will be more careful than usual not to be convicted of cutting the rates. Missouri River at regular rates. The reductions

A NEW LINE. To the Editor of The Tribune.

CHICAGO, Dec. 19.—My attention has been recently directed to a singular omission on the part of one of our most enlightened and enter prising railroad companies in this: The Rock-ford & Rock Island Division of the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Road terminates at the Alton Junction, some twenty-one miles above St. Louis. From there to the latter point it rents the privilege of using the track of the disnapolis & St. Louis, without being able to pick up a pound of freignt or a passenger on the way. By diverging at Brighton and running through or near Fosterburg, Bethalto, and Edwardsville to St. Louis, down Judy's wardsville to St. Louis, down Judy's Branch, one of the weelthiest sections of country (in Illimots) not 'now tributary to a road would be accommodated. The right of way, l'am informed, could be obtained on easy terms. The grades would be light, and the country is underlaid up to the edge of the American Bottom, within nine miles of St. Louis, with a six-foot stratum of excellent coal. The greater part of this line would he in Madison County, which produced more winter wheat at the last harvest than any country in the State, and will undoubtedly continue to supply an immense amount of that much-needed cereal. It will pass through the county-seat of that old and substantial county, Madison, and, as I am advised, this route would be eminently desirable and profitable. My purbe eminently desirable and profitable. My pur-pose is to direct attention to this link in the chain of railroad connections.

CINCINNATI SOUTHERN. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 19.-A large meeting citizens was held this afternoon to make ar-rangements for the entertainment of the South-ern business-men who will be invited here to relebrate the opening of the Southern Railroad some time early in January. It is proposed to have from 1,500 to 2,500 guests, and among the suggestions for their entertainment are a mon-ster concert in the Music-Hall, and a banquet at the same place on another evening which shall eclipse anything of the kind ever given in this country. Energetic measures are taken to secure a large sum of money to carry out the proposed program on a liberal scale.

\*\*Special Disputch to The Tribuna.\*\*

ATLANTA, Ga., Dec. 19.—To night the officers of the Cincinnati Southern resched the city in a special car, and were received by a committee of leading citizens, and banquetted. Gov. Bishop and other prominent men accompany them. Gov. Colquitt, Mayor Calboun, and others warmly welcomed the visitors. Responses by Gov. Bishop and others. They will return homeward Sunday.

THE TRUNK LINES.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., Dec. 19.—The trunk-line Presidents had a long meeting to-day, but did nothing more than routine business, after which Presidents Jewett and Vanderbilt left for New Cork, while President Garrett remained over to attend Drexel's reception to Grant. It was given out by authority that nothing was done of public interest, and that the question of the east-bound pool was not mentioned during the conference. There is no truth in the rumor sent from the West that the Pennsylvania Company had any intention of proposing a change in per-centage of allotment. ITEMS.

Commissioner Albert Fink left here last ever ing in company with John King, Jr., Vice-Prestdent of the Baltimore & Ohio, for Louisville, Ky., in the latter's private car.

Ky., in the latter's private car.

Commissioner Fink has lately been elected to the honorable position of President of the American Society of Civil Engineers. Mr. Fink is considered one of the ablest civil engineers in the country.

The Indiana, Bloomington & Western and Peoria, Decatur & Evansville Railroads have commenced using the track of the Peoria. Pekin & Jacksouville Railroad, between Peoria and Pekin, in place of the track of the Peoria & Springfield Railroad, used herecofore.

Toledo is seen to have a new railroad the

Toledo is soon to have a new railroad,—the Central Ohio,—work upon which will be begun in a few days and which is to be completed July 1. It will be 140 miles long, and afford a direct outlet to the coal regions of Perry County. Gov. Charles Foster is the President of the new road.

Mr. John S. Cook, the efficient and popular Traffic Manager of the Pekin, Peoria & Jackson-ville Railroad, has been reappointed to the same position by the new General-Manager, Mr. George Skinner. Mr. Skinner has shown good judgment in retaining Mr. Cook, and deserves credit for his wise action.

The Illinois Central Railroad Company is erecting a neat brick station at Twenty-second street. It is 100 feet long and twenty-four feet wide, and will cost some \$4,000. The station transacts more business than any other on the line, except the Central Depot at the foot of Lake street. A pretty station will also be creeted on Fiftieth street to accommodate the people between Kenwood and Hyde Park.

The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad

The Chicago & Western Indiana Railroad Company yesterday filed with the Trustees of the Town of Lake their acceptance of the right of way and conditions which were granted them at a previous meeting of the Board. The Chicago & Strawn Railroad Company filed a similar acceptance for their right of way.

acceptance for their right of way.

Mr. Isaac Markens, the efficient Secretary of Commissioner Fink, remains in the city until this evening. He informed a TRIBUNE reporter vesterday that the people generally have no idea of the immense amount of work performed at the office of the Commissioner. There are no less than 175 clerks and accountants employed by the Commissioner, and six electric pens are constantly in use writing out circulars, orders, and statements for multiplication. The entire upper floor of the New York Life-Insurance Commissioner's force.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19.—The Board of Councilment to-day passed an ordinance intended to prohibit giving indecent and immors! shows. It makes it a pensi offense to give any kind of exhibition, show, or performance without license, and invests the Mayor with power to grant licenses and with authority to revoke them when, upon complaint and hearing, he is satisfied that the performance is lewd or immors!. It also provides that no license shall be given for public performances where als, wine, or beer are soid, unless the application is accompanied by a recommendation of twelve persons residing in the immediate neighborhood. An ordinance was also passed intended to facilitate the conviction and punishment of "bunko" and "confidence" men. Both ordinances must pass the Board of Aidermen before becoming a law.

MYSTERIOUS MURDER.

The Fourth Case that Has Happened Within a Month.

A Young German Killed and Robbed a North Halsted Street Bridge.

A Vain Attempt to Give the Deed an Air of Snicide.

The investigations of a TRIBUNG report resterday proved to his satisfaction that the death of Gustay Lindau was not caused by suicide. He was found by some boys on the north end of the North Halsted street bridge, crossing the Ogden Ditch, at about 8 o'clock head, a revolver tucked under one of his arms, and a cartridge in his pocket. The bridge-tender heard the shot fired some little time before that, but paid no attention to it, until a boy came to his shanty and informed him that a man was lying on the bridge. The bridge-tender was suffering from a sprained ankle, and so be directed his assistant, who was sleeping until the boy came in, to light his lantern an go out and see what was the matter. The wounded man was removed by a police officer to the Chicago Avenue Station, where he breathed his last shortly afterward. He died and gave no sign as to the cause of his death, and the police concluded that he had put an end to his THIS THEORY WAS INDIGNANTLY DENIED BY

THIS THEORY WAS INDIGNANTLY DENIED BY HIS FAMILY yesterday, when the reporter visited his house, at No. 5 Mobawk street. His father, mother, and sister, and his wife's father and mother reside in one house, and the deceased lived with them. They all scouted the idea of Gustav taking his own life; he was happy with his wife and prosperous in his business. He was also planning to ex-tend the latter in the spring, and he naturally possessed a buoyant, hopeful disposition. He left his wife Thursday evening at about haifpast 7 o'clock to go to a meeting of the Garden City Lodge, Knights of Honor, on Milwauke avenue, of which lodge he was the Secretary He parted pleasantly with the family, took some cigars in his pocket, and west off laugh-ing. According to the statement of one or two persons, he said he would not attend lodge that night only that they were going to elect that night only that they were going to elect him Treasurer, and he did not wish to occupy that position, consequently he would go over to prevent it. It was also stated that he had from \$20 to \$35 with him, and possibly more, which belouged to the lodge, and which he was going to turn over that night.

It was while on his way to the lodge that the builet entered his brain. He went from his house up Clybourn avenue to Larrabee streat, down Larrabee to Division, then up Division to Halsted, and bad just reached the bridge when the builet, sent from the hands of an assasin, did its work.

The old father and father-in-law of the deceased produced

of their boy, and explained how absurd it was to think that he died by his own hand, when the ball based through the lower edge of the cap, and Gustav had his gloves—heavy, beaver-fur gloves—on when he was found, thus rendering it impossible for him to pull the trigger of the pistol. Besides, they said he never owned a revolver, for if he had he would certainly have said something about it at home. But he did own a silver watch, which he carried in his pocket without a chain. The watch was gone, and in its pluce was found a single cartridge which had evidently been hurriedly extracted from the revolver and inserted there when the watch was taken out. The revolver with which the deed had been committed was thrust under the arm of the murdered man, and all of these things of course had been done for a "blind," to mislead the officers and give them the impression that Lindau had committed suicide. THE CAP AND THE GLOVES

Nor was the watch the only article of value that was missing from the person of He owned

A RED MORROCCO POCKETBOOK, of the form usually carried in the inside coat

of the form usually carried in the inside coat pocket, in which he carried papers, money, and documents of value; and this was also gone. It is not often that a man commits suicide in such a place, at such a time, robs himself of all his valuables, and ends the tragedy by drawing a cartridge from his pistol, placing it in his vacant watch pocket, putting a ball into his brain and then coolly thrusting the pistol under his arm, and finally throwing his pocket book, minus money, between the sidewalk and a shed, where the same was found yesterday. No, it was simply a case of cold-blooded, deliberate, unprovoked murder, planned for the purpose of robbery.

Early yesterday morning when the men employed by Miller Brothers in their drydock and those employed by Hanson & Co., ship chandlers, in a building in the same yard, were about commencing work, a calker, employed by the latter firm,

DISCOVERED A POCKETBOOK

lying upon the snow by the side of the building in which he was at work and partially under the high trellised sidewalk. He picked it up and gave it to Mr. Hanson, who took it with him to his office, at No. 212 South Waster street, and afterward gave it to a detective who called for it. The pocketbook was of red morocco, and contsined papers and a postal-card relating to a lodge. It was the identical pocketbook which Gustav Lindau carried from his home the night before, but there was no money in it.

The bridge-tender's assistant told the reporter that he often heard shots fired in that neighborhood, particularly by boatmen passing up and down the river, and he and, his colleagues paid very little attention to them. Thursday night his "boss" heard the shot fired that killed Lindau nearly half an hour before the report came in of the finding of a man upon the bridge. It was early in the evening, and people were passing at intervals, returning from their work. Nothing being suspected of a foul nature, no attention was paid to the footesteps.

work. Nothing being suspected of a foul nature, no attention was paid to the footsteps.

THE MURDERED MAN

lay scross the sidewalk upon the west side of the bridge, about a quarter of the way across, with his head upon the raised plank under the framework that separates the sidewalk from the driveway, his feet extending under the bottom board of the outside railing. His coat was buttoned up, according to the statement of the assistant bridge tender, and his cigar lay within two or three feet of him. The pocketbook was found fully thirty rods away, near the bridge that crosses the North Branch, on the opposit side of the street. The locality is a ionely one at any time of the day, and at night it is particularly desolate. The North Side Gas-Works are in the immediate vicinity, while coal and slab yards abound. A better scot for a murder, and one furnishing better iscillites for the escape of the perpotrators, could scarcely be found. Lindau was shot in the right temple, and he was upon the right side of the street; consequently, the assasin must have stood upon the outer edge of the walk, or else the man received his death-wound from somebody behind him while in the act of turning around.

him while in the act of turning around.

UNDERNEATH THE APPROACH
there were tracks in the snow leading from the
river out across an open space to an old hovel,
and from thence to a dilapidated house occupied by a German. There were a number of
tracks leading in both directions, and while the
reporter was examining them from the railing
above the side door of a shed in the rear of the
old house was cautiously opened, and a man
peered cavitiously out. The reporter did not at
first appear to notice the watchfulness of the
tellow, and when he did look fully at him he
dodged inside and quickly closed the door. This
was a suspicious maneuvre, but it is not likely
that this man was in any way implicated in the
deed, as the assasin must have crossed the
North Branch, as appeared by the finding of the
pocketbook.

Gustav Lindau was 27 years of age, and leaves
a young wife and an adopted girl, 7 years old,
to mourn his sad fate, with his father and
mother. Detectives were engaged yeaterday in
working up the case, and it is to be hooed that
they may very soon come upon the heels of the
miserable dastard who commisted the deed.

The Coroner reached No. 5 Monawk street at
about noon, meaneled a jury, and continued
the inquest until Monday morning at 9 o'clock,
at the Chicago Avenue Police Station. Several
members of the Lodge to which young Lindau
belonged visited the bereaved family yeaterday
and offered condolence. The funeral will take
place at 2 p. m. to mornow.

Remarkable Case for Medical Experts. UNDERNEATH THE APPROACH

Remarkable Case for Medical Experts.

Special to Cincinnati Commercial.

TOLEDO, O., Dec. 18.—A case of a most remarkable character has just terminated fatally here. The patient, a lady of 33 years, and wife of a leading merchant, was the victim of extrauterine pregnancy, a fostus having been lodged in the fallopian tubes. A prominent surgeon of Chicago was in attendance, and removed the factus, which was apparently about two months old, by a surgical operation. After this the

patient sunk rapidly. The case has a great interest among the profession here, said to be extremely rare.

AMUSEMENTS.

ROMEO AND JULIET. evening was greeted by a very large audience. In announcing it as the first performance in Chicago, the management is in error. It was first given here, in Italian, on the 5th of Febru-

first given here, in Italian, on the 5th of February, 1868, with the following cast: Juliet, Minne Hauck: Page, Ronconi; Romeo, Pancani; Mercutio, Bellini; Capulet, Antonucci; Tybe't, Testa; Frier, Barlli; Nurse, Ricordi; Parie, Veideri. The cast, with the exception of Romeo, was much stronger than that of last evening, but the work did not make a popular success. It may be doubted whether it ever will. The first Italian version of the opera was given in 1867 at Covent Garden, with Adelina Patti and Mario in the title roles. The first production in Paris was at the Theatre Lyrique in the same year, and critical opinion was varied as to its year, and critical opinion was varied as to its success. Since then it has been performed in the various operatic centres of Europe with shirting success, resching its highest point of admiration in England and Germany, and its the various operatic centres of Europe with shirting success, resching its highest point of admiration in England and Germany, and its lowest in Italy. So far as literary merit goes in the libretto, there is none, in which respect, however, it does not differ from other librettos. The original text is frightfully mutilated. A large part has been cut out, additions have been made (!), and soliloquies twisted out of all shape, until little of the structure of the finest of love-poems has been left. The main incidents of the play, however—the Capulet festival, the Quarrel, the Baicony scene, the scene in Friar Laurence's cell, the death of Merestio, and the catastrophe in the tomb of the Capulets—are preserved. The most striking musical numbers are the "Queen Mab song"; a waltz arietts for Juliet; the due for soprano and tenor in the first act; the Balcony duet in the second, which is almost a paraphrase of the Garden muste in "Faust."; the religious music in the cell; the "addio duet" between Romeo and Juliet; the quartet in the fourth act, and the orchestral prelude in the fifth. In criticising the performance of 1868, This Tangure said: "It does not seem to us that 'Romeo and Juliet' will ever be as popular as 'Faust,' and yet for musicians and lovers of music it will always have a charm, there is so much freshuess and richness in the instrumentation and such exquisit beauty in the duos. At the same time one cannot help longing for grand movement, powerful finales, a more general participation of the chorus in the work of the opera, and more breadth and system in the concerted effects. The circle in which Gounod travels geems to be a narrow one. You cannot hear "Romeo" without continual suggestion of "Faust." There are refinement and elaborateness of finish all through the work, but no great idea is carried through to its proper cilmax. A second hearing only confirms what has been written, and to many in the sudience last evening the progress of the work must have seemed to be intent only upon mangling it. None devote itself to highter work, in which it can make a success, as was shown by its fine performance of "The Chimes of Normandy" on the evening previous. It is uscless to attempt such a work as "Romeo and Juliet" without anything like an ensemble. The opera will be repeated this afternoon, and this evening the "Bobemian Girl" will close the season.

HOOLEY'S. Happily for the management and luckily for the people who by mistake during the week happened to enter the theatre, "Pajamas" has been withdrawn, and the Lingard comedy company appeared last night in "Our Boys," Henry J. Byron's successful comedy. While the play possesses little intrinsic value, its characters being strained and its motives farfetched. Byron certainly managed to put highly
amusing dialog into the mouths of the
personages, which even very ordinary actors cannot effectually kill. Miss Lingard's company,
with the exception of herself and Mr. Fred
Wren, are not excessively gifted folks, and gave
a rather feeble performance. Some of the people misconceived their parts, and others were
miscast. Mr. Edwin Milliken in the first act as
Perkun Middlanick, the awkward and ignorant miscast. Mr. Edwin Milliken in the first set as Perkyn Middlewick, the awkward and ignorant butter-man, was made up like a hanger-on at Tattersalls, London. The flavor of the part was lost. Ma. Simon, as his son Charles, in gesture, dealer, and in dress was painfully solemn. When he told Violet, upon finding her, that the moment of meeting was the happiest one of his life, he said it as if he were commencing a fuperal oration. Mr. William W. Allen neither gave the polish nor the hauteur to Sir Geoffry. The Tabot of the evening was Mr. Fred Wren, and the personation was an admirable one, for which he won considerable appiause. His scene in the second act with Miss Meirose (Miss Lingard edicted much laupther, and Miss Lingard contributed to its effectiveness. Miss Engenie Blair, who recently came upon the Chicago stage, was cast for Violet, and, considering up her shoulders and fixing her head on one side when speaking, which she should correct. Miss Ella Wren plaved the role of Claricas, and Besinda was left to Miss May Cushman. "Our Boys" will be repeated to night.

DRAMATIC NOTES.

"Estelle," at Wallack's, New York, will be succeeded by H. J. Byron's "Courtsnip."

"The Professor" is the name of a new comedy soon to appear at the Arch, Philadelphia. Mrs. Bouctcault (Agnes Robertson) is in New York. She arrived from Europe last Sunday. Steele Mackaye talks of opening his Madison Square Theatre, New York, on New-Year's Day.

"Ours" has been revived at the Prince of "Ours" has been revived at the Prince of Wales' Theatre, with Mr. Bancroft as Hugh Chalcott.

The Bric-s-Brac Company is being reorganized in New York. Bassett and, Padgett couldn't hitch.

At the Union Square "A False Friend" will follow "French Fiats." The strength of the company will be in the cast.

"Hearth of Steal." Occurre Chapter Light.

"Heart's of Steel," George Clark's Irish drama, pruduced at Nibio's, New York, last Monday, is said to have proved a failure. W. D. Eaton's "All the Rage" will be produced in Brooklyn pext month, under the management of J. M. Hill, Denman Thompson's pilot.

pilot.

Mrs. John Wood, the *Mirror* tell us, has for-saken the stage in favor of a steam washing establishment. O prosaic descent from the sub-lime, etc., etc.

establishment. O prosaic descent from the sublime, etc., etc.

Bandmann has begun, against Mr. Ion Perdicarls, a suit for \$4,563, money alleged to have
been disbursed by the former as manager of the
latter's company.

A few days ago Mme. Ristori's performance
of Maria Antonetta was probibited by the Berlin
police. Political sentiment was at the bottom
of this singular prohibition.

Joseph Brooks, in conjunction with James A.
Randail and John W. Norton (executors), will
carry out all contracts for 1879-30 made by the
late Thomas W. Davey, of Detroit.

"Romeo and Juliet" was repeated last night
at McVrcker's. This afternoon Miss Nellson
appears as Viola in "Twelith Night," and in
the evening as Images in "Cymbelline." Tonight will close Miss Nellson's engagement.

W. R. Davis, Jr., a colored man, was refused
admission to the Grand Opera-House, New York,
on Thanksgiving night, and has broughs uit
against the ticket-taker for violation of the
Civil-Rights act. The latter has given bonds in
\$200 to appear for trial.—Mirror.

Attractions for the ensuing week: McVicker's,
the Florences in "The Mighty Dollar"; Haveriy's, the Rice Surprise Party; Hooley's, Joseph
Murphy in "Kerry Gow"; Hamilin's, Robert
McWalley, the West Side Academy of Music, W.
J. Thompson and his dogs in "For a Life."

The Partien's says; "M. Sarcey has been in hot
water lately. M. Crissfulli has tried to organ-

The Parts on says: "M. Sarcey has been in hot water lately. M. Crissfulli has tried to organize a small newspaper campaign against the critic of La Temps because, in suite of the unalmously favorable opinions of the majority of his

Crisafull's comedies, now being played at the Theatre des Arts, to be a failure. M. Sarcey has wisely not replied. M. Sarcey last year necurred the wrath of M. Sardou in similar circumstances. In both cases M. Sarcey has had this advantage over his enemies: that he is right, while they are wrong.

while they are wrong.

A malicious story is current in London concerning the exceeding patronage Baroness Bardett-Coutts bestows upon Irving, the tragedian. It is said that the Baroness, hearing that there was discontent in the servants' hall, so that in fact the whole corps had determined to learn, sent for the butter and inquired: "Now, Jones what does it mean?" The butler: "Bergth your ladyship's pardon. Which we humbir desire to explain our conduct, having only one complaint to make. We do not bobject to Mr. Enery Irvin at breakfast, though it be every day; ner we do not hobject to Mr. Enery Irvin at lunch and dinner, though he do rarely miss. Nor do we not hobject to Mr. Enery Irvin at supper, every night of our lives. But what we do most respectfully hobject to is that whenever any one of us has a hevenin' hout we should be expected to go to the dress suckle of the Lyesum and clap continuous."

expected to go to the dress suckle of the Lycom and clap continuous."

"Anne de Kerviller," says the New York Hradd, was brought out at the Theatre Francai. A new piece by M. Legouve is always an interesting event, even when its success is doubtful, and there was a large muster of dramatic critics and connoisseurs. The political allusions in "Anne de Kerviller" were somewhat counted upon. "If the Royalists have faith, Republicans too have their devotion to their country." Republicans applaud. But soon the Royalists tarn comes. To first in defense of one's King and religion is not conspiracy, but fidelity. This kind of indulgence, first to one party and then to the other, soon began to get tiresome, and the tone in which the personages declaimed was not striking enough to produce any emotion. The piece adds nothing to M. Legouve's name, which is, however, luckily for him, well enough established to enable him to support such a disappointment with complacency.

### "YAZOO OF INDIANA."

Ritter Hostility at Shelbyville Toward Calored Immigrants—Train on I., C. & I.,
Road Surrounded by a Mob, to Prevent
North Carolinlane Stopping at That Place.
Special to Oneinnati Commercial.
Shells YILLS, Ind., Dec. 18.—After the party

of North Carolina emigrants had obtained homes and work without asking aid from the citizens of Shelbyville, it was supposed that the intense excitement caused by their advent would give place to cooler and wiser judgment, but such was not the case. As has been stated, the Grand Jury, which is now in session, yesterday summoned before them the two men of the party to be questioned. This was looked rather strange proceedings, that men so-corded the freedom and rights of citizens, while endeavoring to gain a livelihood, and be-fore they had saked charity from the community, or proven themselves paupers, should be suddenly hauled up before a Grand Jury to who brought them here. But it was reserved for the climax to be capped by the frantic Democracy on last night. The excitement remained unabated, and finally culcotated in a crowd of indignant Democrats being formed, which came near developing into an angry mob and resulting in a riot. It was caused by a telegram being sent by £. B. Amaden, County Treasurer, who was in Cincinnati, to his son-inlaw, John Hoop, proprietor of the Daily Foundary, conveying the intelligence that a special train had left Cincinnati over the Indianapois, Cincinnati & Lafayette Railroad, loaded with negroes en route to Indiana. The news spread rapidly, and crowds of excited politicians began to be formed, who were loud in their declarations that not another "d—d nigger" should get off here. By half-past 10 o'clock, the time for the arrival of the train, a crowd estimated at from seventy-five to 200 persons had gathered in the vicinity of the depot, and the noise made by the more boisterous could be heard at a considerable distance. The force, it seemed, were marshaled by John thoop, of the Vounters, who gained notoriety during the late unpleasantness by fleeing to Canada. Before the train arrived, he sent a message to Sheriff McCorkie asking him to come to the depot at once with all of his deputies, to assist in preventing any necroes from getting off, but McCorkie did credit to himself by replying that he "did not beed orders sent by John Hoop."

Treasurer Ameden arrived on the first train and assumed the leadersnip. It is alleged that the gréater portion of the mob were armed, for the climax to be capped by the frantie

Treasurer Ameden arrived on the first train and assumed the leadership. It is alleged that the gratter portion of the mob were armed, while others gathered rocks and piled them on the depot platform, to be in readiness to give the negroes "a warm reception."

When the train bearing the emigrants pulled in it was surrounded, and a fight seemed immiment in case any negroes got off. However, telegrams had been sent announcing the mob, and the darkies wisely remained aboard the train. Amsden, followed by Hoop and others, boldly walked through the cars, but no demonstration was made. After the train passed the mob adjourned to adjoining saloons, and some to their homes.

Whether any of the negroes intended to reform the result of fivers is not known. Two men, whose families are already heve, are daily expected, and may have passed through. The agents of the Railroad Company expected to see the train stoned, and kept a sharp look out to obtain the names of any one attempting violence. Then would undoubtedly have been blood shed had any of the negroes left the train, as the mob was composed of men who were excited beyond discretion, and a large number were filled with whisky and in a desperate condition.

In justice to the respectable portion of the Democracy of Shebby County, which, by the way, is in the majority, it may be said that they condemn last night's proceedings, and roud not for a moment advecate such measures. It is undoubtedly a stain on "Hendricks" old home" that will not be soon forgotten, but will go down to posterity.

By the proceedings of the past few days Shel-

home" that will not be seen forgotten, but will go down to posterity.

By the proceedings of the past few days Shabby County has gained the name of the "Tanos of Indiana." In talking with a Southern gentleman this morning he informed your correspondent that the occurrences of the past few days and last night's proceedings more than equaled anything he had ever witnessed in the South, notwithstanding the reports from that section.

equaled anything ne had ever witnessed in the South, notwithstanding the reports from that section.

A rumor prevails this afternoon that the leaders of the mob last niest will be taken before the United States Court.

The Daily Vountier, which has beretofore been advertised as a non-partisan paper, now seems to be strictly Democratic, and its editor is foremost in denouncing the emigration as a political scheme to carry Indiana.

To show that the reports of the excitement is this community during the last week have not been overdrawn, some of the sentiments expressed by the Democracy may be given it was stated that enough negroes would be colonized in Shelby County to carry the county at the next election, when a Democratic county official said: "If there is there will be loss of strange faces in h—il, you bet?"

Another leading Democrat favored the shot-gun policy, while some even go as far as to selvocate driving them from the county by force. And yet there have been only twenty darsies that have settled here, of which thirtsen are children, five women, and only two voters. It is evident that hereafter the emigrants will not seek homes in this community after the terrible excitement that they have caused.

It might be added that if Mr. Hendrich thinks anything of the reputation of his old home or the seenes of his childhood, he might do well to endeavor to quell these disturbances, or at least prevail upon the Democracy to be have the meetics. They are already noted as being premature in their opinions and actions, and invariably cerry things to extremes—that is to say, the "hot-beaued Democrats."

Sr. Louis, Mo., Dec. 19.—The millers and flour dealers of this city are reviving the project for the establishment of a call board on 'Chapre for the sale of flour in the same manner that grain and provisions are now dealt in. A good deal of interest is being taken in the matter. It is not unlikely a flour call will be established before long. George Bain, President of the National Millers' Association, who has just returned from the East, where he has been in the interest of the Millers' Exposition, to be held in Cincinnati in June next, says that most of the ocean steamship lines are taking great interest in the Exposition, and will still excursion tickets from numerous places in Europe, and that a large number of millers and others will swall themselves of low rates to come to this country to attend the Exposition, and make an excursion through several prominent States. The railroads of this country will reduce sates and otherwise lend their aid in making the Exposition a grand affair. Mr. Bain also received accurance while in Washington that Congress would provide that all foreign mill-machinery sent for exhibition shall be exempt from important.

THE STOCK-1 The Look-Out Still

The Packers Re The Men Begin to See t

Made a Great Mi and are Cutting Their Own 1 Few Demageg

as had been determined upon the members of the Packup their meating on Thursday affer of lock-out was inaugurated at yesterday. Only here and the extern of ground covered houses were the tail smokest rounges of smoke, and the actually ubiquitous in this results for its absence. All the seats had closed. The Chapter Company, B. F. Mu Provision Company, B. F. Mugins & Co., the Rickey P. Armour & Co., Fowler Brd Cadahy's, all these firms we Cudahy's, all these firms we and the contrast which their fulling-rooms presented to the such they ought to contain the year was anything but pic Killing was going on at Botsf Joses & Stiles', Tuyfel, Sons Bros.', Doud & Co.'s, and at the these but the proprietors lishments, but the proprietor were sady to stop work as a pattern openly declared their do likewise. A fair estimate a symptetiths of the work while the control of the packing bosses. going on in the packing-house, being left undone, and not men have been thrown out of yes not nearly as confident as profess, and several serious during the day. A very stron you while they believe in the point the packers in their near Union men, are denounce the leaders who forced strike at such an inopport again are divided in opinion, ping that the action should have neither the holidays, while that no strike should have on the season. Another question THE PERLING AMONG

ing the minds of the Union me ome of the large amo to become of the large amous is being poured into its treasure from \$8,000 to \$9,000 is now the Treasurer, and the quest sidered whether that officia collised to give some bond or its safe-keeping of the funds, too the benevolent nature of ping to do them is another members are trying to find realize the fact that, thoug large sum of money, its absamong a crowd of 10,000 mer whom have families but no little. as the reporter went south of pesterday morning, he he THE SITUATION PULLY

by a couple of thoughtful-loo of middle are, who spoke in a senate manner of the situative. Why su't you working? "Can't do it. Got to go wi 'it's a bad business. Co worse tims, could it?" "No. It's a d—d badly-mathrough." Do you know Mr. McCon "No; do you?"

"They say he's smart, thou
"This strike don't prove it.
"That's so. Down around
Union Hall the men talk n
when they get away from the
ferent. Were you at yesterd
"Have only been at the Un
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strikers when they discuss to strikers when they discuss their minds free from the dered at the meetings of the that barely 500 out of 10,000 be found in and near their h day shows that the movement hat widespread sympathy w butchers which is general make-up, too, of these is suche opinion, the very large n the opinion, the very large n the standants of the meetings—being young unmarried upe confident of success, and she fantly as they nasert. "O

consident of success, and she fanily as they assert. "O boys to in a couple of days," cated by the free-and-easy of the success, of oider heads, however, in the man altogether different meast these vaints, but the theorem in the success of the su ADMIT NO FURTHERS and that this action had he had feeling which prevailed a many of them, especially many of them, especially many of them, especially many of them, especially many friends whom they withted. The cause of this peeted action on the part of the Union, for the whole both the preceding so utter; he practiples it etarted out the fear that the body that he will not be able to whelve. He knows that, ascendancy over the mind members of the Union on as exact the man who has deplaced the man who has deplaced and the cause of the cause of the court is the man who has deplaced and the court is the man who has deplaced he will be the precedent that a secretary of the country and a promise of agree, which every day seem unlikely of fulfillment. Histed to the President that are already scheming with the Ganagement of the carriality will do as soon as sed of the original membalications to the original membalications to the original membalications to the powers them in the formatic set of officials. The could sustain McConnell in a very a limust come before Christmot the butchers between the country of a tag for its men in a very a limust come before Christmother and the butchers between the charge and it that anniver without the butchers between the charge as well a facconnell policy of refusing himnest pretext for a strike special stockings as well a facconnell policy of refusing himnest pretext for a strike special stockings as well a facconnell policy of refusing himnest pretext for a strike special strike special stockings as well a facconnell policy of refusing himnest pretext for a strike special strike.

THE RICKEY PACKET with one of the managers and to him:

"We saw this thing comin has we closed down work."

"Thus the condition of the come of the condition of the conse of your inaction?"

"No, sir. We would be the come of the last we close of the come of the come of the come and the insolence of the come and issues order owns the place. Last here and said: 'Here, the charge these men (indicationally come of the com

debt to employ what ment werk that we are fighting into the Union are simply and of the wedge, and, if with the to force upon me training work of running signals.

current in London con-paironage Baroness Bur-pon Irving, the tragedian, ness, hearing that there servants' hall, so that in ad determined to leave, inquired: "Now, Jones, The butler: "Beggin" which we humbly de-conduct, having only one ve do not bobject to Mr. kfast, though it be every

### 00 OF INDIANA."

warm reception."

a bearing the emigrants pulled ded, and a fight seemed imminute progress got off. However, been sent announcing the darkies wisely remained and the control of the darkies wisely remained to the control of the cont

beily Vounteer, which has beretofore vertised as a non-partisan paper, now be strictly Democratic, and its editory at in denouncing the emigration as a cheme to carry Indiang, we that the reports of the excitement is munity during the last week have not rdrawn, some of the sentiments exhy the Democraty may be given by the Democraty may be given be colonized in Sheiby County the county at the next election, Democratic county official said. "If there will be lots of strange faces in u bet!"

ers of this city are reviving the project tablishment of a call board on Change le of flour in the same manner that provisions are now dealt in. A good lergal is balled to the market.

THE STOCK-YARDS. The Lock-Out Still Continues-

The Packers Resolute. The Men Begin to See that They Have Made a Great Mistake, and tre Cutting Their Own Throats to Please a

the had been determined upon by the majority of the members of the Packing Association at their meeting on Thursday afternoon, the policy of lock-out was inaugurated at the Stock-Yards reserval. Only here and there throughout puterialy. Only here and there throughout the extent of ground covered by the packing-bones were the tall amokestacks giving forth climes of smoke, and the equeal of the pig, musty uniquitous in this region, was notice-sile for its absence. All the larger establish-ments had closed. The Chicago Packing & provision Company, B. F. Murphy & Co., Higgins & Co., the Rickey Packing Company, Amour & Co., Fowler Brothers, Chapin & Codahy's, all these firms were doing nothing,

Few Domagogs

Codaby's, all these firms were doing nothing, and the contrast which their empty and allent silling-rooms presented to the animated scenes with they ought to contain at this time of the year was anything but pleasant to observe.

Killing was going on at Botsford's, Atkinson's, Jose & Stiles', Tuylel, Sons & Co.'s, Davis Brot', Doud & Co.'s, and at the smaller establishments but the proprietors in liaments, but the proprietors in many cases mid that they would buy no more hogs, and were ready to stop work as soon as the larger paters openly declared their determination to do licevise. A fair estimate shows that about sweetenths of the work which would now be come on in the becking-houses but for the strike is being left undone, and not less than 8,000 men have been thrown out of employment.

THE FEELING AMONG THE MEN

THE FEELING AMONG THE MEN

THE FEELING AMONG THE MEN

previous, and several serious discensions arose during the day. A very strong party has arisen who while they believe in the wisdom of opposing the packers in their employment of no Union men, are denouncing in bitter terms he leaders who forced them into the sites at such an inopportune time. These arms are divided in opinion, part of them holding that the action should have been postponed until effer the holidays, while the rest believe the serious strike should have occurred so late in that no strike should have occurred so late in the season. Another question which is troub-ing the minds of the Union members is, what is become of the large amount of money which to become of the large amount of money which intelligence of the transury. Not less than from \$5,000 to 58,000 is now in the hands of the Transurer, and the question is being considered whether that official should not be obliged to give some bond or other security for the safe-keeping of the funds. Just what good, too the benevolent nature of the Association is give to do them is another puzzle which its senters are trying to find out. They fully reliitse the fact that, though \$9,000 seems a large sum of money, its ability to go round smong a growd of 10,000 men, the majority of thom have families but no cash, will be very little.

As the reporter went south on a Halsted street
er saterday morning, he heard
THE SITUATION FULLY DISCUSSED

ya couple of thoughtful-looking workingmen duiddle are, who spoke in a calm and dispasseste manner of the situation.

"Why sin't you working!"

"Can't do it. Got to go with the crowd."

"It's a bad business. Couldn't come at a worse time, could it?"

"No. It's a d—d badly-managed affair right through."

mough."

"Do you know Mr. McConnell?"

"Ne; do you?"

"Ne; ho you?"

"They say be's smart, though."
"This strike don't prove it."
"This strike don't prove it."
"That's so. Down around the church or the Usion Hall the men talk mighty strong, but rhen they get away from there they talk different. Were you at yesterday's meeting?"
"Have only been at the Union once,—when I

"Have only been at the Union once,—when I just "
"Sums here."
The above is a specimen sample of the conversations which are being carried on by the strikers when they discuss the attuation with the minds free from the excitement eagendered at the meetings of the Union. The fact

wrations which are being carried on by the strikers when they discuss the situation with their hilds free from the excitement engendered at the meetings of the Union. The fact that barely 800 out of 10,000 Union men were to be found in and near their headquarters yesterday shows that the movement does not possess that wisespread sympathy with the mass of the bitchers which is generally supposed. The massan too, of these is such as to strengthen the coinion, the very large majority of the attentions of the meetings—fully two-thirds—biaryong unmarried men. These are very condent of success, and shake their heads defaulty as they assert. "Oh, we'll bring the post of days," the persons indicated by the free-and-easy expression of "the bias" being the peacers, of course. There are derived at the atmosphere is so throughly impregnated with McConnellism that is not safe to speak against the Union in the limited the prevailed among the butchers, may of them, especially the newly-joined, hitself friends whom they wished to have instited. The cause of this sudden and unexpected action on the part of the President of the Union, for the whole body would not saperated action to the part of the President of the Union, for the whole body would not saperated action to the part of the President of the Union, for the whole body would not saperated action to the part of the President of the Union. He have been a treathery over the minds of the original ambers of the Union on account of the raise of vares which they are foolish enough to supplies the substance of the union, which they created which they never the union, which they created a the original members more and more united to the president that the new members are strong some allusio

binest pretext for a strike that was ever acted to the chiearo will go by the board, and its mounter will go with it.

Amount the houses which have shut down and the Union is the Union is the union of the would-be dictament the Union is the strike protect had a chat yesterday into sea of the managers of the concern, who all to bins.

We saw this thing coming, and on Monday is we closed down work."

The the condition of the market is not the managers of the concern, who all the same that the condition of the market is not the managers. We saw this thing coming, and on Monday is we closed down work."

The site condition of the market is not the managers of the condition of the market is not the managers. The site is a state of the union no longer. So have no idea of the airs this McConnell its binasil. He comes round to a pauking and issues orders just as if he managers of the comes round to a pauking and said: 'Here, now, I want you to have these men (indicating a counie of some them workers in the dilling-room): if you had not the dilling-room): if you had not the dilling-room): if you had not the dilling-room): if you are place. Last Monday he walked and said: 'Here, now, I want you to say these men (indicating a counie of non-men working in the dilling-room); if you like the property of the little property of the little

poss. Now, to-day I had four men shoveling in some salt for me. Three of them were Union mas who found out that the fourth was not, upon which they called him a 'd-d seab,' threw down their shovels, and declared they would work with him no longer."

"Do you think that the men will hold out!"

"I cannot say. There is one fact which makes the butchers feel the inconvenience of a strike more than almost every other kind of inhoring man, and that is the regularity with which they draw their pay when working. A great many workingmen in other lines of business have to wait often for their pay, but the butcher gets his every week or two weeks, just as soon as his work is done. So when may day comes around and he has nothing to his credit, he feels the less much more than others."

Ay a flax-nous the reporter learned that, though the establishment was running with a mixed force of Union and non-Union men, there had been no symptoms of dissatisfaction,

"How do you account for this?" asked the reporter.

"I suppose the Union is glad to have some of

reporter.

"I suppose the Union is glad to have some of its men at work, so they gladly take advantage of the fact that our place is not, strictly apeaking, s packing-house."

"Would you allow the Union to interfere

its men at work, so they gladly take advantage of the fact that our place is not, strictly apaaring, a packing-house."

"Would you silow the Union to interfere with you?"

"No, sir; I would shut the place up immediately if they did. Being peutral, as it were, I have been spoken to by a number of the strikers, and I have told them all that they are acting both foolishly and wrongly; that they have no right to dictate to their employers whom they may and may not hire; and that they are going to get beaten out of their boots in the fight."

"What do they say about it?"

"The majority of them are ready enough to acknowledge that the strike is a big mistake, They are very sheepish, and don't want to say much shout it, though."

"You think that the packers are going to gain their point, then?"

"Undoubtedly. They can carry on the fight just now without any personal loss. Why, there are Armour & Co., Fowler Brothers, and several other of the larger houses, who have houses outside of the city, where men can be hired much cheaper than here. The difference in labor account is 30 per cent in favor of those places. So that, while these firms are shut down in Chicago, they can extend their operations in these other places. What is there, too, to hinder other firms from opening up at St. Louis, Cincitnant, Rainas City, or a dozen other country points, where the work can be done just as well and more cheaply than here! Now, you can't keep old Hutchimson quiet. He is always on the look-out for an advantage. If he sees that he can save 25 cents a hoz by moving elsewhere, he'll move. He kills an average of at least 3,000 hogs a day. That is quite an object, inn't it?"

"The Tribung will show you. I see by ite report that the receipts of hogs up to this lime last week were 192,000; this week they have reached only 102,000. This falling off is mainly due to the uncertainty of getting men to work. One effect that the strike will have will be the lowering of the prices was not being adhered. ""The hard to tell. I heard of a good jok

THE STRIKE THUS PAR HAS GONE ON PRACEPULLY.

There was a rumor at the yards yesterday that a foremen of Armoor's packing bouse had been interfered with by some Union men, and that some half-dozen Lake policemen had been called in to protect him; but inquiry at the place in question showed that the report was not true. In the crowds around Butchers' Union beadquarters some agly squabbling occurred vesterday among the factions into which the body is fast failing, but nothing serious occurred. The batchers are a remarkably sober lot of strikers. The saloons around their hall are comfortably well filled all day long, but the cheerful invitation to come and take something is not nearly as often heard as the saloon-keepers would like. The fact is that spending recovery would like. keepers would like. The fact is that spendingmoney is scarce among the strikers, and the extra sobriety is doubtless largely due to this
cause. The two great insentives to intoxication—excessive cheerfulness of spirits and
marked mental depression—are not present to
impel them to the flowing bowl. There is none
of that enthusiasm visible which in favorable
times leads men to convival excesses, nor have
the strikers yet reached a deoth of gloom which
calls for some means of dispeiling it. In fact,
the majority of the strikers are just now in a
mental condition finely adapted for a calm consideration of the merits of their case, and, if a
few of the more sensible among them could
only get together and task the matter over
in a spot unreached by the delusive
eloquence of their chief, they could soon solve
the problem of how to secure what under existing circumstances seems to be unattainable,
—a merry Christmas, blessed with the promise
of lots of work and a continuance of the excellent wages which they have been enjoying all

cellent wages which they have been enjoying all winter until within a few days past. THE SITUATION AMONG THE PACKERS themselves yesterday was not materially changed. Orly a few houses bought small lots of hogs, and these were to finish out killing lots already on hand. It was generally understood that united action was imperatively necessary and would be maintained. Some houses which have bitherto operated only in the forcign markets have come into the fold and announced their intention of operating in the future with the others. Some of the very small bouses will perhaps hold out and continue work, but the number they employ is so small in comparison with the general strike that their action will be but little heeded either by the Union or the packers. The action of the Union in refusing to admit any more of the non-Union men at work in the yards has barred out one of the possible beaceful solutions of the question, which was that all these outsiders might jeds the Union. The packers will never insist that their employers shall not belong to the Union, but they will insist that they should be allowed to hire whom they please. This last action of the Union has appeared to the packers as an arrogant declaration of war, and they will resist it as such, and be more united in their opposition in consequence.

After the afternoon call a meeting was held in the office of the Allerton Packing Company, on twashington street, where there was great unanimity of sentiment. It was at one time during the disension proposed that the packers should do some little killing merely to keep the market from breaking, but it was finally decided to adhere to the present arrangement and kill only the hogs on hand. This state of affairs will probably last for a week. Notices were prepared to be sent to all the packer is the city advising them of the action of the largest firms were not present, but explained that they would hold out in any event, and hence could see no necessity of attending the conterence. The meeting and the scheme of the action of the largest firm were not backer at the Yards in the same boat?

"He gray packer at the Yards in the

DETROY, Mich., Dec. 19.—The Transit stemmers Mains and Milwaukes are frozen fast in Lake Erie several miles south of Coichester, Ont. One other, name not known, is also there, all flying fage of distress.

THE FIDELITY Putting Some Money Where It Will Do the Most Good.

Expenditures Between Springfield and the Illinois State Line.

Some of the Testimony Recently Given by E. M. Haines

THE TRIBUME published last week a scanty shotch of the testimony taken at Waukegan in the trial of the suit against the Receiver of the Fidelity Bank by E. M. Haines, in which the peculiar hollowness of that institution was brought out, and reference made by Mr. Haines to money handed over to him by his brother, John C., for the purpose of preventing unfriendly legislation. The following extracts from the short-hand report of E. M. Haines' testimony, while not furnishing as much information as he could give if he pleased, will still prove of considerable interest to all who are interested in savings banks and savings bankers:

"It is stated in the bill, Mr. Haines, that you gave two notes of \$7,500 each, purporting to be secured by certain mortgage given by you; state when those notes were made by you and under what circumstances; at whose request,

under what circumstances; at whose request, and whether at any one's request, and if so,

and whether at any one's request, and if so, what consideration was given to you for the making of the said two notes?"

"About the 1st of October, 1872, I think it was, John C. Haines, my brother, said to me, said he, 'Suppose there should be some legislation requiring an investigation into banking institutions, I would like to make a good showing, and I wish you would make a mortgage for \$15,000, if you have got it, and make up your notes for that amount and hand it to me; and in case there is any such legislation, and we should lack any securities, we would have these on hand. I will take it, and I will not put it on record, and not use it without notice to you.' I said to him that I had some property—three lots on Milwaukee avenue—that was unincumbered, and I had some more that there was a mortgage upon to H. B. Smith of \$2,000 that could be given. Then he suggested, or perhaps I anticipated; I have forgotten whether he suggested, or whether I apticipated what he wanted to say. I said this: 'But, see here, this is a large amount for me to put up, and I want to

I can see no necessity for putting that up at the present time; I was not to give this for stock, because it is understood that this is apportioned on our original understanding and the stock is going to pay for itself; but, if there is any way i can sid in carrying this along, I am willing to do it. Yes, I will execute such a paper upon this property I have apoken to you about, and you may take it, but it is not to go on record. And I executed such a paper as is stated in the bill."

"Well, was or was not that ever put on record; was it put on record at that time?"

"I wish to state that no consideration was paid to me for the execution of that paper."

"Nor was the mortgage put on paper?"

"Something like a year after it was put on record, as appears by the record."

"That will speak for itself. The stock had been given to you in the spring of 1872?"

"I KENER HAD ANT STOCK." KNOW THAT IT IS GOING TO BE SAVE.

"I NEVER HAD ANY STOCK."

"Did you ever have any certificate of stock?"

"I never had any."

"None was ever issued to you in the world?"

"I don't know; he said they were."

"But none was ever delivered to you?"

"No, sir; he always spoke of it as stock issued to me."

"But you never saw it?"

"No, sir; if it was issued it was not delivered to me."

"No, sir; if it was issued it was not delivered to me."
"Did you ever assign or purport to assign that stock over to any person!"
"Not to my knowledge. I don't recollect of ever assigning it."
"Now, Mr. Witness." said Mr. Gregory, "I will ask you is there snything further that you think ought to be stated in this matter! I have not any specific question to ask."
"There is a matter which was in this—there is a note there of some \$5,000 or upwards."

"THERE IS A NOTE SPOKEN OF IN THE PLEAD-INGS
both in the bill and answer, of \$6,989; state when that note was given, at whose request, who came to you to get it, and what was the consideration, if any, for that note?"

"I have forgotten about the date; it seems to me it was stated in the bill there, whatever it was."

"Haven't you some paper or memorandum about it in your pocket?"

"Not about the date of the note; I guess it is or that paper there."

"It was prior to March, 1876?"

"It was prior to March, 1876?"

"It was before March, 1876? I think it was about Arvil, 1874; about that time that what I am going to state occurred. Charles J. Haines, who was, I guess, seting as Cashier of the bank at that time, was alone in the bank there. I think it was ebout getting ready to go bome, and he says: 'Father has let you have some money from time to time, and I have got the tickets here, and, in order to get them out of the drawer, or wherever be had them, 'I want to get them in some shape. I have a note here and father wishes you to sign it.' Well, the money was handed to me for the benefit of the bank, or to use by his direction. It was not for myself, and I thought perhaps he wanted to get it in some other shape and I signed the note; I didn't look at it. After I had signed the note; I didn't look at it. After I had signed the note; I didn't look at it. After I had signed the note; I didn't look at it. After I had signed the note; I didn't look at it. After I had signed the note; I didn't look at it. After I had signed the note; I didn't look at it. After I had signed the note; I didn't look at it. Bays in the identical paper, in the identical shape. There is a pin in the corner; I have never taken the pin out, and I didn't look at the paper until I began to see that there was this conspiracy coming on against me."

"Will you state, so far as you know, what goes to make up, so far as you know, what goes to make up, so far as you know, what goes to make up, so far as you know, what as he wanted it used, and not for my benefit."

discover, the sum total of the note?"

"The several items there were
UNED AT THE DIRECTION OF MY BROTHER,
as he wanted it used, and not for my benefit."

"Disbursed for the bank?"

"Disbursed as he directed I should disburse
it."

"Now, there is something more than those
amounts?"

"That is said to be interest on this \$15,000
note and morkage."

"Then over and above that there would still
be a blatus, adding those disbursements and ibterest.—there would still be something more?"

"Well, I think there is about \$2,000 of the
interest; I have forgotten. I have forgotten
how the note came out, but it was about that."

"About \$3,100 of interest?"

"Well, I don't know; the paper shows for
itself; the paper states."

"Now after taking those two sums, the sum
of the various small items and the interest,
there is still an amount which is unaccounted
for; what was that?"

"Well, that lacks the amount of the note,
some \$3,000."

"What is that \$3,000?"

"Well, he handed me that memorandum and
he said, 'There are the items.' I didn't look at
it at the tirds. I didn't look at the note. My
brother wanted it, and that was sufficient for
me. There was never anything said to me about
the note at all until I saw it on the bill."

"Did any part of that note represent money
borrowed by you from the bank or from John
C. Haines?"

"No, sir; I never had any."

"To whom did that note run?"

borrowed by you from the bank or from John C. Haines!"

"No, sir; I never had any."

"To whom did that note run!"

"To John C. Haines, as he said; I didn't read it, I was in a hurry. He said, 'It is a note to my is her, John C. Haines; he wishes you to sign the note, and here are the items,' and handed me that pacer. It is about \$8,900, and the note is about \$6,900. These items on the memorandum are about \$3,900, when they are figured up; that is the difference."

"HIS CROSS-EXAMINATION by Mr. Judiah then began:

"Mr. Haines, is that the \$6,900 note which you have just been speaking of!"

"Yes; well, I am going to see if it is. It is the same amount that it purports to be. I didn't read the note. I should say that is it. This seems to be my signature."

"The seems to be my signature."

the same amount that it purports to be. I didn't read the note. I should say that is it. Thus seems to be my signature."

"That is your signature!"

"And it is about the time that the note was given!"

"No; I am not certain of this date. It was later than this that that note was made. I don't think that is right."

"You are not absolutely certain that that Is the date!"

"It does not occur to me that it was that time of year."

"Then you signed the note at the request of Charlie Haines, which covered these items and still other items?"

"He handed me that as being the amount of which that note is made. He said, 'Here is the memorandum,' and handed it to me."

"That represented the amounts!"

"Well, he said, 'Here is the memorandum.' "And you signed the note ?"

"I signed the note at the time."

"It that," and Mr. Hitchcock, " your signature or not!"

"It looks like my signature."
"You believe it to be!" said Mr. Gregory.
"Yee, I do."
"Now state to the Court." said Mr. Judah,
"FOR WHAT PURPOSE
you used those sums of money, and to whom
you paid them!"
"I used them at the direction of John C.
Halmes."

"I used them at the direction of John C. Haines."

"To whom did you pay them?"

"To the person that he designated, and for the purpose that he directed."

"Well, to whom did you pay them, and for what purpose! Will you look at them and state what you know about them, and what disposition was made of the money?"

"If you will hand the memorands to me as I handed them to you. I wish them kept together, just as I handed them in, and then I will give you the best information I can."

"I have no objection to that, I am sure, but still I would like to have your recollection about that particular transaction."

"Oh I will state to you in what regard or

still I would like to have your recollection about that particular transaction."

"Ob. I will state to you in what regard or for what purpose—"

"I want to know what disposition was made of the money."

"I disposed of the money as John C. Haines directed me to; I didn't have it; I disposed of it Laithfully as I was directed by him."

"WHAT PERSONIONS DID HE GIVE ""

"To put it where it would do the most good."

"Where did he suppose it would do the most good."

"Where did he suppose it would do the most good!"

"Wherever anything would prevent legislation to prevent the National banks from scooping out the savings banks, as it was expressed to me."

"Then you distributed it in the Legislature for the purpose of preventing—"

"Who told you so!"

"No, you said I did."

"To whom did you give it, to what men,—give the names!"

"I could not do that; a portion of that was paid for my own expenses in making disbursements."

"Well, how much of it?"

"I coalidn't tell that; I have a memorandum; perhaps by to-morrow morning I can bring that memorandum."

I wish you would."

"I wish you would."
"I will try."
"Do you know whether it was TO SENATORS OR TO REPRESENTATIVES ?"

"I didn't say it was either."
"Or to the strikers?"
"I didn't say it was either. Who do you call 'strikers?' before I can answer the question."
"What did you do with that money?"
"Paid it out; that is if I had it. I am only going to say that I had money during this time, and what I did have up to the time of giving this pote I paid out in this manner."
"Paid out in this manner?"
"Yes, sir."
"Wust manner?"
"The manner I have spoken of."
"You havn't spoken of any manner."
"TES, WHERE IT WOULD DO THE MOST GOOD and best, I believe."

"YES, WHERE IT WOULD DO THE MOST GOOD and best, I believe."

"You know what he told you?"

"I couldn't tell all that he told me, because a large portion of it he told me to use at my discretion."

"Well, how did you use that discretion?"

"How do you mean?"

"Well, to whom did you give the money?"

"I didn't give it all away; a portion of it was USED IN MY OWN EXPENSES,-

a large portion of it exclusively,—and it was not taken into account at the time. A portion of that there would be some personal expenses; some of it was put in real estate."

"Where was it used, Mr. Haines?"

"Well, it was used all the way from the State line to Springfield—that is, as far as the locality was concerned."

"What State line?"

"The north line of this State."

"Every line there was in the State?"

"No. I say the State line. I speak of that because it is close by here."

"Well, did you go down to the Kentucky line and the Indiana lice?"

"Yes, sir, I have been there."

"And the Missouri line?"

"Yes, I have been there."

"Well have been there."

"Where was it where this money would do the most good?"

"WELL, LOCATE IT."

"Oh! this money didn't go there."

"WELL, LOCATE IT."

"It is impossible for me to do that. I can only say that it was all disbursed according to his directions, and not for my own benefit. I didn't say it was money of the bank, but it was money that I had of him. Charlie said: 'Here is some money that father has let you have from time to time.' I don't know that it was the money of the bank, but it was money that his father said I should have."

"Have you got the second voucher there?"

"Yes, sir."

"Can you state where that money went?"

"Can you state where that money went?"
"No, sir, because I don't know that I had that. I don't say that is all correct. I can only say that I had money; he handed it to me and said: 'That is money you had.' I can only say this is money I had up to the time that I paid out in that way."

"What way!"

out in that way."

"What way!"

"Where it would do the most good according to his directions."

"For what purpose!"

"The general object was to
PREVENT ANY UNPRIENDLY LIBITALITION
to that class of banks, and I think there was
some newspaper articles that were paid for."

"Look over all of these memoranda and see
if there were any that were not paid out in
some such way."

"Well, I have looked them over. I didn't
discover any, because I don't know of having
any money except it was by his direction, except
it was otherwise stated; there are some other
things that are otherwise stated."

"Let me call your attention to some particular ones. What would you say about that?"
(handing witness a paper.)

"Well, this is said to be interest on that
note."

"On two notes that have been spoken of,
amounting in the aggregate to \$15,000; I think
that is intended to refer to that, because it says,
"Interest to January."

"Well, have you any doubt about it?"

"Oyes.

"Well, have you any doubt about it?"
"O yes.
I DOUBT A GREAT MANY OF THESE TRANSACTIONS.
I don't owe them a cent of interest; they have charged for interest, but I don't owe them a cent of interest.
"They charge it to you?"
"I had told you that Charley handed me this and said, 'Here is the memorandum on which these amounts are made up,'"
"Are you in the habit of signing notes that are made up from a statement of amounts without looking over the items!"
"No, sir; I am not."
The memorandum which Mr. Haines promised to bring in the following day he was then unable to find, and hence he could give no further information as to these mysterious disbursements between the State line and Springfield.

MILWAUKEE MARINE.

A List of the Vessels Laid Up at That Port
Port—Arrivals at That Port Yesterday.

Special Disputch to The Tribuna.

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19.—Following is a complete list of the steam and sail craft laid up at

plete list of the steam and sail craft laid up at this port at the present date:
Sidewheel steamers—John A. Dix.
Propellers—Menominee.
Steam-barges—Mary Jarecki, Ira H. Owen, S. C. Baldwin, D. Bailentine, C. J. Kershaw, W. H. Barnum, Colin Campbell, William Crippin, Norman.
Steam-scows—Josephine, Enterprise, Commerce. Tugs—Welcome, E. D. Holton, J. J. Hagerman, Doxter, J. B. Merrill, Dick Davis, W. K. Muir, Hannah Suilivan, S. S. Coe, F. C. Maxon, H. N. Martin, F. H. Bues, Ben Drake, Wetzel, "Levisthan.

Hammh Suilivan, S. S. Coe, F. C. Maxon, H. N. Martin, F. H. Bues, Ben Drake, Wetzel, "Leviathan.

Schooners—D. A. Van Valkenburgh, David Vance, J. I. Case, Saveiand, Wells Burt, George A. Hougnton, Moonlight, G. C. Trump H. Lottle Wolf, M. L. Collins, Guido Pfister, Jennie Graham, Reuben Doud, Swallow, Unadilla, Jesse Hoyt, Alice B. Norris, John Schuette, S. Anderson, J. Maris Scott, Angus Smith, Trinidad, Red. White-and-Blue, Prince Alfred, E. Flizgerald, John B. Merrill, Myosotis, D. E. Bailey, Penokee, Madonna, City of Toledo, R. C. Winslow, Walhalis, G. Baroër, W. H. Chapman, Spartan, Jennibel, Arab, Ashtabula, Boaz, Ardent, E. Scovill, Odin, Nina Bailey, Soy, J. A. Travis, Arctures, Napoleon. H. B. Burger, L. A. Simpson, William Aldrich, Elida, Granada, Cuba, Buena Vieta, Starke, L. M. Mason, W. H. Willard, James Garrett, Nellie Hammond, Arrow, St. Cloud, Ebeneser, Oscar Newhouse, Evaline, Richard Mott, Tarce Belis, William Smith, Julia Smith, Isabella Sanda, Arendal, Narragansett, Rob Roy, Hesty Taylor, Active, Black Hawk, Monitor, Trial, Scows—Quicksiep, Nancy Dell, Laurel, South Side, Selt, Dreadonaght, R. H. Becker, W. W. Brighsm, Agues, Ahnspee, Mendota, Nellie Charch, Hunter, Carriste, Maria, J. B. Prima, Petrel, Milton, D. M. Norton, N. M. Dunham, Sailor Boy, S. M. Hill.

Barges—Agnes L. Potter, Jessie Linn.

Haven, Ludington, or west-shore lines of steam-ships, propellers, and steam-barges.

To-day the propeller City of Toledo arrived from Ludington, the steamship Minneapolis from Grand Haven with merchandise, and the steam-barge Norman from Manistee with luminer.

steam-barge Norman from Manistee with lumber.

The scow Mechanic will remain in commission all winter. She gets five cents per bushel for carrying wheat from Manitewee to this port. Capt. Williams, the oldest submarine diver in the United States, sails the Mechanic.

Capt. Theodore Nieman, part-owner and commander of the scow R. H. Becker, died of softening of the brain isst night at his residence, No. 337 Walker street, South Side, after an illness of a little over one month. Capt. Nieman had attained middle age, and was well known among mariners along the west shore of this lake.

### THE PEORIA FAILURE.

THE PEORIA FAILURE.

A List of the Victims.

Apecial Dissesses to The Tribuna

Prorial, Ill., Dec. 19.—Nothing is thought of or talked about to-day but the Neill failure. It almost eclipses the failure of Pulaifer & Co., a couple of years ago, but the losers are better able to stand it. All the banks were stuck; some of them pretty heavily; but they had taken the precaution to get collaterals, so they will not in the end lose much. It strikes the small cattle dealers pretty hard, as they had unlimited coufidence in Neill, and many of them are without the scratch of a pen to show for thousands of dollars' worth of cattle and bogs sold the firm. Nothing has been heard of Neill, and two of his friends have gone to Chicago to hunt him up. Until he can be found it is impossible to get at the amount of liabilities, as all parties seem very reticent in regard to the matter and disposed to keep it from the public as much as possible. Arrangements have been made with the creditors, and the business of the stock-yards will be continued.

The following is a correct list of the losers and the amounts, up to to-night: Second National Bank, \$18,000; First National Bank, \$58,000; Hegues, \$9,000; Leonard, of Perkin, \$3,000; C. R. Cummings, \$55,000; New York shippers, \$20,000; Eliot Collenden, \$10,000; Peter E. Spurck (Sourck estate), \$50,000; Iowa Stock dealers, \$4,000; Ford, \$800; John Carty, \$3,000. Total, \$551,250.

KANKAKEE RIVER IMPROVEMENT.

KANKARRE, Dec. 19.—The Hon. G. L. Fort, M. C., will address a mass-meeting of the citi-zens of this place to-night and discuss the ques-tion of Kankakee River improvement. Committees will be chosen to assist in getting data upon which to base the request for an appropriation to open navigation in the river east from a point now navigable about sixteen miles west of the city.

No other Whisker Dye equals Hill's-50 cents. THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES THE TRIBUNE BRANCH OFFICES,
IN ORDER TO ACCOMMODATE OUR NUMEROUS
patrons shroughout the city, we have established
branch Offices in the different Divisions, as designated
below, where advertisements will be taken for the same
price as charced at the Main Office, and will be received
on Saturday, p. m. dering she week, and until 9 p. m.
J. & R. SIMMS. Booksellers and Stationers, 123
Twenty-second-st.
W. F. BOGART, Druggist, 648 Cottage Grove-sv.,
britished corner Thirty-fith-st.
S. M. WALDEN, Nowsdealer, Stationer, etc., 1008
West Madignos-st, near Western-sv.
JOHN F. LEE'S Drug Store, corner Halsted and
Harrison.

JOHN F. LEE'S Drug Store, corner Hamsed and Harrison.

TH. SONNICHSEN, Druggist, 249 Blue Island-sv., corner of Tweltth-st.

H. C. HERRICK, Jeweler, Newsdealer, and Fancy Goods, 720 Lako-st., corner Lincoin.

LOUIS W. H. NEGER, Printing and Advertising Agent, News and Stationery-Depot, 435 East Division-st. between Lakalle and Wells.

L. BURLINGHAM & CO., Druggists, 445 North Clark-st., corner Division.

A NY INPORNATION AS TO WHEREABOUTS OF Campbell & Kinne, who had a commission store on Knaigest. In 1968, will be then knully received at 335 Larrabed at. PETER STOCK. PERSONAL—MRS. ELLEN P. NEWCOMB. FOR-merly of this city, and lately from the South, will hear something greatly to her advantage by addressing P 35, Tribune office. PERSONAL—CA. SA.: EXPECTED WORD TES-terday. Will be in town till Friday. Very exxious to see you.

MISCELLANEOUS. AN EDITOR, HAVING A SUCCESSFUL EX.

A perience as a political writer, desires to connect
with a good daily or weekly. Address "ECONOMIST,"
Tribune office. A perfence as a political writer, desires to connect with a good daily or weekly. Address "ECONOMIST,"
Tribune office.

DEDBUGS AND COCKROACHES EXTREMINATED by contract (warranted). Exterminators for sale.
Callor address A. OAKLEY. 107 Clark-st., Room 8.

DALANCE OF STOCK LADIES' CLOAKS AT 85.

BALANCE OF STOCK LADIES' CLOAKS AT 85.

The property of the property of the property of the fron place. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 180 State-st.

phone to M. W. Powell & Co. P. BLOHME.

INFORT BUSINESS—A GENTLEMAN WHO

I ravels in England, Ireland, Scotland, Germany,
France, Holland, and Belgium in the provision and
breadstuffs, and is thoroughly equainted with the
trade in those countries, desires to make arrangoments
with first-class houses, such as dealers in provisions,
millers, and other manufacturers of different goods
which could be sold in Kuropet; also gives his attention
to the buying of different ginds of merchandise on the
ther side. The best of references given and required.
Address in condisence F 2t. Tribune office.

to the buying of different glads or meronancies on the other side. The best of references given and required address in condence P 32. Tribune office.

HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
HOLIDAY PRESENTS.
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MARTINS.
HALF PRICE.
HALF PRICE.
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HALF PRICE.
MARTINS.
MARTINS

DELINE YOUR OWN STOVES, GET MATERIAL Review of A. With directions at the Chicago Retors and Fire-Brick. Works, 594 to 402 North Water-st., east of Rush-st. bridge.

SELLING OUT-SELLING OUT AT 50 CENTS ON the collect the suite stock of toys and fancy goods of J. Bernstein's new store 54816 West Madison-st., between Ladin-st. and Ogden-ay. Great bargains to be had.

tween Laffin-st. and Ogden-av. Great bargains to be had.

THE PACIFIC GARDEN MISSION HAS B&E. The provided with means, so far as fitting up the rooms and general expenses to run the same, but applications are constantly being received for meals, lodging, and clothing. Those wishing to aid in this charity-work will please send thair contributions to the office of the Mission. Set Glark st. Those washing to employ help will apply at the office. Remember on Christians-tree for the poor.

WANTED-TO PURCHASE A REPUBLICAN newspaper and job-printing office; must be doing a good business. Address W. T. K., care box 175, Batavis. Ohlo.

WANTED-TO INVEST \$4,000 OR \$5,000 IN SOM! Wind of mercantile business; no liquors. Address S. F. J., care box 144, Batavia, Ohlo.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED-IN BANKING BUSINESS
with \$20,000 capital in a live town in lowa. Address BANKER, 155 La Salie-st., basement, Chicago.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$1,000 (ONE THOU)
sand dollars) in a new business; will return 100 per
cent on investment. Address P 35, Tribus office.

PARTNER WANTED-WITH \$3,000 TO \$5,000 TU
business. Respectable and open to investigation. Address P 35, Tribune office.

TO EXCHANGE.

TO EXCHANGE—A FINE TRACT OF FOUR ACRES
and six loss in the Village of Evanston, Ill., for improved or unimproved lands in lows. Address Posioffice sox 46, West Unios, Ia. Office Box 46, West Union, is.

TO EXCHANGE—OR FOR SALE—A FINE RESIdence, and only abstract of title of Fayette County,
lows: Will exchange for improved or unimproved lands
in lows. Address Post-Office Box 49, West Union, is.

VALUABLE CLEAR REAL ESTATE TO EXchange for goods; 300 Kansas farms for sale cheap,
or exchange for Chicago property. ULM & kDWARDS,
139 Washington-st.

BOOKS.

POR SALE—HARPEN'S BAZAR FUR THE YEARS
FUR SALE—HARPEN'S RAZAR FUR THE YEARS
1874, 1873, 1877, 1878, and 1879 for 31, 25 by mail.
31 delivered in city, 75 cents if called for. Good readinx knitting, crochet, and embroulery patterns. Ad
ures 0 64, 7 fribune office.

10,000 volumes SECOND-HAND BOOKS
10,000 volumes new books; two stores full
cheap rent; low prices. Send for price-list. Mill
LEM'S, 68 and 109 Madison-st., 60wn-stairs. WANTED-WE HAVE NUMEROUS APPLICA-tions for chesp second-hand billiard and bool tables. Parties having such for sale address the J. M. BRUNSWICK & BALKE CO., 47 and 49 85456-94.

STORAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDI.
STURAGE FOR FURNITURE, MERCHANDI.
Sugries, etc. : chesapest and best in city; advance
10 p. c. per earnin. J. O. & G. PARIEY, 160 W. Mont.
HAUSINESS CARDS.
D. HARRY HAMMER, JUSTICE OF THE PRAC.
Chestel Bortgages, etc., acknowledged.

POR SALE -- ONE-HALP INTEREST IN IM-Proved business property; for a few days; a marri-ce. Inculre on the premises, 11s North Clarkest, or I ENAUER BROS. real estate rooms. M North

TOB SALE BREWERT PROPERTY 40X108, OP-posite Michigan Southern freight-houses, on Pa-disc-av.; suitable for store or storehouse. Inquire at 35 and 357 Larrabees. OR SALE—BROWN STONE AND PRESSED brick residence on Indiana-sy., with south ex-ceurs; well located; \$10,000, MATSON EILL, \$7 Vahington-se. SUBURBAN BEAL ESTATE

OB :SALE—434 ACRES, SECTION S. 30. (Lancaster tract) on Calumet silver and M. C. H. naar State line; barrain for investment. J. 20 URHANS, SI Glazy-s. MEAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED-BY R. C. MORRY, St. CLARK-ST. I sin in sachangs for a 850-acre Tarm in Northean Mis-sourt, valued at \$5,000, and pay the balance in case and time.

TO RENT-ELEGANT OCTAGON BRICK HOUSE: all modern improvements; newfiv repaired; furnace; barrs; West Side; first-class lacation; very chesa. Two-story brick house, dining-room and kitchen on first floor; modern improvements; near Ordez-ev, cars; only \$20. W. T. CUSHING, 39 Madian-se, loom i. TO RENT-818 PER MONTH, FINE 3-STORY brick house, 970 West Polk-st. Inquire at 50

TO BENT-ROOMS. TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, 21.20 PER menoup; warm sitting-room strached. To RENT-NICELY-FURNISHED FRONT ROOMS, 10 Sherman-st., between Jackson and Van Buren. Transients taken. Transients taken.

TO BENT-TO GENTLEMEN, LARGE NICELY-furnished front room: also, single room; hest, gas, and water. 473 Wabash-av.

TO RENT-ON SECOND FLOOR, CLAME-ST., near Madison, a large, nicely furnished room for one or two persons. Address P 19, Tribans office.

TO RENT-FURNISHED ROOMS, ALL PRONT. for sentlemen. 47 Monroe-st., opposits Palmer Bouse. Apply at Room 17. TO RENT—BY SUDDRIDGE & STOKES, 200 WEST
Madian-st.; S rooms and closets, second floor, Set
west Madison-st.; S rooms and closets, second floor, Set
west Madison-st.; S rooms and barn, 740 West Lakest., \$18; house, 175 North Curtis-st.; S rooms, 750
West Kinste-st., and others.

TO RENT—A DESIRABLE PRONT ALCOVE
room, all modern improvements; I desire to reat
to one or two gentlemen; private family: 250 Fark-av.
TO RENT—St.; PER MONTH, S FINE, LARGE
rooms, southeast cover Campbell-av. and Fillmore-st. Inquire at 500 Western—av.

TO RENT-STORES, OFFICES, &c. TO BENT-BY GOODRIDGE & STOKES, 250 WEST Madison-st.: Store and 5 rooms, 381 West Madison-st., fine location for any business: 50 South Despiainesst., near Madison; 813 West Madison-st. TO RENT-A SPLENDID SALESBOOM, 200 STATE-

TO RENT-THE WESTERN RAILBOAD ASSOCIA tion being about to remove to the Honore Block, corner Adams and bearborn-sta. Offer for rest their present commodious offices, 40 and 101 Washington-st Apply to J. R. RAYMOND, Secretary. TO MENT-LARGE AND SMALL WELL-LIGHTE Trooms for manufacturing, with power and elevators A. E. BISHOP, 16 South Jefferson-st.

WANTED TO RENT. WANTED-TO RENT-ROOM, WITHOUT BOAT for a lady in a private family, South Side. Add P 58, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—8 TO 12 BOOMS P.
Whousekeeping, east of Franklin and north of Jason-st. Address F 41, Tribune office.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS. A MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN FOR 35 PER month. You can buy the new and beautiful Japanese style for this price, and other styles for even less. Nothing could be more welcome in your home than one of these durable, sweet-toned, and elegans present MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN CO.

260 and 265 Wabash-sy-A GREAT BUSH TO STORY & CAMPS, 108 AND 100 State-st., to see, hear, and buy the wonderful Mathushek Plane.

A PINE-TONED NEW ORGAN ONLY 550 AT 65 A \$200 NEW PARLOR ORGAN, LATE IMproved, \$63; rich tone parlor organ for \$50, new
and warranted. MARTIN'S, 265 and 267 State-st. A BEAUTIFUL MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN on give.

New and elegent styles are now offered for Christmas and New Year's prices from Steupward.

MASON & HAMLIN ONG AN CO.,

220 and 265 Webssh-er.

De Carreful. In Purchasing a Decker niso, and see that "Decker Bros." is stamped on the trou plate. STORY & CAMP, 188 and 180 State-re.

Decker Bros.' Upright Planos are the trou plate. Story & CAMP, 188 and 180 State-re.

Decker Bros.' Upright Planos are the trought of the t

North Side.

7 NORTH CLARK-ST., POURTH DOOR FROM THE VICINGS—From rooms, with board, St to 85 per week; without board, St to 85.

167 DEARBORN-AV.—AN ELEGANT LARGE from room for two, with first-class board; also a whole parior floor and one single room.

104 front room for two, with first-class board; also a whole parior floor and one single room.

West Side.

503 WEST MADISON-ST. (SHELDON-COURT With well-furnished rooms and first-class board.

South Side.

16 ELDRIDGE-COURT - FINELY FURNISHED large and small rooms, with first-class board.

Maccia.

CLARENCE HOUSE, CORNER STATE AND HABBURY Friedment floors, four blocks south of Palmer floors. Board and room, per day, 31.50 to 82; per weak, from 86 to 810; also farnished rooms readed without board.

ENGLISH HOUSE. 31 EAST WASHINGTON-ST.—

Board and rooms, per day, \$1.00 to \$2; per week, from \$2 to \$10; also furnished rooms resided without beard.

In GLISH HOUSE, 31 RAST WASHINGTON-ST.—
Down sagain, Single room and board, \$4 to \$7. Restaurant tickets, \$2 means, \$3.50. Translents \$1 day.

I ASTINGS HOUSE, 16 AND 18 KAST ADAMS-ST.—
Well-furnished rooms, with board, from \$5 to \$7 per week. Translent, \$1.25 to \$1.50 per day.

I OTEL BRENSWICK—WE HAVE TWO ELEGANT south-front rooms for gent and wife; also, a few gingle rooms. Now is the time to locate for the winter. Wabash-sv., corner of Congress-st.

WINDSOR HOUSE, 178 STATE-ST., RIGHT OPposite Palmer House—Room and board, \$5 to \$7 per week; \$1.50 per day.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD-BY A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE IN BY a select private family. Address "PHINGE" Tribune office.

BOAND-BY A LADY OF REFINEMENT IN A private family or select boarding-house where there are but few boarders: terms from \$5 to \$6 per week. Address P 43, Tribune office.

A FINE BARITONE, LATELY FROM THE KAST. wishes a situation in a quartetic choir; good reader, and acquainted with Spikeopal Charges service. Frivate lessons given to pupils in voice culture. Address I. RIDGE, so Washington-al., Epom d.

FOR BALE.

WANTED VALE MELPO Book komern, Cherke. &c. WANTED AN EXPERIENCED PRESCRI Cierk, Address with reference. O cl. T. WANTED-EXPERIENCED DRUG CLERK WH speaks English and German. 22 Nable-st

WANTED-TEN MOLDERS INMEDIATELY AT 1038 South Halsted; et.

WANTED-AT ARMOUR & CO. A. UNION STOCK-TANGA, 10 coopers; bring tools; steady work; a per day, and so trouble.

WANTED-ARESS-FERDER, 119 CLARK-ST., 16 Calboun Place. W. H. PECK. WANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BARBER AT NO. 68 W ANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH T W ANTED-A FIRST-CLASS BLACKSMITH To seed to easi, for a good must there is steady work the year around; and one hipper wanted. Call as GRAPER'S. 507 State-st., between 7 and 8 o'cloud the overlag, facultary, Dec. 20.

Employment Agencies.

WANTED-100 MORE LABORERS FOR MONI morning; good wages and steady work. Joe fare apply to M RUGH & CO., 88 Social Canada. WANTED TRIS DAY, 20 RAILBOAD LA gre, free fare, 25 pinery hands, wages & mouth and board, 1 cook as 850 and board, 5 choopers at 41 per cord, 400 for the boush, ORRISTIAN & 600. 300 south water-si.

WANTED—CANYASSERS FOR A RAPID miling sook. Apply for 3 days at heem 14. 3 8 South Clark-st., between soon and 3 p. m.

WANTED PERALE HELP. WANTED—A SWEDISH, OR NORWEDIAN, OR German girl to do up sealer work and swring is small private family. Apply at 770 Ontario st.

WANTED—GRL TO COOK, WASH, AND DROT was small family. Host to be a family family. Host to be a family family. Host to be a family family. WANTED-A TIDY, COMPETENT GIRL TO DO

WANTED-GOOD SHIRT IRONERS; STEAD Work. WILSON BROS, 113 and 115 State-st. SITUATIONS WANTED-MALE Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.
CITUATION WANTED-BY A TROROUGH BUS.
S. ness man, an experienced traveler and salesment and a practical bookkeeper in any position where he are to be useful. Unaxceptionable references farming Address F c, Tribuse office. CITUATION WANTED-BY A TOUNG MAN TO de outside and office work; is willing to make nimele insertal; can all a responsible position; good references; aslary, \$12 per week. P 44 Tribune office. STRUATION WANTED-AS DRUG CLERK BY A YOUNG man of reasy cuprisesse, graduate in principle of the properties of the properties. Graduate in the properties of the pro

SITUATION WANTED-BY A FIRST OF AS competent bookkeeper of cight years experience strictly temperate. Good reference. Address H. B. A. 37 North Haisted at. SITUATION WANTED—TO MERCHART TARKS

A first-class custom outer is open to as some ment Jan. 1. Address N 78, Tribuse office. Coach men. Tribuse office.

CITUATIONS WANTED-BY A COMPETENT By and wife as coachman and first-class coach, references. Just arrived from Coancettens, Add or call at 207 Cottage Grove-av. soon. Frivate for preferred.

Employment Agencies

NITUATIONS WANTED—FAMILIES IN WEED OF

good Scandinavian or German female bely can be

upplied as G. DUSES's office, its Mirredizes's

A PROFITABLE AND SAFE INVESTMENT A PATTAGE WANTED WITH \$3,000 in a first-class, we established baking and grocery business in a there. locality in Colorado, Address P28, Tribusa calles.

A LARGE WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRU business in a mining city of Calorado; stock P28, cool to \$30,000; monthly calca, 82,000; a spiended opening. For termina address M. EDWARDE, Ber 2,200 penyer, Col. ing. For bornis address it. EUVARIAN.
Denyer, Col.

FOR SALE-STOCK Of BOOTS, SHOES, AND I store fixtures in cose of the best iscalions in the city. Salisfactory reasons for selling, Great related in prices to relati buyers until stock is sold. Highty BBC. 6. 18: Twenty-seconder.

FOR SALE-ON ACCUINT OF FOOR HEALTY, I good drug business. in one of the best towns towns will invoice about \$3,000. This is a reason or continuity. Address 7 & tribuse office.

FOR SALE-THE WHOLE OR A WALF INTERNET in a nicely equipped summer hotel on the later for full particulars, address J. B. HAULENBERS from 14, 35 Fark Row, New York.

FOR SALE-A RETAIL SHOE-STORE IN KANEA.

City, Mo., with an established business, and one of the later for the city of the control of the city of the city

City, Mo.

LITERARY MEN AND PUBLISHERS ARE Invited to put themselves in communication wish us we are forming a scock company that will monopolite filteraries of capital can form our assembles of severence, or capital can form our assembles on the present MILLER & MARTIN, Palmer House, Chicago, Lissner, sook location, doing first-class business chesp. Salcon. Platents. Cigar-store.

THE ORIGINAL KING SALOUN, 285 CLARK-ST., for sale. Inquire of M. RADOWITCH, 107 Despisions.

A planes, sice, without removal; also on other good securities, at one-half usual rates. 148 Mosrowst., Boom 1.

Any AMOUNTS TO LOAN ON FURNITURE.
A without removal, planes, and other gued searcites. 163 Dearborn-st., Booms I mad is.
A pvakNogs MADE ON DIAMONDS, WATCHER, Detc., at one-half brokers rates. B. LAUNDEL, Booms of and d. 128 Handolph-st. Established 1854.
CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVERS.
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CASH PAID FOR OLD GOLD AND SILVERS.
Othersinessed, 99 East Madison-st. Established 1854.
CASH PAID FOR ENDOWMENT LIFE INSURANCE policies. D. W. SUTHERBLARD, 30 Clarate.
MONEY TO LOAN-S FEE CENT WITHOUT M. Commissions. Give full description, and customed the commissions. Give full description, and customed to property. PRINCIPAL, Box 416. Onloago.

DO TO SNO LOANED ON FURNITURE, FLANCE.
DO ON COLOANER ON FURNITURE, FLANCE.
COMMISSION. C. CONTROL ON CHICAGO READ COLORS.
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COMMISSION. C. CONTROL ON CHICAGO READ COLORS.
COMMISSION. C. CASH PRODUCTION OF THE STORY COLORS.
COMMISSION. C. CONTROL ON PARME AND CITY D. COLOR ON PARME AND CITY

LOST AND FOUND. LOST AND POUND.

1 OST-RETWEN EAVERLYS THEATER AND Lake Fark Depot, package glows and handler-chiefs, done up in indichkin & Falmer's wrapper, Sullable reward for its return to 188 State-8.

1 EWARD-LOST-ROLL OF FAFRES ON STATE-results in sear Washington. Fullable reward for the return to 108 Dearbern-8t. E. F. MEET.

1 STRAYED FROM WAGON ON WASHINGTON-9T.

1 STRAYED FROM WAGON ON WASHINGTON-9T.

2 TRAYED FROM WAGON ON WASHINGTON-9T.

2 TRAYED FROM WAGON ON WASHINGTON-9T.

3 TRAYED FROM WAGON ON WASHINGTON-9T.

5 TRAYED FROM WAGON ON WASHINGTON-9T.

DR. KEAN. 173 CLARK-ST., CHICAGO-CONSI
Dation free, personally or by letter, on chro
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son and South Halsted-et., ears.
NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.—A MEDIO
I cesay, couprising a series of loctures
II versued at & share without me of the cure of premature decting, showing indispensary
into the alth may be regained, altoring a clear synopsis
impodiments to marrises. and the treatment of

CLAIRVOYANTS. MACHINERY.

TOR SALE-1 TUBULAR BOILER, 42:12: 1 NO.
T Worthington pamp, 1 No. 1 Niarare pume, 3 gai
vanized-iron tanks, 50° gailous each: 1 double-official
bolating engine, mitable for mining purposes; 2
second-hand, but warranted fr A lorder. The offilines of wrought-from pipe-fittings and bram goods all
lowest market, pates, JOHN DAVIS & CU., 75 Michigan-24.

HORSES AND CARBIAGES

### THE CITY.

GENERAL NEWS.

J. M. Conn, of Boston, is at the Gardne F. R. SHERWIN, New Mexico, is at the Tre

J. S. CLARKSON and J. S. Rummel, of Des

STATE SENATOR WILLIAM HARRIS, of Balti-Md., is staying at the Tremont. R. S. RHODES, of audiphone fame, has just eturned from a prolonged sojourn in the East. THE steambarge Leland, loaded with 450 tons pig fron, for A. B. Meeker & Co.'s docks, has a arrived yet. She left Elk Rapids Monday, dwas due here Wednesday.

THE TEMPHRATURE vesterday, as observed by Manassee, optician, No. 88 Madison street (TRIB-UNE Building), was at 8 a. m., 20; 10 a. m., 27; 12 m., 28; 8 p. m., 20; 8 p. m., 28. Barometer at 1 a. m., 29.68; 9 p. m., 29.65.

E. I. HEDETROM & CO., the owners of the coal on board the steamburge William Edwards, are advised by telegraph that she is faid an at Fort Huros, the owners having decided not to take risk of sending her through to Chi-

THE INSTALLATION ceremonies of Wiley M. gan Chapter, No. 126, R. A. M., took place ast evening at their hall, No. 230 South Halted street, being conducted by D. D. G. H. P. D

A SMALL DOG, supposed to be mad by his peer antice, caused considerable excitement in the halls of the Exchange Building yesterday fternoon. He was finally driven to bay by constable Mesney and a section of the contabulary, and killed. They were rewarded by yote of thanks from the scared occupants of

resterday morning heard water dripping into the drug, store of J. P. Lee, No. 280 ds street, and a boot and shoe store adg, and, upon investigating, found and of up a bursted water-olpe on the upper. The damage done to the building and ock of the occupants is estimated at sevandred dollars.

School in December. 1877, numbering seven, graduated yesterday. Their names are stors S. Ennis, Thomas W. Fry, Robert D. av, Herman Vanderbosh, Grace A. Chan-Mary E. Eldridge, Lorens M. Johnson, a E. Mathews, Annie M. McGetrick, Minuie Brien, Katie O'Byrne, Maria A. Slack, Mary ade, Lizzie O. Stearns, Hannah Vaughan, W. Waldo, and Jessy Wallin.

who are blessed with an abundance re-re the orphan and destitute children at otestant Orphan Asylum, No. 789 Michi-caue. The children are looking forward nerry Christmas dinner and well-laden his can only be accomplished through the tty of the charifable, whose donations will lafully received, and who are cordially in-to witness the childrens enjoyment, Dec.

THE CITY ELEVATOR Inspector, John Mowat, engaged in prodding up owners of buildings the have reglected to get their elevators fixed mity to the ordinances, and yesterday ter, Harry Hart & Co., Blake, Brown, and Matthew Laffin appeared before allace upon summonses, and were given nees until to-day. J. W. Doane & Co. o summoned, but, having complied a requirements of the ordinance, the nat them was dismissed.

artment of the Grand Army of the Republic ill be held in Chicaro on the 28th of January. committees have been appointed to make all in necessary arrangements, and the matter of wring a military street parade has been talked rer. Gen. Torrenes has consented to allow as militar to turn out, provided all expenses are and by the Order. It is understood that the cops of Chicago are to be supplied with over-usts shortly from moneys raised by the Citimes Association.

The CHILDREN OF THE Half-Orphan Asylum will have their annual Christmas dinner at No. 175 Burling street Christmas-Day at 1 o'clock. The management decend largely upon the munifecence of the public for its supply, and sarnestly beg a hearty response to their appeal. Provisions of whatever description will be hankfully received, and they may be sent from where they are ordered, with the donor's name and address. Also, the annual Christmas tree and childrens' entertainment will be held at the Asylum Friday, Dec. 26, at 2 o'clock.

Asylum Friday, Dec. 26, at 3 o'clock.

Golden Rule Lodge, No. 726, A. F. & A.
M., at its regular Communication, Tuesday,
elected the following officers for the ensuing
Masonic year: Thomas G. Newman, Worshiofni
Master; Duncan Connell, Senior Warden; L.
P. Hanson, Junior Warden; I. Glogosky, Treasmar; David Goodman, Secretary; F. M. Goodman, Senior Deacon; C. L. Jones, Junior Deaton; Jacob Stearns, Senior Steward; J. A. Mallen, Junior Steward; the Rev. J. D. Cowan,
Chaplain. The Lodge will have a public instaliation of its officers on Tuesday, Jan. 6.

AN APPRAL is made by the officers of Chicago Avenue Sunday-school for second-hand toys to be given to the children during the holidays. There are several hundred children in this school whose Christmas will be a cheerless one noises something of 'the kind is done for them. A look through the nurseries, closets, and garrets will discover many laid-aside sleighs, skates, dolls, drums, bugles, pictures, etc., which, were they given to the poor children, would make them happy. Even new toys or the money to purchase them would not be remade. Donations may be sent to J. M. Hitchcock, Superintendent, No. 145 Fifth avenue, or 3. C. Needham, pastor, Chicago avenue and La salle street.

Balle street.

AN ADJOURNED MEETING of the Bar for proceedings commemorative of Judge Buckner 8.

Morris, lately deceased, will be held at the Law Library to-day at 3 o'clock p. m. Judge Morris' connection with the Chicaro Bar and Bench dates back to the earliest times, and he was one of the few remaining pioneers in his profession. It is expected that addresses on the occasion will be made by a number of the older members of the Bar who were associated with him during his active practice, and, as the proceedings will no doubt be of much interest to other citizens besides the legal profession who knew the Judge intimately during his long career in this city, a general invitation is extended to all such to be present at the meeting. randed to all such to be present at the meeting.

THE ANNUAL COMMUNICATION Of Cleveland codge, No. 211, A. F. & A. M., was held at the fasconic Temple, corner Randolph and Halsted treets, Thursday evening, when the following amed brethren were elected and appointed to be various offices, viz: Robert L. Tatham, V. M.; Frederick A. Muncey, S. W.; Martin R. Jobb, J. W.; Malcolm McDonald, Treasurer; Has K. Reed, Secretary; the Rev. William H. Lowiton, Chaplain; Peter Button, Marshal; tenry E. Whitney, S. D.; John M. Lydiard, J. J.; Winfield S. Fox, S. S.; Orlando H. Cheney, S.; Thomas H. Agnew, Tyler. After the ection, the officers elect were installed into their various offices, W. Brother George F. Sinair acting as Grand Master, and Brother John L. Witbeck acting as Grand Marshal.

RAND, McNally & Co., map publishers, this

Witbeck acting as Grand Marshal.

RAND, McNally & Co., map publishers, this ty, have just issued a new township, county, and railroad map of the Northwest, mounted on ollers, and embracing the territory from the state of Ohio west to the Rocky Mountains, and from the State of Missourt north to Manshala. For accuracy, beauty, and clearness of accurding, this is the finest map we have ever seen. It shows the railroads and names of the states in red; the rivers, creeks, and lakes in alue; and names of towns, counties, etc., in alue; and names of towns, counties, etc., in alue; and names of towns, counties, etc., in the first time a map so large has ever been published which shows the railroads in a separate color, thereby making it particularly useful to merchants and railroad and express companies.

CASPER VERICH, an unfortunate member of the legion of tramps, was yesterday Aspen Vericit, an unfortunate member of legion of tramps, was yesterday and in an awful plight in the ruins the old brewery at the foot of ratreet, on the lake shore, near the southern y limits. Verich has been subject to fits for up, and while suffering from an attack fell on a fire which be built in the ruins to keep a from freezing to death last Wednesday hit, and was severely burned from the gips to the knees. Being unable to do any-ng after this accident, he laid there waiting

was almost dead with hunger and cold. He was kindly cared for, and then was sent to the County Hosnital for treatment. He is a German by birth, 32 years of age, and came to this city from St. Louis about two months ago. Being incapacitated for work by reason of his affliction, he is compelled to subsist upon charity, which he sought from door to door.

his affiction, he is compened to subsist upon charity, which he sought from door to door.

THE SIXTH ANNUAL reunion and tea-party of the Manxmen, or natives of the Isle of Man, residing in Chicago and vicinity was held last evening in Rogers' Hall, No. 65 North Clark street, under the anspices of the Sons of Mens. The hall was tastefully decorated with flare and evergreen, and the emblem of the Isle was prominent among the decorations. The early part of the evening was devoted to an interesting program made up of readings and recitations. About 10 o'clock an elegant supper, served by the lady friends of the members, was partaken of, and highly relished by all. After the supper, dancing was kept up until a late hour. Among those present were Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Corlett, Mr. and Mrs. Christian, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Corlett, Mr. and Mrs. Hamergarn, Dr. and Mrs. Woodworth, Dr. and Mrs. Hamergarn, Dr. and Mrs. Woodworth, Dr. and Mrs. Quine, Mrs. Dr. Teall, Misses Kittle Sayle, Lizzle Connell, Escher Coley, Kittle Quine, Libbie Christian, Kittle Christian, Messrs. Thomas Sayle, William Kened, R. D. Corlett, William E. Corlett, Daniel Sayle, Thomas Quale, and Thomas Sayle.

Cononer Mann resterday held an inquest at North Mansa Mansa sayles.

Thomas Quale, and Thomas Sayle.

Coroner Mann yesterday held an inquest at No. 239 Church street upon Annie Schultz, 9 years of age, who died of relapse in scarletiever. Also upon Thomas Dunne, a flagman on the Rock Island Road, who was run down and killed the evening of the 11th at the Thirtieth street crossing. His friends and relatives had an opinion that he was foully dealt with and his body placed upon the track to hide the crime, but the jury scouted the idea, and returned a verdict of accidental death. An inquest was also held at No. 113 Liberty street upon Charles W. Burcham, 48 years of age, who died suddenly of heart disease. The deceased was a stone-cutter by trade, but by reason of his complaint had been unable to work for over a year. His wife is afflicted with asthma, and is in so impoverished a condition that she is unable to bury her husband's body. Mr. Burcham was an Englishman, and the attention of St. George's Society has been called to the case. Mrs. Burcham needs assistance badly, as she was nearly famished when the Coroner was at the house yesterday. Thursday night the Coroner made a flying visit to Homewood, where he held an inquest upon Henry Bremer, 31 years of age, who, while insane, hung himself to a rafter in his barn.

There was a Lively Tussle yesterday at the coroner of Turney was an state of the state of

THERE WAS A LIVELY TUSSUE yesterday at the corner of Twenty-fifth street and Stewart avenue. The Chicago & Western Indiana Rail-way brought a condemnation suit the other day way brought a condemnation suit the other day against a man by the name of Baier, who owned a house and lot on Stewart avenne, just north of Twenty-fifth street. The property was condemned, the money paid into court, and the necessary order issued by Judge Loomis. Baier said he would not obey it, and, cousequently, a writ of restitution was issued and put into the hands of Deputy-Sheriff Potter to serve. He went down there yeaterday with a posse, succeeded in getting into the house before the inmates were sware of it, and put out Baier and his wife atter a desperate resistance on their inmates were aware of it, and put out Baier and his wife after a desperate resistance on their part, in which the neighbors sympathized with them, though without active interference. The police at the Twenty-second Street Station were notified that it was not impossible that there might be trouble, and asked to have a couple of officers on the spot in case there should be a row. They, however, declined to do so, stating that if a conflict were expected between private individuals they would send the men, but in this case it was a railroad, and they didn't propose to interfere. Baier started off to swear out a warrant, but it is hardly likely that he will do anything so foolish.

In these days of holiday feastings and rejoicings it is sad to note the distress of the
Foundling's Home, a most deserving institution, which the city could not very well get
along without. It is against the principles of
its conductors to beg or solicit aid in any shape
whatsoever, and the condition of things at the
Home would probably have remained unknown save for a little episode of resterday. At an early hour in the morning Mr.
G. E. Buschick, of No. 504 Fulton street, found
a newly-born male child under the front doorsteps, which had, evidently, been left there only
a short time before. The little waif was wrapped
in an old army blanket and a calico wrapper, to
which was pinned a slip of paper, stating that
the child was of Catholic parentage, and to send
it to some Catholic institution. Mr. Buschick,
having no desire to become possessed of chil-IN THESE DATS of holiday feastings and THE GRAND encampment of the Illinois Department of the Grand Army of the Republic will be held in Chicago on the 28th of January.

Committees have been appointed to make all the necessary arrangements, and the matter of having a military street parade has been talked ever. Gem. Torrence has consented to allow the low state of the finances, and that the low state of the finances, and that the Home was a private institution, supported in no way by either the city or the county, and, therefore, not bound to accommodate the mu-nicipality. Finally, she referred him to Dr. Shipman, the projector of the Home, and an order was promptly given for the child's ad-

THE SALOONKEEPERS' UNION met yesterday afternoon at the North Side Tur-ner Hall.

The Committee which had been appointed to confer with the beer-brewers on the question of prices submitted a report recommending that the saloonkeepers organize a stock company for the purpose of making their own beer, since in that way they could get good beer at a cheap

r price.

This report was not received with general favor, some objecting that the Committee had not been authorized to take any such action.

It was finally decided that the Union would not of itself undertake the responsibility of running such an establishment.

Mr. Enders wanted to know what the saloon-keepers had to say about the all-night-house license system proposed by the Mayor. He thought it was strange that, after the saloon-keepers paid United States, State, billiard, and pool licenses, the Mayor should want to put

thought it was strange that, after the saloon-keepers paid United States. State, billiard, and pool licenses, the Mayor should want to put still further licenses upon them. He was glad the German Aldermen had voted against it.

Mr. Berger thought that the night-licensing would have been a good thing. The Mayor would ectainly have given no one a license unless be was convinced he would run a respectable establishment.

Mr. Baum thought that the whole thing was started by the temperance people, and believed that, if the United States gave the saloonkeepers a license without any limitations, the State or city had no right to prescribe to any one when he should sell a glass of beer.

Another saloonkeeper believed that Mayor Harrison was in earnest in his threat to revoke the licenses of all saloonkeepers who kept open after 12 o'clock. He was willing to close at that hour, but not every saloonkeeper had the courage to drive out respectable customers at midnight.

Mr. Baum proposed to have a test case the

age to drive out respectable to have a test case, the night.

Mr. Baum proposed to have a test case, the Union to pay the expenses.

No section, however, was taken on this, but it was decided to consult a lawyer as to whether the Police ordinance was not unconstitutional.

An inquest was held yesterday afternoon upon the remains of William Siebel, a young man who was found dying in his room at the Atlantic Hotel, corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets, yesterday morning. The evidence adduced showed that the young man came to his death by taking an overdose of morphine, but it was not believed that he did this with a view of committing suicide, as was hinted by an afternoon paper. He was found by the chambermaid, who whistled down through the pipe to the office. Dr. James S. Stitt and Dr. M. Jones were called. They found young Siebel in a comatese state, and at once gave such antidotes as seemed necessary, but after rallying for a short time he sank and died. There was a large dose of morphine found in a paper in the room, from which only a small portion had been taken, which led to the conclusion that he did not contemplate suicide. He was a resident of Oskaloosa, Ia., where he was engaged in the mercantile business. He was 26 years of age and was unmarried, and lived with his father, with whom he was in business. He came to this city a week ago last Tuesday morning, and took breakfast at the Atlantic Hotel. He then went over to see his cousin, Mr. John E Siebel, Gas Inspector, and remained with him until 7 o'clock Thursday evening, when he came back to the hotel. His object in visiting Chicago was partly for business and partly for pleasure. After the examination of several witnesses, a verdict was returned to the effect that deceased came to his death by an overdose of narcotte poison, taken accidentally. The body was shipped to Oskaloosa last evening.

### THE CITY-HALL.

AN EFFORT IS BEING made to let all the employes have their December pay for Christmas THE TREASURER is ready to pay interest on city bonds. After the 26th the interest will be

THE CITY THEASURER yesterday received \$1,370 from the Water Department and \$81 from the Controller.

A NUMBER OF catch-basins are being put in the northwestern portion of the city in a dicipation of the spring freshet.

THE "EXPERTS" ON the new City-Hall were made happy vesterday by receiving \$200 apiece for services which never amounted to anything to the city. The impression at the rookery is that they were overpaid.

PRINK MITCHELL, whose license was revoked Thursday, wants it renewed. Yesterday an individual called upon the Mayor and presented papers going to show that he had bought Mitchell's place just before the revocation had been ordered, etc., but the story looked a little fishy, and action was deferred.

SUFT. O'DONNELL reported yesterday that he had been out the night before looking after the enforcement of the 12 o'clock ordinance, and that he only found one salcon open. This condition of affairs is partly explained by the fact that the patrolmen, upon being sent out for the pight, had been instructed not to notify the salcons that he was coming, but to close up, etc. THE HARBOR MASTER visited the scow-bridge t Uliman street yesterday, and an examination of the ordinances subsequently showed that he Department of Public Works had no authe remove it. The supposition is that the scows have two dead and unknown bodies under them, and the police authorities will most likely cause them to be removed in order that the facts may be gotten at.

THE FOLLOWING WERE the meat condemna-ions yesterday: At Nos. 3 and 4 West Jacktions yesterday: At Nos. 3 and 4 West Jackson-street market, two slumk calves; at Nos. 9 and 10, five bruised hams; at Nos. 15 and 16, one slunk calf; at No. 50, one slunk calf; at No. 52, one bam; at Nos. 13 and 14, one slunk calf and four quarters of beef; and at No. 11, one slunk calf. At the Stock-Yarus three diseased hogs were confiscated, and at Bridgeport six quarters of beef were selzed.

THE CITY WEIGHERS.

It was noted some days ago that certain City Weighers were to be prosecuted for violating the ordinances providing that they shall get their books, etc., from the Controller. The following list embraces the offenders, and summonses are to be gotten out to-days. J. H. Glesson, No. 148 Twentieth; Amos H. Woodneff, and Jerome H. and Addison J. Trunkey, corner Ann and Cornell; Henry Teucke, No. 1480 Milwaukee avenue; F. Freddecke, No. 724 Elston avenue; William Marbach, No. 124 Milwaukee avenue; F. Richter, No. 438 Elston avenue; William Bunting, No. 1303 Milwaukee avenue; August Stevens, No. 1682 West Lako street; Frauk Schauk, No. 476 Milwaukee avenue Milchael Wershaus, No. 639 Wells street; Fred Goldman, No. 507 Sedgwick street; Joseph Sozhum, No. 67 North avenue; F. Bussler, No. 397 Sedgwick street; E. E. Loomis, No. 109 North Halsted street; William Volte, corner Indiana and Desplaines streets; and James Wright, at the hay market. THE CITY WEIGHERS.

### THE COUNTY BUILDING.

THE COMMITTEES appointed to meet to-day are hose on Jail and Jail Accounts and the joint Committee on Buildings and Service. THE GRAND JURY yesterday examined into the demerits of thirteen cases, and found nine true bills. They also returned twenty-one in-dictments into court, all against minor of-

WILLIAM H. DUNTON, the Arlington Heights Justice of the Peace, who is charged with con-spiracy to procure the indictment of Mrs. Susan Underhill, came into court yesterday, and fur-nished bail for his appearance when called

trial before Judge Tuley, and there is little probability of a verdict being had before this evening. The Clarence Pomerov case occupied the attention of Judge Smith and a jury for the whole day, and will probably be decided this

### FEDERAL AFFAIRS.

ed to \$20,000.

THE SUBSIDIARY SILVER redeemed at the ub-Treasury vesterday amounted to \$15,000, while \$6,000 in standard dollars were paid out. THE TRENTON IRON WORKS yesterday secured their final estimate of \$4,600 for the window and door frames in the new Government Building. GEORGE C. HAVERLING, Deputy United States Marshai at Dubuque, ia., called at Marshal Hildrup's office yesterday. He is on his way to Washington on official business.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE receipts resterday amounted to \$27.914, of which spirits contributed \$21,055, tobacco and cigars \$3,626, beer \$2,844, and the rest from miscellaneous sources. A CIRCULAR WAS RECEIVED at the Custom-House yesterday, signed by the Secretary of the Treasury, directing that in the future, when ap-pointments are sent on to the Department, the name of the appointee should be accompanied with the place of birth and the State from which the new salary-eater is appointed.

Work on THE NEW Government Building is being rapidly bushed, and it now looks as if it would be completed at an early date. The iron work on the attic-story was completed vesterday, and will be concluded on the third story to-day. and will be concluded on the third story to-day. Sneed & Co. have sent notice that they have snipped the screen-work for the Post-Office, and that they will begin work as soon the material arrives. Mr. Paulson, the contractor for the ceiling-work on the court-yard, has commenced butting the frames in place. The building will be kept warmed so that all the contractors can work without difficulty.

SUPERINTENDENT McDowall yesterday re-ceived notice that William Phenix, the newly-appointed Master Mechanic, would be allowed appointed Master Mechanic, would be allowed pay for the time when he was acting as such, and before his confirmation, at the rate of \$5 a day. The Secretary has previously ruled that Mr. King, the Master Mechanic who was discharged by the Superintendent, should receive his full pay for the same time. From the present order it would seem that two men are to be paid half a month's wages for doing the same work, one of them during that time not having even shown his face at the building.

even shown his face at the building.

FOLLOWING IS THE LIST of dutiable goods received at the Custon-House yesterday: B. P. & C. E. Baker, 1,840 sacks salt; J. S. Kirk & Co., 70 sacks soda sab; Kantzler & Hargis, 10 cases cigars; Kalman Bros., 6 cases cigars; Best, Russell & Co., 14 cases cigars; Grommes & Ulirich, 4 cases cigars; M. J. Neahr & Co., 5 bales burlaps; John C. Olson & Co., 2 cases dry goods; Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., 32 cases dry goods; Clarke, Friend, Fox & Co., 30 bundles Manilla paper; Mossback & Humphrey, 200 boxes raisins; Libby, McNell & Libby, 150 boxes tin-plate; Gillespie, Monfatt & Co., 40 tons pig-fron. Collections, \$3,486.

Another match-bond case on a small scale turned up at the Custom-House yesterday, only this time the accused party had no bonds at alf. The case has been worked up at the instance of The case has been worked up at the instance of the large manufacturers through the instrumentality of Mike Hickey. Yesterday morning Deputy-Marshal Waterman, piloted by Hickey, pounced down on Henry Langeman, doing business at the corner of Twenty-second and Jefferson streets. He was brought before Commissioner Hoyne and held under \$500 bonds. Langeman claims that the deal is a tusiness trick to break up his concern, which is too small to have ever attracted the attention of the revenue officers.

### SMALL-POX.

PIRST CASE FOR OVER A YEAR. The records of the Health Department yes terday contained the ominous red cross,—the first time since the 25th of July, 1878,—which first time since the 25th of July, 1878,—which meant to the reportorial eye that there was something unusual on hand, and took the Secretary back to recollections of his getting out of a window to escape contact with one of the callers. In fact, it created a ripple of excitement all around, from Dr. De Wolf down to the cheapest subordinate, meaning as it did that to scarlet-fever and diphtheria, which have created some alarm, had been added the infection of small-pox.

The entry on the Secretary's book had been made at the instance of a physician who reported a case of the dread disease at No. 76 North Wells street, and before the ink had dried Dr. Garrett had been assigned to visit the premises and make the necessary examinations. He found the patient located in Rooms Nos. 18 and 19 in a three-story and basement brick building

CORNER OF WHILE AND ILLINOIS STREETS, and in such a dangerous condition that his removal to the Pest-House could not be undertaken. The first floor of the building was found to be occupied as a beer-saloon, where a dezen or more patrons were standing around gulping down the inspiring finid, and entirely unconscious of the object of his visit or the prevalence of the loathsome malady in its worst form just above them. The upper stories were found occupied by families of the poorer class, and they were on a par with the saloonis's in the want of knowledge of the real situation. There were at least fifty people living in the building, and up to the Doctor's CORNER OF WELLS AND ILLINOIS STREETS.

by posting warning excitement which for rined than described around. Every door was closed at once, the keyholes were stopped, the old women took their
camphor-bottles, disinfectants were scattered
freely, and the scene was one of blended solicitude and commotion, of which the entire neighborhood soon partook. The Doctor labored
with them, however, for quite a waile, and did
not return to the Health Department until he
had vascinated the entire household, and seen
to it that every precantion had been taken to
prevent the spread of the disease.

A reporter last evening called upon the attendant physician, and from him he learned
something of

He found that he had been called to the case several days ago, and that the patient's name was George Miller, that he was 25 years of age, born here, and had been, up to the time of his born here, and had been, up to the time of his sickness, employed as a runner for the Denmark House, on Kinzie street, paying especial attention to the solicitation of emigrant trade. When the Doctor was first called Miller had every symptom of a malignant attack of measles, and it was not until yesterday that he was entirely satisfied of the nature of the disease, which he says is confluent small-pox, and is rapidly developing into its worst stages. He is a young married man, and during his sickness has been attended by his wife and mother-in-law, who are the only persons who have been really exposed, the only persons who have been really exposed, and the only ones, in his opinion, to whom the disease is likely to extend if the necessary precautions are observed. They have been isolated. He thinks that the chances for the particle. lated. He thinks that the chances for the patient's recovery are very remote,—that to-morrow will decide his fate,—and that he caught the disease in handling infected baggage of emigrants about a week ago at the hotel where he was employed or at some of the depots, though the Health Department is not aware of any such baggage having passed through the city. He is receiving every possible attention, and no fears are entertained of the spread of the malady.

THE CONVENTION. IOW THE EXPOSITION BUILDING WILL BE AR-

RANGED. As the Republican National Convention is to be held in Chicago, and, of course, will be called to order in the Exposition Building, the managers of that institution have set about taking the preliminary steps toward putting it in conlition to properly accommodate the delegate and those who will witness the proceedings.

Mr. G. H. Howard, the Assistant Secretary formed a reporter yesterday that no detailed plan had yet been made. It was the intention, however, to build the speakers' platform imme-diately in front of the elevator in the north end diately in front of the elevator in the north end of the building. In shape it would be something like that used in Moody's Tabernacle, on Mooroe street, with raised seats back of and around the space to be occupied by the speakers. It will be raised six or seven feet from the floor, and will extend about seventy feet south from the elevator. It is estimated that it will accommodate about 1,000 people. In front of the platform will be arranged convenient tables for reporters, correspondents, and press agents. Then the space in the middle of the building and directly facing the platform will be reserved for the delegates of the Convention, numbering, probably, from 1,200 to 1,300. The audience will occupy the remainder of the building as far as the centre, or about 240 to 230 feet south from the platform. The seats will rise, tier above tier, to a hight of from eighteen to twenty feet, or to a level with the gailery, which will also be furnished with chairs or benches. It is thought that in this way

FULLY 20,000 PROPLE CAN BE SEATED.

To overcome the difficulties in the way of hearing it is proposed to erect a partition in the rear of the seats occupied by the audience, across the centre of the building, and, if necessary, board up the arches around the seats.

Behind the speakers' platform some kind of a sounding-hoard, or other device for throwing. Behind the speakers' platform some kind of a sounding-board, or other device for throwing forward the sound of the voice, will probably be erected. In the rear of the platform rooms for committees will be partitioned off. The proper telegraphic and telephonic facilities will also be furnished. An architect, who looked over the plans yesterday, estimated that the cost would be about \$5,000, the lumber being given to the contractor after the Convention is over. The lumber itself will cost about \$15,000. Arrangements have been made to put in a new floor, new skylights, affording better light; and ventilation will also be put in. The work will not begin till April. egin till April.

THE COUNTY BOARD.

The County Board held an adjourned meeting resterday afternoon. Commissioner Stewart presided, and there was a full Board present. roceedings opened with a row over the approval of the minutes, during which the oraorical Wheeler, of Hyde Park, broadly charged that Clerk Filkins had tampered with the record. The minutes were amended to suit Wheeler's views and then approved.

The rules were suspended to allow the Committee on Public Service to report. The Committee recommended that the Board go into an immediate election for all officers, except the County Agent, and submitted a resolution, of which Commissioner Wood is the putative parent, providing that the Board expressly reserves the right to discharge any or all of the County employees at any time. The report was adopted. The Board next considered the salary question. The "comparers" in the Recorder's office were voted an increase of \$5 per month each. Capt. Pieters, Warden of the Insane Asylum and Poor-House, had his salary raised from \$1,200 to \$1,500. The increase in the salary of the County Attorney from \$3,000 to \$5,000 was ordered as previously arranged.

ordered as previously arranged.

The Committee also reported the following list of officials and emologes as agreed upon in the caucus, and the entire crowd were elected in a lump County Attorney, C. H. Willett, \$5,000 per Clerk of Committees, O. W. Nash, \$1,500

Clerk of Committees, O. W. Nash, \$1,500 a year.

Messenger, Nicholss Dugan, \$400 a year.

Messenger, Nicholss Dugan, \$400 a year.

Four Janitors Jail and Criminal Court Building—William Taylor, S. Dugan, J. B. Felton, H. Inman, each \$65 per month. Two night-watchmen Jail and Criminal Court Building—George Hymzewsky, W. H. Crawford, each \$65 per month. One day-watchman, same building, James Durham, \$65 per month. Two Janitors court-rooms, City-Hall—Adam Hoffmann, William H. Richards, same figures, Janitor Probate Court-William Harper, \$65 per month. Night-watchman City Hall—Charles Goebel, \$65 a month. Day-watchman, same building—Jacob Wolff. Engineer Jail and Criminal Court Building, E. P. Raglan, \$1,600 a year. Engineer County Hospital (to bay all help), Edward McDonald, \$2,000 a year, with an allowance of \$33 per month for doing all plumbing and steam-fitting. Engineer insane Asylum and Poor-House, John Smith, \$1,000 a year. Special policeman in County Agent's office, Charles Fry.\$65 a month. Night-watchman in same office, William Baker, \$55 a month.

Warden Insane Asylum and Poor-House, H. M. Pieters, \$1,500 a year.

Storekeeper of Poor-House and Insane Asylum, G. W. Reynolds, \$60 a month.

Superintendent of Insane Asylum, Dr. J. C. Spray, \$150 a month. Assistant Physician, Dr. A. K. Hagenbach, \$75 a month.

Warden County Hospital, O. W. Mills, \$1,500 a year.

Drugrist County Hospital, Oscar Frank, \$50

a year.
Druggist County Hospital, Oscar Frank, \$50 month.
Office Clerk, Hospital, W. Donnelley, \$40 a month.

County Physician, J. J. Bluthardt, \$2,000.

A communication from Architect Egan certifying that William McNeil & Son are entitled to \$23,500 on account of cut-stone work, and another that Edwin Walker is entitled to \$7,000 for work done, were referred to the joint Committee on Buildings and Service, and the Board then adjourned.

GASTRONOMICAL.

There is a fair supply of domestic poultry, if anything slightly in excess of the demand, though between now and Christmas the stock will be much larger, though there will be a commensurate demand. Prices range at 10 to 11 cents, the latter for choice birds. Chickens are steady at 10 cents. Geese are rather dull at 10 cents, but good, fat ducks readily bring 121/4

cents.

The demand for game birds exceeds the supply, and prices are slightly higher. Prairie chickens and partridges sell at \$6.50 per dozen, or \$1.25 for choice, though on South Water street some inferior birds may be had at \$5 per dozen, or 50 cents each. Quall are scarce and higher at 25 cents each, or \$5 per dozed, and the pounterers are not anxious whether they sell here or not, for there is a large demand from New York and the East. Rabbits are plenty, and sell rather slowly at 40 cents per pair. Wild pigeous, as they run out of the barrel, are worth \$1.25 per dozen. Picked ones sell at a shilling each. Mallard ducks are plenty and sell at \$4.50 per dozen, or \$0 cents per pair, or \$3.50 cents.

Ilboral, but there is no change in prices worth noticing. Whitensh, black bass, and trout sell at 10 cents; pike and pickerel, 8 cents; panfish. 6 cents; catish skinned and dressed are slow at 10 cents. Codfish and haddock are in good request and sell at 8 cents. Halibut sells at 20 cents. A few refrigerated salmon have been received from Quebec, and retail at 30 cents. Finnan-haddies bring 10 cents. Smelts 15 cents. Good fresh mackerel retail at 15 cents, though some extra large are selling at 20 cents apiece. Lobsters, oysters, and clams are steady at last week's quotations.

No Southern vegetables have yet made their appearance, though there are plenty in the New York and Boston markets. Here the trade is confined to lettuce and parsley at 50 cents a dozen bunches. Potatoes are steady and firm at 75 cents per bushel or 20 cents per peck. Sweet potatoes are in good supply, and sell at 50 cents a peck. Orenberries are higher at 10 to 12½ cents per quart. Other seasonable vegetable are unchanged.

The following menu for Sunday will be found acceptable to those who enjoy a good dinner at a medium cost. The directions are explict, and the youngest housekeeper will have no difficulty in following them:

Printaniere. Iake herring, sauce mustard. Tame duck, with turnips. reen peas, sweet corn, stewed t SALAD. Lettuce.

DESSERT COOKING DIRECTIONS. Soup-Take two leeks, two good-sized

Soup—Take two leeks, two good-sized carrots, one-quarter turnic, six potatoes, and onequarter cabbage. Chop them all fine. Put in a
pan one-half pound butter with the above
chopped vegetables; seton the fire till the whole
become soft, stirring all the time. Add some
bouillon pot-au-feu and a box of French peas,
and let cook slowly for an hour or two. Then
fry some toasts in butter, one for each guest;
put them in a tureen and pour on the soup and
serve hot.

and let cook slowly for an hour or two. Then fry some tosats in butter, one for each guest; put them in a tureen and pour on the soup and serve hot.

Fish—Tske four good-sized lake herrings. Trim and clean them well; cut them to but not through the bone, so as to make stripes about one inch apart. Put them in a pan, in which you have placed a little melted butter; add some sait and pepper; then some melted butter on the top, and some bread crumbs; add one-half pint California white wine. Put in the oven, which must not be very hot.

Sauce: Take a lump of butter about the size of an egg, mix with a large spoouful of flour and all the gravy of the fish; thicken and add a little boiling water. Take the julee of a lemon, two teaspoonfuls of mustard (French mustard is better if you have it), beat well together: season according to taste, strain, and serve in a separate dish. The herrings must be served in another dish, quite bot, and the fish well dressed.

Tame Ducks with Turnips—Take two goodsized tame ducks, carve them so as to make seven pieces of each,—viz., two wings, two legs, the backbone cut in twain, and the breast. Take one-quarter of a pound of sait pork, cut it in small pieces, the size of a die; put the pork in a saucepan with a little butter, and let fry a few moments. When this is done, put it with the dismembered ducks, and let cook till it is colored, stirring all the time, then add three spoonfuls of flour, and keep on stirring to prevent sticking. Moisten with some bouillon and a pint of white wine is first-rate for cooking purposes.) Sait and pepper according to taste. Then take two good-sized turnips; cut them in pieces as big as a wainut; boil for three or four minutes in clear water with some sait; put the same in a colander to dry. Take the grease off and serve on a hot desh.

Saddle of Mutton—Take a good-sized saddle of mutton. Draw some crossed stripes on the top, and don't take off either the kidneys, suet, or anything else; roil it well inside; sait and pepper in and out. Put on a middli

with its gravy or with some bouillon, and cook according to taste. Take the grasse off the gravy, strain it, put the roast on a hot dish, pour the gravy on the top, and serve bot.

Queen's Fritters—Take a quart of water, one-fourth pound of butter, a little salt, and let boil. When boliting hot add one pound of sifted flour, and stir briskly until well mixed and thick. Then add ten eggs, one by one, stirring and mixing well each individual egg. Put some nice lard in a rather deep frying-pan. Take a spoonful of the batter for each fritter, and drop it in the lard when it is hot, but not boiling. Don't fry more than six fritters at one time, and let them remain till each one is double the size of an egg. Keep them hot till required, and serve on a hot dish, after having put some powdered sugar on them.

Ernmer Magny.

TRELAND. WAYS AND MEANS.

An adjourned meeting of the Finance Com-mittee of the Irish Land Reform movement was held yesterday afternoon in the club rooms of the Sherman House. In the absence of the President, Thomas Hoyne, the meeting was called to order by Mr. Asa Dow. Gen. Beem w. P. Rend reported for the Committee on Ways and Means, saying that no opportunity for a meeting of the Committee had offered

itself, and no definit plan for the collection of subscriptions had been drawn up. The Chairman of the Committee on Appeal ead the appeal for aid that had been prepared for publication in the Sunday papers. The

for publication in the Sunday papers. The document received the hearty approval of those present, and was unanimously adopted.

On motion of Justice Scally, Mr. James Suilivan was elected Assistant Corresponding Secretary, to assist the Corresponding Secretary in transmitting copies of the appeal to the press of the neighboring towns.

On motion of Mr. Michael Keeley, it was decided to discuss the best means of carrying on the collection of subscriptions.

On motion of Mr. Rend, it was decided to first call on the public to send in subscriptions to the On motion of Mr. Rend, it was decided to first call on the public to send in subscriptions to the Treasurer, Mr. John V. Clarke, at the Hibernian Bank, corner of Clark and La Salle streets.

On motion of Mr. Enright the Executive Committee were empowered to get subscription-books printed, and to appoint sub-committees to solicit aid through the different vocations.

tions.

An amendment was made to the previous motion by Mt. McAvoy, to the effect that the meeting appoint at least two men from each branch of business, with power to add to their own number. Accepted.

Several gentlemen were appointed to select committees to canvass the different lines of business for aid and subscriptions.

The following communication from

was read:

PALMEN HOUSE, CHICAGO, Dec. 18.—The Hon.
Thomas Hoyne, President—Dean Sin: I shall be
happy to extend the hospitalities and compliments
of the Palmer House to the Hon. C. S. Parcell and
two associates now on their way to this city; and
hope they will do me the bonor to accept on their
arrival. Respectfully yours, POTTER PALMEN.
On motion, a vote of thanks was tendered to
Mr. Palmer for his kind offer.

Justice Scully surgested that committees be
appointed to canvass the different wards.

After some general talk, the meeting adjourned until Monday, at 4 p. m.

SUBURBAN. HYDE PARK.

The Board of Trustees met in the Village Hall last evening, all present. Mr. G. A. Folansbee, to whom was referred the sale of the Waldron property, reported that he had estimates made on the property by experts, who had valued it as follows: Lots in Parkside, \$150 each; lots in Ridgewood, \$10 per foot; lots on Greenwood avenue in Egandaie, \$30 per foot; property east of cometery, \$2,000 per acre. He considers it advisable to hold the property until spring, when, as it is raising in value, it would sell for much more. Bids were received and referred to Finance Co amittee.

The Attorney, L. D. Condee, reported on the request of the Receiver of the Third National Bank that the hotel property be given riparian right and the east end of Fifty-third street, that the request of the petitioner should be denied. After some discussion, Mr. Bennett moved that, as it was advisable to have the hotel rebuilt, the matter of riparian rights be referred to the Judiciary Committee and the Attorney.

After some discussion about an alieged cloud on the title to the property known as the Park, and comments in regard to the actions of former officers in not tasking care of property in-The Board of Trustees met in the Village

and Attorney to act at once.

The matter of the Speed mortgage on this property is of the greatest importance, and though the matter was killed partially by the Master's sale, yet, at the same time, if the property is recorded in an attorney's name and he claims that he can sell it at will, and he is able to do as he says, the village would lose property worth \$30,000 to \$40,000.

An ordinance was ordered engrossed to im-

An ordinance was ordered engrossed to improve South Chicago avenue, from Stony Island avenue to State street.

The Engineer recorted against building the proposed sewers on Michigan, Prairie, and Indiana avenues, except north of Forty-third street. The matter was referred.

It was reported that the County Clerk refused to put on back taxes on the Lake and Hyde Park books.

Dooks.

The President and Attorney were directed to act on the matter, even to procuring a writ of mandadus.

The Board of Trustees held a meeting yester-day afterpoon, with all the members present. The Poundmaster reported receipts from May 29 to Aug. 29, \$104.50; expenses for the same period, \$60.50.

The following resolution was adopted:

Resolved, That proposals be received until the 1st day of February, 1880, for the purchase from the Town of Lake of all tax titles and tax certificates belonging to it,—offars to be made in cash.

Wednesday evening Harbor Lodge No. 731, A.F. and A. M., of South Chicago, elected the following officers: W. B. Arnold, W. M.; Andrew Kumbell, S. W.; R. L. Lundley, J. W.; W. J. McVey, Sec.; A. R. Beck, Treas.; George K. Edwards, S. D.; E. Dougherty, J. D.; A. J. Burronghs, Chaplain; John Kreuter, S. S.; J. S. Jones, J. S.; S. M. Arnold, Tyler; D. Van Cott, organist. The installation will be next Saturday.

AROUND THE WORLD. Any intelligent young man of good character who desires to spend two years in foreign travel, under the most favorable conditions for improvement, will learn how he may do so at very small expense on application to A. B. Proal, St. Nicholas Hotel, New York City.

PLEURO-PNEUMONIA. CONCORD, N. H., Dec. 19.-Pleuro-Pneumoni having broken out among the cattle at Haver-hill, this State, Gov. Head called a meeting of the Council and appointed a commission to act at once as they deem necessary to arrest the spread of the disease.

UNRIVALED.

The decorated "satin bottles," fancy "silk sachets," elegant "toilet caskets" filled with Dr. Price's Unique Perfumes, offered for sale by Steele & Price, 110 Randolph street, are unrivaled in richness and beauty. Those looking for holiday presents should make their selections at once, as hey are having a ready sale.

AN ACCEPTABLE GIFT FOR A MUSICAL FRIEND would be a year's subscription to Brainard's Mu-sical World, containing over \$25 worth of music and all the musical news of the day. Send \$1.50 to Brainard's Music-House, Chicago, and the World will be sent regularly for one year to any

A Gift from Heaven, St. Jacobs Oil is the success of the age; it cures everybody, and is considered a gift from heaven by our people. A. V. Burk. Whitewater, Wis. Santa Claus' display of confectionery at Daw-son's, 211 State street, is simply magnificent.

The various sizes of Buck & Rayner's "Mars tologne will suit all purses. Beautifully ornamented dinner-ware, decorated toilet-sets, exquisite china. French, Potter & Wilson, northwest corner Wabash and Washington.

CHRISTMAS GIFTS.—Best set teeth, \$8; filing % rates. McChesney Bros., Clark and Randolph-sts. MARRIAGEN MOORE—ALDRIDGE—Dec. 18, by the Rt. Rev. Charles Edward Cheney, D. D., V. Mumford Moore and Ida L. Aldridge, daughter of the late Charles J. Aldridge, both of Chicago. "No cards.

DEATHS.

elly. Funeral Dec. 20, from 482 Hubbard-st., by cars to alvary Cemetery. Calvary Cemetery.

Mol.AUGHLIN—Of diphtheria, Thursday night.
Dec. 18, Horace Joseph, child of W. F. and Mary J.

Mol.aughlin, aged 6 vears.

Funeral from readesce to Church of the Holy Name,
Saturday morning, at half-past 10.

STEWART—Dec. 18, of diphtheria, Maggie Small,
daughter of George and Sarah F. Stewart, aged 4 years
and 9 months.

Funeral from the residence of her parenta, corner of
Fiftieth-8s, and Madison-av. Hyde Park, at 1 p. m.,
Saturday, Dec. 20, instead of at 10 o'clock a. m., as
announced yesterday. mnounced yesterday.

DUFFY—In the 43d year of his age, Thomas Duffy,

DUFFY—In the 43d year of his age, Thomas Duffy,

Funeral Sunday, 21st inst., at 10 o'clock, from his residence, 71 North Market-st. to Church of the form of the family are invited to attend.

A N ADJOURNED MESTING OF THE EXECUTIVE Committee of the Northwestern Branch of the So-ciety of the Army of the Cumberland will be held at Room 4. Grand Pacific Hotel, this evening at 7.30 p. m.

PHE PHILOSOPHICAL SOCIETY MEETS TO-l night at the art gallery No. 103 State-st., at 8 clock. Lecture by Prof. Rodney Welch. Topic: 'Are We Civilized Too Much?" THE ANNUAL MEETING OF THE BOWDOIN
Alumni, which was appointed for Dec. 22, has been
costponed until further notice.

THE FIRST RECEPTION OF THE SERIES WILL be given by the First Regiment at their armory to-night. THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL TEACHERS' MEETING Farwell Hall to-day at noon will be led by the fi Geo. C. Needham. Prof. C. C. Case will sing. BOYAL BAKING POWDER.



# OPTICAL GOODS.

Microscopes, Sciopticons and Views, SPECTACLES

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oOmana Night Express	. † 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 am
Des Moines Night Express	. † 9:15 pm	‡ 7:15 au
Des Moines Dav Express	. *10:30 a m	1 3:40 pm
asigur City & Yankton	. † 9:15 p m	7:15 AT
Freeport, Rockfd & Dubuque.	. • 9:15 a m	* 3:10 pm
Freeport, Rockf'd & Dubuque	. *10:15 pm	4 6:30 au
Milwaukee Fast Mali	. * 8:00 a m	4:00 D ti
Milwaukee Special-Sundays	8:30 am	4:00 pm
Milwaukee Express	10:00 am	7:45 pa
Milwaukee Passenger	5:00 p m	10:20 a m
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ost. Paul & Minneapolis Expres	PISU A II	6:15 t n
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full directions, most of which have been approved as correct by the experience of those who have followed them. Chapter I. treats "of collecting in general and of print-collecting in particular"; Chapter II. of "the classification of prints"; Chapter IV. of "the selection of specimens"; Chapter IV. of "prices of prints"; Chapter V. of "extent or limit of a collection"; Chapter VI. of the care and keeping of prints; Chapter VII. of "mode of commencing collections"; Chapter VIII. of "the old and new systems"; Chapter VIII. of "books on engraving." The plan is complete, and it is carried out with a thoroughness that has made the book standard in its way. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, \$6.) 3 vols. 12mo. Regular price, \$3.75. Offered at \$2.70. MACAULAY'S ESSAYS. 2 vols. 8vo.
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### LETTERS AND ARTS

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HOLIDAY BOOKS.

PICTURESQUE EUROPE. The most beautiful book that the present coliday season has produced is "The Pictures que Europe" of the Messrs. Appleton. This work has been issuing in parts for many months; it is now completed and offered for sale in three royal quarto volumes superbly bound. Those ica" of the same publishers and their Art Jour-nal, which was the first American venture of the kind, and led the way for most of the European publications, do not need to be assured that they have spared neither pains nor expense to make this work complete. The engravings are all new, having been executed from sketcles specially made by artists sent over Europe. They have, therefore, not merely the merit of good art, but of fidelity to present circumsteel, and some from wood. The steel plates are put on heavy, toned plate-paper, and the wood illustrations are interspersed through the text. Extra calendered toned paper is used

throughout.

The choice of subjects has been judicious, the endeavor evidently being to suit all tastes, and to exhibit Europe in every aspect, the natural as well as the historical. The mountains, rivers, lakes, and forests which man has not defaced are fully represented, as are also the specimen of human handiwork,—the palaces, cathedrals, castles, and venerable rivers which make Europe

"Picturesque Europe" appeals-and is inended to appeal-to two classes of readers,those who have seen the sights depicted, and those who have not. To the one class it will be a valuable souvenir, keeping their memories rreen and correcting the deficiencies of the agination; to the other it may be not only s neans of education, but a constant source of

means of education, but a constant source of delight and a substitute—poor, indeed, but better than nothing—for the vivid impressions of actual observation.

It is not probable that many persons, even among those who regard themselves as widely traveled, will find the mselves always in these volumes amid familiar scenes. The artists went not only to piaces usually visited by tourists, but to regions often regarded as out of the way, or inaccessible. The ordinary tour of the British Isles, Paris, the Rhine, Geneva, and Italy is not neglected; and we have besides yiews of the Pyrenees, Holland, Sweden and Norway, Constantinople, Russia, etc., etc. The illustrations deal not merely with still life, but largely with the peasantry of the countries visited, showing their coatumes the countries visited, showing their costumes and some of their occupations.

The whole work was edited by Bayard Taylor:

THE HOMES OF AMERICA.

THE PRINT COLLECTOR.

Mr. Robert Hoe, Jr., of New York, has pre

pared at a good deal of pains to himself a new

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or." This work has become rare and unduly ex-pensive in England, and, as it is almost a ne-

retained, and an account of contemporary etching and etchers and a bibliography of engraving are added by the editor. The whole is printed

on very heavy paper, with uncut edges, and will make a handsome addition to any library. The value of Moberly's treatise to amateur collectors is not easily estimated. It gives very

full directions, most of which have been approve

and it goes without saying that the descriptions are clothed in choice English, and that they are both full and accurate. Price in half-morocco, \$48; full morocco, \$54; morocco, extra gut. \$57. D. Appleton & Co., publishers, New York. Chicago agency, 61 Washington street.

MERRY SONGS FOR MERRY SINGERS. Cloth, SVA Illustrated. New York: D. Worthington. Price A very original and charming book is "The Homes of America," by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. Co. Price, \$1.25.

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THE VACABONDS. By J. T. Trowbridge. With Illustrations by F. O. C. Darley. Cloth, 12mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, \$1.50

POFTS' HOMES. Pen and pencil sketches of American poets, and their nomes. By Arthur Glimss and others. Cloth, 8vo. Boston: D. Lothrop & Co. The author is known widely through her "History of New York," the merits of which lie argely, as we said last week, in the faithful compiling of family histories and traditions.

Mrs. Lamb's knowledge in this respect has served her in good stead in the present under-taking. The subject is divided into the Colo-nial, the later, and the modern periods. In the nial, the later, and the modern periods. In the first there are illustrations of the Van Cortlandt house, the old Schuyler mansion, the Livingston, Van Rensselaer, Vernianck, and Quincy houses; the houses of William Cullen Bryant, John Howard Payne, George Washington, etc., etc., including a number of old Virginia homesteads. In the later period are the residence of the late Gen. Worth, "Old Morrisania," the Grange of Alexander Hamilton, the Adams homestead, residences of Ralph Waldo Emerson, A. Brondon Alcott, and others. In the modern period are given views of Sunnyside, "Idlewild" (residence of N. P. Willis), "Claverhurat" (summer residence of Clara Louise Kellogy), residences of Albert Bierstaedt. Cyrus W. Field, W. H. Asolnwall, F. E. Church, Mrs. Samuel Colt, H. Cabot Lodge, Francis Parkman, John Quincy Adams, Charlotte Cushman, Thomas G. Appleton, "George E. Warting, Jr., Bavard Taylor, Simon Cameron, F. O. C. Darley, W. S. Groesteck, Henry Probasco, and many others. Not only as a study in domestic architecture, but as a private view of some beautiful and characteristic dwellings, and as a means of judging of the tastes of their owners, this book will have value above most holiday gifts. ("The Homes of America." With 103 Illustrations. Edited by Mrs. Martha J. Lamb. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, \$6.) first there are illustrations of the Van Cort

### LITERATURE.

LETTERS OF CHARLES DICKENS. tained in important publications has been carried to such an extent that criticism is often superseded altogether, or comes a long way after the public interest in the subject. The Tribung of Nov. 19 printed several columns of extracts from the letters of Charles Dickens, yet the bound volumes did not reach this office until last week. Whatever was the cause of the delay,—whether, as we suppose, a miataken notion of convenience on the part of the bookseliers, or an actual dilatoriness on the part of the publishers.—certain it is that the letters cessity for those who without technical knowledge seek to form a collection of ancient prints, a reproduction of it has been deemed advisable.

An appendix contains Fielding's treatise on the

seliers, or an actual dilatoriness on the part of the publishers,—certain it is that the letters, now deserve less notice than would have been awarded them a month ago.

The two volumes comprise nearly 1,100 pages. The letters cover the period from 1833 to 1870, and are on a great variety of subjects. Macready, Wills, Cattermole, Stanfield, Wilkie Collins, Mrs. Watson, Miss Mary Boyle, Miss Hogarth, and Miss Duckens are the most frequent correspondents. Some of the letters are on purely domestic su bjects, others chiefly on business, and comparatively few are, from beginning to end, of public interest. We cannot but think that the correspondence would have been much more readable if it had been put into half the space. There is scarcely a letter that would not be bettered by pruning; and simple repetitions of the same facts to different correspondents should in all cases have been avoided. As ft is, the two volumes will be skimmed rather than read by the great majority of those who take them up.

"extent or limit of a collection"; Chapter VI. of the care and keeping of prints; Chapter VII. of "mode of commencing collections"; Chapter IX. of "books on engraving." The plan is complete, and it is carried out with a thoroughness that has made the book standard in its way. (New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. Price, \$6.)

THE BOY TRAVELERS.

Mr. Thomas W. Knox's book of travels for boys, just published under the above title, is on a new and original plan, and one that it is boped may serve a useful purpose. The author has been over the ground covered in this volume very carefully. He has seen with his own eyes and heard with his own ears most of what is described. Very little is taken for granted. No dependence has been placed on the books of other travelers, except so far as they have been used to correct or confirm impressions previously entertained.

The special effort of the author has been to

tell his story in such a way as to interest boys; and, in order that the readers might look at the subject with sympathetic eyes, the travels are conceived as having been done by two youths. Whatever might specially engage the attention of young persons so circumstanced is dwelt on, and boyish tastes, fancies, and prejudices even are constantly consulted. Mr. Knox is a good deal of a boy himself, having an excellent sense of humor, much vitailty and faith in the healthfulness of the average boy's spirits and disposition. He has imagined an older guardian and friend for the boy travelers, to whom they often appeal as a means of unraveling difficulties, or obtaining information, historical, legendary, or miscellaneous.

The boys are taken in this book only through Japan and China. They do some traveling out of beaten naths, going as far as the great wall, and more than once upon forbidden ground. The intention is, we presume, to take the boys eventually through other countries in the far East. It is to be hoped that Mr. Knox may complete his plan, for certainly his present book is of a kind that parents must like to get hold of and put in the hands of their children in the holidsy season. New York: Harper Bros. Price, §3. LANDSCAPE IN AMERICAN POETRY
Lovers of American poetry will not fail to
find entertainment in the volume on "Landscape in American Poetry," prepared by Lucy
Larcom. The author is well known herself for
some not inconsiderable contributions to the
subject. She has a very wide acquaintance with
American poetry, and a taste at once delicate
and judcjous. In this undertaking she has had,
besides, the assistance of J. Appleton Brown as
draughtsman, and of some of the best-known
engravers on wood in this country,—Messrs.
Anthony, Linton, Harley, Lauderoach, Bobbett,
and Andrews. There are about fifty lilustrations in all. The execution is careful, and many
of the designs are meritorious. The price of the
book, all things considered, is moderate.
("Landscape in American Poetry." By Lucy
Larcom. Cloth. 4to. New York: D. Appleton
& Co. Price, \$4.) LANDSCAPE IN AMERICAN POETRY

GIFT-BOOKS Among the noteworthy gift-books lately not ticed in THE TRIBUNE, besides those above referred to, are the following:

ferred to, are the following:

"Pilgrims" Progress, "published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., price \$1. "The Breaking Waves Dasned High," by Mrs. Hemans, published by Lee & Shepard, price \$1.50. "Our Village." by Miss Mitford, published by Belfords, Clarke & Co., of Chicago, price \$4 in cloth; \$8 in morocco. "The Poetical Works of Longfellow," sold only by subscription, published by Houghton, Osgood & Co., of Boston and Chicago, price 50 cents per part.

Art books—L'Art, the French art journal, \$40 per year, published by J. W. Bouton, 706 Broadway. The Etcher and the Portfolio, by the same publisher, each \$12 per annum. Le Muses Artistique, a cheaper edition of L'Art, by the same publisher, price \$2.50. "Artist Biographies," by Houghton, Osgood & Co., \$1.50 per volume. "Art in America," by S. G. W. Benjamin, published by Harper & Bros., price \$4.

JUVENILES.

Books for children already noticed in THE TRIBUNE, which we can commend from personal knowledge to intending purchasers, are the fol-

Roowledge to Intending purchasers, are the following:

For Boys—"The Boy's Froiseart," edited by Sidney Lanier, published by Scribner, price 31.

"The Adventures of Marelian," by George M.
Towle, published by Lee & Shepard, price 31.

"The Serpent Charmer," a tale of the Indian mutiny, translated from the Frence, published by Scrioner, with sixty-eight illustrations, price 32.50. "Natural History of the Ancients," by the Rev. Mr. Houghton, pupished by Cassell, Petier & Galpin, price 31.75. "Adventures in Australia," by Mrs. R. Lee, published by E. P. Dutton, New York, price 31.50. "African Pets; or, Chats About Our Arimal Friends in Natal." published by Dutton, of New York, "Voyage Around the World in the Beacie," by Mr. Darwin. New York: Harper Bros.

For Girls—"In Berksaire with Wild Flowers," by Dora and Elaine Gooddale, published by Putnam; cloth, \$3; morocco, \$6. Any of Mrs. Whitney's stories; "First Gartney's Guthood," "We Girls," "The Other Girls," etc.), published by Roribner, New York; subscription price, \$3. Chatterbox, for 1879, published by Scribner, New York; subscription price, \$3. Chatterbox, for 1879, published by Cyclopedia," published by Henry Holt & Co., New York; price, \$3. "The Chiljron's Book of Poetry," published by Henry Holt & Co., New York; price, \$3 in cloth, or \$7.50 in morocco, For Younger Children—"Letters from a Cat." By

Captain's Children, by the author of the "Pussy Tip-Toes" series. New York: £. P. Dutton & Co. Price, \$2. "Around the Yulled, "by Richard Murkham; published by Dodd. Mend & Co., of New York. Price, \$1.50.

HOLIDAY BOOKS RECEIVED THE STORY OF LITTLE BO-PEEP, Edited Silabee, Boston: A. K. Loring, Price, 2

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AND GENTS, do., pension in

are to know that he had "two men stampt tickets at the top of this house" asman" in America was "the best f ever "! It is true that these details were sent to abers of his family, and might reasonably be supposed to be of interest to them. But we supposed to be of interest to them. But we sight have depended on the discretion of the ditors to suppress them.

One fact stands out very clearly in this cor-

One fact stands out very clearly in this correspondence, and that is, that the attack of Dickens on America after his first visit was malignant and unprovoked. He can himself give no reasons for it. He writes that he was greeted with the most unbounded bospitality, and then falls to abusing the country. The fact that he—who at home had no social that he—who at home had no social everywhere in America. position—was received everywhere in America with onen arms gave him a mean opinion of the people. America, alas! had none of the fine British institutions, no aristocracy to despise men of genius; but only a democracy of brains—and of money. This last obvious quality was exaited by him, and made the principal count of his indicament against America. But are there no vulgar rich people in England? Are there no vulgar rich people in England? Are there no vulgar rich people in England? Are the nobility of that great Kingdom all Toble? And is not a fortune honestly acquired as good a title to respect as genteal indigence and dependence inherited from glorious ancestors? Dickens discovered his mistake before his second visit to the country. It was the worst blunder in the history of literature for a man of his position and infinence to alienate the affections of 30,000,000 of people and their descendants. Though it would be too much to say that the disfavor with which he personally is generally regarded in America is due solely to his unhandsome conduct in accepting hospitality and revilling his hosts, we do believe that it has had some share in producing the result. The fact is indisputable that the man as distinguished from the author has no hold at all on the hearts of the American people.

The indement on Dickens has been possibly -was received everywhere in America

the author has no hold at all on the hearts of the American people.

The judgment on Dickens has been possibly too severe. It seems impossible that he should have been what he is described as being and at the same time have had so many warm friends, and been, spite of his separation from his wife, beloved by his children. The warmth of his affections increased as his means of expressing them diminished. In the letters of his later years, there are many tokens that a warm beart beat beneath his astounding waist-coats, and that time had mellowed and softened his wonderful powers of observation. Most readers will lay down the first volume with disgust of the man and admiration for his abilities, while the feeling at the end of the second volume will be that he had at last a much more loyable nature than he cared to show in his

able nature than he cared to show in his lier years. Illusious are made in the second volume to Allusious are made in the second volume to the reasons of his refusal to visit Chicago. Whether these are fully stated we have no means of knowing. On the face of the letters there seems to be no reason, except that he was in a hurry to get home, and much fatigued by his work in other cities. In first mentioning his intention to go West he italicises Chicago (!) and puts an exclamation point after the word, as if he conceived the city to be at an inconceivable disceived the city to be at an inconceivable dis-tance. He had been on his former trip to St. Louis, and thought nothing of that, but chicago (!) seemed to him to be at the other end of the world. Under date of Philadelphia, Jan. 23, he writes to Miss Dickens:

of the world. Under date of Philadelphia, Jan. 23, he writes to Miss Dickens:

In my Washington doubts I recalled Dolby for conference, and we have oeen in great discussion ever since on the possibility of giving up the Far West. The worst of it is that everybody one advises with has a monomania respecting Chicago. "Good heavens, sir," the great Philadelphia authority said to me this morning, "If you don't read in Chicago the people will go into fits." In reference to fatigue, I answered: "Well, I would rather they went into fits than I did." But he didn't seem to see it all.

These volumes contain no letters to Mrs. Dickens after the separation, and no allusions to that unhappy affair. It was, of course, impossible for the members of his family to permit a reference to it to creep into a publication authorized by them. The letters will be skimmed with interest by all who are familiar with the novels, the genesis of each of which is pretty fully given. The fact that "Copperied" was the author's own favorit is several times mentioned. Will it not be a singular commentary on his judgmentif posterity should upt "The Tale of Two Cities" high above all his other compositions? Dickens speaks of "The Nellicide" in terms which snow that his pathos was more often felt and more truly a part of his own nature than has been commonly supposed. ("The Letters of Charles Dickens." Ented by his sheer-in-law and his eidest daughter. In two volumes, 1833 to 1870. Cloth. 870. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Price, 83.)

CHRISTIANITY AND HEATHENISM the Supreme Consistory in Hanover, Prussia. One of his apologetical works was translated into English some years ago, and has been regarded as among the very best of its kind. have now a translation of his "Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism," by Prof. Egbert C. Smith, of Andover Theological Seminary, and the Rev. C. J. H. Ropes, of Ellsworth, Me. Dr. Uhlhorn has written many popular as eli as learned works. The present one has been widely circulated in Germany, and has been translated into the Danish and Swedish anguages, and now into English. The author exhibits a wide range of careful reading and critical scholarship. His skillful use of the best recent authorities—such as Mommsen and Frictisender—gives a special value to this treatise. He also produces a multitude of apt citations from the writings of the men who were engaged in the great conflict, by way of lustrating its progress, and he adheres closely to his theme in a manner that tends to make the impression of his whole discussion distinct and enduring in the mind of every thoughtful reader. The work is divided into three books. the first treats of the Powers in Conflict, embracing a chapter on the religious condition of the heathen world; one on its Moral Condition; and a third on the Christians. The second book presents the great facts of the conflict. This is divided into four chapters,—chapter first, the first encounter; secondly, the Christians before the tribunals; thirdly, the reaction; fourthly, the general persecutions. The third book, which consists of three chapters, is devoted to the victory. Here the author considers the destruggle, the victory, and the last strug-

Dr. Uaihorn's presentation of the religious and moral condition of the heathen world, especially in Greece and Rome, when Christianity was first proclaimed, is instructive and deeply impressive, and deserves to be studied by those who are accustomed to claim that the civilization and morals of Greece and Rome were equal to those of the modern Christian nations. The author's discussion of these topics covers the ground in a manner that is at once eloquent and nasterly, and we have hardly seen elsewhere as clear a demonstration of the utter absence of true religious ideas and what we call humanity among the Pagans of Greece and Rome. The corruption of all classes among the people when the Gospel was first made known, in the family state and in general society, are portrayed with great power. And then, with equal power, the reiormatory effects of Christianity are described. Only the hand of a master could have drawn such a picture as Dr. Unlaom sets before us, of the long-continued persecutions of the Chris-than under the Emperors, and the meek endur-ance of the patient sufferers during the season of their trials. Then, also, a brighter view than usual is given to us of the genuine life of the Christian Church in the period of its victory over its enemies, when the religion of Jesus took possession of the throne of the Cæsars.

over its enemies, when the religion of Jesus took possession of the throne of the Casars.

A few quotations from the author's chapter on hea hen morals, and from that on the conduct of Christians, may give some idea of his style and treatment of his theme. Under the head of "Public Games" we have the following: "It "—the gladiatorial exhibition—"began with a pompous procession of gladiators in full armor. Before the Emperor they lowered their arms and cried, 'Hail, Imperator! They who are about to die salute thee.' At first only a sham fight took place; then the dismal tones of the tabe gave the signal for the combat with sharp weapons. The most varied scenes followed in rapid succession." . . "All this was not for show, nor in sport, but in downright, terrible carnest. If one fell alive into the hands of his opponent, the giver of the entertainment left the decision of life or death to the spectators. The vanquished begred for his life by hoiding up a finger. If they waved their handkerchiefs his life was granted him; if they turned up their thumbs, this was a command for the fatal struke. Women even and timid girls gave reguly and without besitation the sign which doomed a man to death." "At the first spilling of blood, the roar and acclamations of the growd increased; it faitly thirsted for blood.

them. The gentry are a very sensible, polite, and friendly people. Their Parliament makes a most respectable figure, with a runnber of very good spenkers in both parties, and able men of business. The courtesy of the floor was extended to Franklin by the unanimous vote of the House.]

In a letter to Sir Edward Newenham, dated mercy the cry for blood resounded, and the stroke followed which put an end to life." In the pauses between the fighting the soil of the arena, saturated with blood, was turned up with shovels. Moorish slaves threw on fresh sand, and smoothed again the place of combat. Then the shedding of blood began anew. Together with the gladiatorial shows proper, fights with wild beasts were extremely popular, and were carried out on a splendid scale. Wild animals were hunted in all parts of the world in order to supply the Amphitheatre at Rome and those of other great cities." "At the games given by Trajan in honor of the Dacian Triumph in the year A. D. 106, there fought in all 11,000 animals of the most diverse succies. There was also great variety in the contests. Now the wild beasts fought with one another, now with trained dors for this purpose, now with men on foot or mounted. Still more magnificent were the battles, especially the naval battles, which took olace in the amphitheatre arranged for their display, or on lakes excavated for this special purpose. Whole fleets engaged in these contests. Claudius exbibited on the lake Facinus a sea-fight between vessels of three and four benches of oars, in which thousands fell or were drowned." "These were not mock fights, but all real combats, in which thousands fell or were drowned." "We turn away from such seenes with abhorrence. Antiquity had no such feeiing. We should search literature in vain for expressions which censure and repudiate this shedding of blood. Even a man like Pliny, who usually manifests a nobler and more humane spirit, praises, in his panegyric on Trajan, games 'which do not enervate the minds of men, but on the contrary inflame them to bonorable wounds and contempt of death as they perceive even in slaves and criminals the love of praise and desire for victory. Sensea calls them 'a light amusement.'" "Ovid even instructs those present at these sights to improve the offered opportunity for love-making." "For women, too, be-

arena below, those above engaged in thoughtless galantries." "This is heathenism, and let us mark it well, not heathenism uneducated and ruce, but at the hight of its culture." "Antiquity lacked any genuine, conception of humanity. The worth of man as man, a worth shared by all, which is to be honored in all, even in enemies, this was a truth hidden from the heathen." Pp. 125-131.

to him to decide whether he would man, on pot." "A higher aim was now set than heathenism had ever known. "Marriage, says Clement of Alexandria, is a school of virtue for those who are taus united, designed to educate those who are taus united, designed to educate the set of their children for eternity." "As the to him to decide whether he would marry or

them and their children for eternity." "As the whole life of the people was founded upon that of the family, so this in turn depended upon the position held by the wife. It is true that in marriage the husband is the head according to divine institution, yet the character of domestic and family life is roore determined by the wife.

gument for the divine origin of the Gospel, while it presents one side of church history under new and attractive colors. It will no doubt

IRELAND 100 YEARS AGO.

Last week, in referring to Bigelow's "Life of Franklin," we forebore to make some quotations

that had a special bearing on the history of our

sympathies of Franklin were wide and active.

They comprehended not merely a great variety of

subjects, but many different classes of people

in circumstances of opposit kinds. He was truly cosmopolitan in his tastes. At home he

was on excellent terms with the Quakers, the

nation; and was a favorit equally in London

and Paris, until he had to break with the ene

mies of his country.

Perhaps nothing is more remarkable in the

whole range of his correspondence than his observations in Ireland. He early

akin to those of his own countrymen. England was then attempting to reduce America to the state of vassalage which she had suc cessfully imposed upon Ireland. Common suf-

ferings gave the American patriots a keener

knowledge of the wrongs of the Irish, and profounder pity for them. We shall see that

the baseness of England's conduct towards ireland was then appreciated by all intelligent

men as it is now, and that Americans in the midst of their own hardships saw that there

was at least one nation in the world as bitterly

oppressed. A gratifying circumstance devel-

sympathy of Ireland and Irishmen with the Revolutionary cause. Our armies were, as we

know, partly composed of Irishmen, and to the

extent of their ability aid was furnished to the

The wretchedness of Ireland first came to the

notice of Franklin during a tour of the country made in 1771, He wrote to Joshua Babcock

American cause by the people of the island.

under date of Jan. 18, 1773:

learned to regard the sufferings of iohabitants of that unhappy island as

Passy, France. May 27, 1779, Franklin wrote: Passy, France, May 27, 1779, Franklin wrote:

I received some time since a letter from a person at Belfast, informing me that a number of people in those parts were desirous of going to settle in America, if passports could be obtained for them and their effects. I shall always be ready to afford every assistance and scentrily in my power to such undertaxings. 1 "We have in this letter of Franklin's," says the editor, "the first intimation of that wast emigration which in its magnitude as well as in its political and social consequences is thus far without any precedent or parallel in history."

I admire the spirit with whica I see the Irish are at length determined to claim some share of that

I admire the spirit with watch I see the risk are at length determined to elain some share of that freedom of commerce which is the right of all mankind, but which they have so long been deprived of by the abominable selfatness of their fellow subjects. To enjoy all the advantages of the cimule, soi, and s trutten in which God and nature have ploked us is as clear a right as that of breathing; and can never be justly taken from man but as a punishment for some atrocious crime.

One bundred years after these words were written the condition of the Irish pensantry is not one whit improved. How much even wise men were deceived by the hollow concessions o those days may be seen in a letter of Franklin's written in 1782, in which he says:

Ireland, you will see, has obtained all her de-mands triumphantly. I meet no one from that country who does not express some obligation to America for their success. In 1785, writing of the commercial system o England, the iniquity of which was not understood even by economists of that day, Franklin amusement." "Ovid even instructs those pre-ent at these sights to improve the offered oppor-tunity for love-making." "For women, too, be-beld these sights, and while blood flowed in streams, and men wrestled with death in the arena below, those above engaged in thoughtless

said:

We see much in parliamentary proceedings, and in papers and pamphiets, of the injury the concessions to Ireland will do the manufacturers of England, while the people of England seem to be forgotten, as if quite out of the question. If the Irisa can manufacture cottons, and suffs, and slikes, and linens, and cutlery, and toys, and books, etc., so as to sell them cheaper in England than the manufacturers of England sell them, is not this good for the people of England who are not manufacturers?

When the terms of peace between England heathen." Pp. 125-131.
In illustration of the transforming power of Christianity our author writes the following:
"In antiquity, marriage, like everything else, centered in the State. Its end was to produce citizens. The individual, therefore, was under obligation to the State to marry, and the State, as already remarked, deemed itself constrained to enforce the fulfillment of this duty by penalties. Christianity made marriage free. It nonored the liberty of the individual, and left it to him to decide whether he would marry or and America commanded consideration in Paris the representatives of the former country the audacity to propose that the Tories in America who had lost their estates by confiscation should be indemnified. Dr. Franklin turned the argument neatly on the English Commis signers by quoting the precedents in Ireland

He said:

The majority of examples in your history are on the other side of the question. All the estates in England and south of Scotland, and most of those possessed by the descendants of the English in Ireland, are held from ancient confiscations made of the estates of Caledoniums and Britons, the original possessors in your island, or the native Irish in the (dot century only).

Franklin's parallel is not quite complete in th case of Ireland, for that land was wrested from the original possessors not only by confiscation on account of rebellion, but largely by conquest. divine institution, yet the character of domestic and family life is more determined by the wite than by the husband. For this reason no sound family life could exist in the Pagan world, because the wife did not occupy her true place. Among the Greeks she was the slave of her husband. Among the Romans she was more highly honored, yet was destitute of rights apart from him. Full and perfect worth as a human being antiquity never conceded to woman. Man alone possessed this dignity. Christianity freed woman from this ensiaved and unprotected state by making her the equal of man it that which is supreme, the relation to Christ and the Kingdom of God. They are 'heirs together of the grace of life.' 'The husband and the wife,' so Clement of Alexandria expresses this thought, 'may share equally in the same perfection.' Alt the rest follows of itself. Though the wife remains, as respects the naturalitie, subordinate In a comparatively peaceful and civilized age long after the right of conquest among Christian nations had fallen into disuse, the English robbers overran Ireland, and seized the land for their own.

These citations from the corresp Franklin are worth making in view of the recent great revival of interest in the condition of the Irish people. The extracts show that Ireland was as badly off 100 years ago as she is to-day One bundred years of English rule have not im proved the circumstances of the people. They have been annually despoiled of the products o their labor and the fruits of their soil.

Nothing has been left them but the mere tools of their trade, the air, the sunshine, and the land, Absentees have grasped the urplus, prevented accumulation, and limit ed the means of reproduction. What should have been their capital has been the spendingmoney of a race of profligates. They have made no progress, and can make none until the con ditions of their labor are changed.

All the rest follows of itself. Though the wife remains, as respects the natural file, subordinate to her husband, she is no longer his servant, but his helper." "To children, also, the Gospel first gave their rights. They, too, in antiquity were beyond the pale of the laws. A father could dispose of his children at will. If he did not wish to rear them he could abandon or kill them." "Christianity, on the contrary, taught parents that their children were a gift from God,—a pledge intrusted to them for which they were responsible to Him." "The exposition of emildren was looked upon by Christians as plainly unlawful,—it was regarded and treated as murder." "Every Christian home now became a temple of God." Pp. 174, 175, 177, 182, 183.

As a whole, the work affords a convincing argument for the divine origin of the Gospel, The correspondence also shows that the Irish were warm friends of liberty in America 100 years ago. Should not our people now fulfill the promise of Dr. Franklip, and, "by joining our interest with theirs, secure a more equitable treatment for their nation"? America has been the safety-valve of Ireland, drawing off her surhas also afforded a partial support for those left behind through the earnings of those who have come over. Whatever tends to make the Irish people self-supporting will be an addition to the permanent resources of America, and in this appet of the case, as in every other. American aspect of the case, as in every other, American sympathy and aid for Ireland are abundantly

obtain a wide reading in this country, as it has already in Europe.

(The Conflict of Christianity with Heathenism. By Dr. Gerhard Uniboro, Abbot of Loccum, and Member of the Supreme Consistory in Hanover. Edited and translated with the author's sanction from the third German edition by Egbert C. Smyth and C. J. H. Ropes. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons. 1879. 508 pages, duodecimo. Price, \$2,50.) R. W. P. THE STRUGGLE FOR LAW. Dr. Rudolph von Ihering's essay on "The Struggle for Law," familiar for some years to the public of Germany, has been done into Enown times, intending to reserve them for a separate and more particular treatment. The giish by Mr. John J. Lalor, and published by Callaghan & Co., of this city. The aim of the essay is twofold. First, to combat the Savigny. Putcha theory of the origin of law, according to which the principles of jurisprudence are formed by a process as painless and unnoticed as the growth of language. Secondly, to establish the truth that law comes futo being only as the re-Moravians, the religious and non-religious alike. Abroad he found admirable qualities in every sult of a struggle, in which the contestants on the one side are defenders of the established system, and on the other those whose rights are

restricted by existing laws. The Savigny-Putcha theory, Dr. von thering admits, has one element of reason in it. "The law, like language, has an unintended, unconscious development, or, to call it by the tradi-

law, like language, has an unintended, unconscious development, or, to call it by the traditional expression, an organic development from within outward." But this development, while it may explain the growth of law within existing limits, does not account for changes in the law itself. Legistation alone can do this; and legislation cannot be effected without a struggle. "That haw or the principles of legal right comes into existence or is formed painlesty, without trouble, without action, like the vegetable creation, is a really romantic notion."

"The struggle for concrete law "—which the author says is the real subject of his essay—is "provoked by the violation or withouting of legal rights." This idea is elaborated very plainly and forcibly, but more at length than we have space here to consider fully.

The third proposition is that "the struggle for right is a duty to binself of the person whose right has been violated"; the fourth, that "the assertion of one's right is a duty to society"; the fifth, that the struggle for law has an important bearing on national life; the sixth, that the Roman law of to-day represents very important bearing on national life; the sixth, that the Roman law of to-day represents very important of the essay is that the defense of legal rights is necessary for a healthy condition of nubic and private morals. Persons are sensitive, according to circumstances and national or individual character, to injuries of particular kinds. Thus the solder resents an imputation on his courage, the pressus an atack on his property, the merchant a standerous report against his financial integrity. Servants cannot be indoced to hold very high notions of injuries to their honor. Nations also vary much in point of sensitiveness to legal wrongs. The quickness of the Englishman to defend his rights and to resist extortion anywhere, and under any circumstances, is but an exhibition of a actional characteristic.

The cassay abounds in striking flustrations, and in strong argument. The author has his t oped in the course of this correspondence is the I have lately made a tour through Ireland. In those countries a small part of the society are landlords, great noblemen, and gentlemen, extremely opalent, living in the highest aduence and magnifecence. The bask of the people are tenants, extremely poor, living in the most sordid wretenedness, in dirty hovels of mud and straw, and clothed only in rags.

I taought outen of the happiness of New England, waere every man is a trocholder, has a vote

and in strong argument. The author has his thoughts clearly before him, and expresses them not merely with vigor and clearness, but its admirable form. The translation seems to be perfectly faithful and spirited. ("The Struggle for Law." One thin 12mo. volume. Chicago: Callenber (Co.) caro: Callaghan & Co.)

I taought othen of the happiness of New England, where every man is a frocholder, has a vote in public affairs, lives in a tide, warm house, has plenty of good food and fuel, with whole clothes from head to foot, the manufacture, perhaps, of his own family. Long may taey continue in this situation. But, if they should ever enry the trade of these countries, I can put them in a way to obtain a share of it. Let them, with three-fourths of the people of England, live the year round on potatoes and buttermik, without apprits, then may their merchants export beef, outter, and lines. Let them, with the generality of the common people of Sectiand, go barefoot, then may they make along the state of the people of Sectiand, go barefoot, then may they make along the superist of shoes and stockings; and, if they will be content to wear rags, like the spinners and stuffs for all parts of the world.

Farther, if my countrymen shoule ever wish for the anser of England, they may make cloths and stuffs for all parts of the world.

Farther, if my countrymen shoule ever wish for the anser of haying among them a gentry enormously wealthy, lot them sell toer farms and pay racked rents; the scale of the landsford will rea, as that of the tenants is depressed, who will soon become poor, tattered, dirty, and abject in spirit. Had I never been in the American Colonies, ont were to form my judgment of civil society symmetry seen, I should never advise a nation of savages to admit of civilization, for I assure you that, in the possession and enjoyment of life, compared to these people, every Indian is a rentleman, and the effect of this kind of civil society squame to be, the depressing multitudes below the savage state, that a few may be raised above it.

Under the same date, Dr. Franklin wrote to Thomas Cushing;
Before leaving Ireland. I must mentless that MME. DE REMUSAT'S MEMOIRS. The first part of the Memoirs of Mme. de Remusat has been issued in the Franklin Square Library of the Messrs. Harpers, price 10 cents; and in cheap paper form by D. Appleton & Co., price 50 cents. Fire columns of extracts from the Memoirs were printed in The This-une of Wednesday. From the specimens our readers were able to judge of the style of the writer and the general tone of the composition. Enough was given to show that the revelations, even at this remove of time, were indiscreet, and many of them improper and impossible to be made in any country save France. But it may made in any country save France. But it may not have been so clear to some who hastily skimmed over the columns of The Tribuns that the author of the Memoirs wrote with deep-seated maine. She was writing after she had suffered the displeasure of Napoleon. The Restoration had come to stay. The glamour which had surrounded the family of the Corsican adventurer had been dispelled. In place of it had come a fog arising from prejudices, misrepresentations, and self-interest quite as much adapted as the other cause to obscure the subject. Mime de Remusat felt the full force of the reaction Under the same date, Dr. Franklin wrote to Thomas Cushing;
Before leaving Ireland, I must mention that, being desirous of seeing the principal patriots here, I stayed thit the opening of Parliament. I found them disposed to be friends to America, in which I endeavored to confirm toem, with the expectation that our growing weight single is since between into their scale, and, by joining our interests with theirs, a more equitable treatment from this nation might be obtained for them as well as for us. There are many brave spirits among

against Napoleon. She has written of him as one possessing no noble qualities, forretting that at least he war generous and kind to her in the early years of her acquaintance with him. We must confess that the revelations of the domestic life of Napoleon here made are shocking of themselves, and must inevitably and very properly cause him to hold a lower place in history than has hitherto been accorded him. But it is due to the subject and to truth to say that the author is a busybody, a gossib, and a scandal-monger, whose testimony is not to be taken without corroboration. She has so plainly belied the facts in relation to hortense, and exaggerated some of those concerning Jesephine, that no brudent reader can agree to one-half of what she says without reservations.

Mr. William A. Hovey is known to the literar circle of Boston not only as the very competent editor of the Transcript, but also as the author of the column of "Causerie," for some mouths a regular feature of that paper. The best parts of the "Causerie" have now been gathered together and put into a book. The volume embraces a wide range of subjects, passing with a rapidity almost bewildering from "grave to gay, from lively to severe." Mr. Hovey is an agreeable writer. He has traveled and seen much, and reflected on what he has seen. Above all, and reflected on what he has seen. Above all, he has, in a long newspaper experience, learned the art of coming to the noint, and when he arrives there he commonly stops. Few will lay down his little volume without feeling that they have parted from a pleasant companion, who knew both how to say good things, and to seem unconscious of so doing. Of the two perhaps the latter is the higher art. ("Causerie." From the Boston Even ng Transcript. Boston: Roberts Bros. Advance sheets.)

ANDERSONVILLE. Newspaper readers will remember a series of letters descriptive of life in Southern military prisons which appeared in THE TRIBUNE, and were widely copied in other journals, some time ago. The writer showel so much power, and an acquaintance with the subject at once so minute and exhaustive, that he was encouraged by D. R. Locke ("Petroleum V. Nasby") to put his recollections in book form. He has accordingly done so. The volume is nearly ready for publication, and advance sheets of it are now before us. The title is "Andersonville: A Story of Rebel Military Prisons." The parts of the book thus far received reveal an intimate knowledge, derived from personal experience, of camp-life and of the inside of Southern prison-pens. The capture of the writer, his transportation to kichmond, and con-

inement first in the Pemberton building and afterwards in Andersonville, are graphically described. Turner, Winder, and Wirz receive serve. It would be impossible to exaggerate the horrors of Andersonville, but the author has done full justice to them, and has given an idea of the internal arrangements of the prisons, the occupations of the immates, the iriendships, enmities, and quarrels which developed among them, their frightful sufferings, their efforts to escape, frequent recaptures, and punishments. In any other place some of the incidents might be objected to on the score of coarseness; but now can the truth be told about these pirstyes for men without including revolting de-

The fidelity and spirit of the parrative are re-The fidefity and spirit of the narrative are remarkable, and will commend it not only to those who saw the insides of Southern prisons, but to those who fought always on the outside of them, and to the millions of non-combatants who had an especial interest in the sufferings of our soldiers. The book abounds also, soite of its grim subject, in humor, drawn from a fund apparently inexhaustible. We make one long extract, which is a fair specimen of the whole narrative, and does not rise above the average in merit:

extract, which is a fair specimen of the average in merit:

My dest experience with "fait" soup was very instructive, in not agreeable. I had come into prison, as did most other prisoners, absolutely destilute of dishes or cooking utensils. The well-used, half-canteen frying-pan, the blackened quart cup, and the spoon, which formed the usual kitchen outfle of tac cavilryman in tac field, were in the haversack on my saddle and were lost to me when I separated from my horse. Now, when we were told that we were to draw sonp, I was in great danger of losing my ration from naving no vessel in which to receive ft. here were but few tin caps in the prison, and these were, of course, wanted by their owners. Ry great good fortunes found an empty fruit can, holding about a quart. I was also jucky enough to find a pices of wire from which to make a bail. I next manufactured a spon and knife combined from a bit of hoop-inon. These two humble utensils at once placed mysolf and my immediate chains on another plane, as far as workely goods were concerned. We ware better of than the mass, and as well off as the most for tunnets. It was a curious linestration of that is seen front in an eligible location, furnished with my tore and cold water throughout, and all the modern improvements. It was a place where cooking utensils were in demand, and title-deeds to brown-tunnels were in demand. as worldly goods were concerned. We were better off than the mass, and as well off as the most fortunate. It was a curious illustration of that law of political economy which teaches that so-called intrinsic value is largely advantations. Their possession gave us infinity more cogsideration among our fellows than would the possession of a trownstone front in an elizible location. Juraished with not and cold water throughout, and all the modern improvements. It was a place where cooking utensils were in demand, and title-deeds to brownshope fronts were not. We were in possession of

stone front in an entrole location. The same with improvements. It was a place where cooking itensils were in demand, and title-deeds to brownstone fronts were not. We were in possession of somethink which every one needed every day, and, therefore, were persons of consequence and consideration to those around us who were present or prospective borrowers. On our side we obeyed another law of political economy: We clung to our property with unrelaxing tenacity, made the best use of it in our intercourse with our fellows, and only gave it up after our release and entry into a land where the plenitude of cooking mensils of superior construction made ours valueless. Then we flung them into the sea, with little gratitude for the great benefit they had been to us. We were more anxious to get rid of the many hateful recollections cinstering around them.

But, to return to the alleged soup: As I started to drink my first ration it seemed to me that taers was a superfluity of bugs upon its surface. Mach as I wanted animal food, I did not care for fresh mest in that form. I skimmed them off carefully, so as to lose as little soup as possible. But the top layer seemed to be underlaid with another equality deuse. This was also skimmed off as deftly as possible. But beneath this appeared another layer seemed to be underlaid with another equality deuse. This was also skimmed off as deftly as possible. But beneath this appeared another layer seemed to be underlaid with another equality deuse. This was also skimmed off as deftly as possible. But beneath this appeared another layer seemed to be underlaid with another equality deuse. This was also skimmed off as deftly as possible. But beneath this appeared another layer which, when removed, showed still another; and so on, natil I had scraped to the bottom of the can, and the last of the bugs went with the last of my some I have sucked by the seemed to be underlaid the seemed to be underlaided to the seemed t

"All right. Alleaton! Leve SPOON!! and the whole line would at once flop over on their left sides.

The feet of the row that slept along the cast wall on the floor below as were on a line with the edge of the outer door, and a chalk-line drawn from the crack between the door and the frame to the opposit wall would touch say, 150 pairs of feet. They were a noisy crown down there, and one night their noise so provoked the grand in front of the door that he called out to them to keep quiet or he would fire in upon them. They greeted this threat with a chorus profanely uncomplimentary to the purity of the guard's accestry; they did not imply his descent a la Darwin, from the remote monkey, but more immediate generation by a common demette animal. The incensed Rebel opened the door enough to thrust his gun in, and he fired directly down the line of toes. His plece was apparently loaded with buckshot, and the little balls must have struck the legs, nipped off the toes, plerced the foes. And otherwise slightly wounded the lower extremities of fifty men. The sinulianeous shrick that went up was deadening. It was soon found out that nobody had been hurt severely, and they had not a little fun over the occurrence.

The anecdotes are almost countless. We commend to particular attention the descriptions of the methods of tunneling, and the difficulties of keeping in a straight line, with some of the ludicrous mishaps arising therefrom; also the animated account of an attack on the quarters of the New York roughs in Andersonville, and the repulse of the assaulting party. The story will be found entertaining and instructive, we feel sure, by nearly everybody who takes it up; it is no lan and method much like one of Mark Twain's books, and has qualities of style and humor that make comparison with those famods works not inappropriate. ("Andersonville." By D. R. Locke. Toledo: Blade Publishing Company. Advance sheets.)

PLEMENTARY LAW.

Prof. Reuben M. Benjamin, of the Illinois Wesleyan University, has just published a neat little students' guide of elementary law, which will prove of considerable assistance to those studying law. It consists of a series of questions, the answers to which are to be found in Walker's Elementary Law and Blackstone's Commentaries. The references to the pages in these two works are given, and also additional references to the Illinois Statutes and decisions where the law of the State differs from that laid down in the text. Thus it can be used in two ways; as a guide to a student beginning his reading, and as a test to ELEMENTABY LAW.

with References to Illinois Statutes and Decisions Where the Law of the State Differs from That Laid Down in the Text." By Reuben M. Benjamin, Professor of Law in the Illinois Wesleyan University. Chicago: Legal News Company. 12mo., htmp morocco.)

LITERARY NOTES. Harper & Bros. announce a satisfaction with the reception of their Young People that justifies them in doubling its size, which, with larger type and other improvements, will do very much toward bringing the boys over from trash to good reading.

L. Prang & Co.; of Boston, have gotten out for the holidays a number of new and beautiful specimens of Christmas and New-Year's cards of a fine order of artistic beauty. This business has increased largely within the last few

ness has increased largely within the last few

vears, and has now become quite an extensive industry.

The autobiography of Prince Metternich, edited by his son, the present Prince Metternich, and translated into English by Robina Napier will be ready in January in two octavo volumes, at Charles Scribner's Sons. A volume called "Socialism," by Theodore D. Woolsey, is promised for the same month at this house.

As an indication of the great popular success of Miss Sorague's little noval, "As Earnest Trifler," which The Tribune predicted for the book on its first appear nee, it may be mentioned that Jansen, McClurg & Cu., of this city, have already ordered and sold 1,500 mpies, and that the powel is now in its fourteenth edition. that the povel is now in its fourteenth edition.

Harper & Bros. have ready the important work on "Civil Service in England," by the Hon. Dorman B. Eaton, the successor of Mr. George William Curtis as Chairman of the United States Civil-Service Commission. This is a historical and practical report on the evils of the spoils system in England, and on the successful working of the remedy, and is peculiarly timely in view of the President's message and of the interest in the subject. Mr. Curtis writes an introduction of several pages on the reform in his country.

The Comte de Paris, in writing to Porter &

In his country.

The Comte de Paris, in writing to Porter & Coates of the causes which nave delayed the completion of the final yournes of his "History of the Civil War." says he will soon begin the account of Grant's Chattanooga campaign, although the next two volumes, which he will issue toge her, cannot be ready, he says, to put into his Paris publishers' h ands before the expiration of a year. He promises to send the first corrected sheet to Porter & Coates, but it will be nine or fen months after that before the volumes are ready. "If people-helieve that I have given up my work, they are," he adds, "greatly mistaken; but if they imagine that it is an easy task, they are still more mistaken."

J. W. Bouton's new catalog (No. 59) con-

J. W. Bouton's new catalog (No. 59) contains announcements of some very rare and curious books, parchased by him during his late visit to Europe; and, though Mr. Bouton has neglected to forward them for review, we shall so far depart from the usual custom of this paper as to copy a few of the titles as follows:

so far depart from the usual enstem of this paper as to copy a few of the titles as follows: 1,053. Literary Conrespondence of the celebrated Eumburg publishers, Messrs, Cadell & Davies. A most extensive collection of 600 autograph letters, original agreements for the sale of copyrights, receipts, bills, and other literary documents of the latter part of the last and commencement of the present certury, the whole very neatly mounted, and bound in eight large volumes, 4to, ball red morocco. \$200. One volume is entirely devoted to the correspondence of the firm (C. & D.; with J. Bayley, autono of "History of the Tower of London," and relate entirely to that book: Samuel Jenne, Sir R. C. Hoare, Archdoscon Coxe, Alexander Fraser Tytier, Risson, Aracongh, Geddess T. Harwood, Sharon Turner, Whitelaw Walsa, Br. Nares, J. Gait, Hadson Gurney, R. Orme, Nathan Drake, Alexander Chaimers, J. Walker, W. Boecoe, Dr. Ferriar, John Home (historian of the Receilion), Bisaop Nicholson, W. Bicainson, Dr. Grey, Belsamm, Berrington, A. Caviey, D. Lysons, W. Godwin, George Chaimers, R. Polwhele, Petric, Garnett, Horne Tooke, Thyer, Ballaway, J. Denne, Kirby, Kidd, W. Hayley (the boot), Wraxall, Walter Wilson, Josiah Walker, W. F. Greswell, Mattnew Prikington, Guillim, De Quincey, Gilpin, Hoole, etc.

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PERIODICALS RECEIVED. Macmillan's Magazine for December has the following table of contents: "He That Will Not When He May," by Mrs. Oliphant, Chapters V.—VIII.; "The Russian Gipsies," by Charles G. Leland (II.); "The Development of tion Expenses," by the Hen. F. A. R. Russell; "A Conservatoire of Music for England," by Charles Sumner Maine; "A Doubting Heart," by Miss Keary, Chapters XLl.—XLV. (concluded); "The Water-Supply of Loudon," by M. McCullagh Torrens, M. P.; "Note on the American Caurch," by the Dean of Westmin-

American Caurch," by the Dean of Westminster.

The Popular Science Monthly for January has the following table of contents: "The International Weather-Service," by Prof. Thompson B. Maury (litustrated); "John Stuart Mill" (V.), by Alex inder Bain, Ll.D.; "A Roguish Household Pet," by Frank Buckland (litustrated); "On the Migrations of Races," by Friedrich Muller; "Vaccination in New York," by R. Osgood Mason, M. D.; "the Most Powerful Telescope in Existence," by E. Neison, F. B. A. S.; "The Moral Sense in the Lower Animals," by W. Lauder Lindsay, F. R. S. E.; "Middle-Age Spiritualism"; "History and Methods of Paleontological Discovery" (IL), by Prof. Q. C. Marsh; "Interoceanic Canal Routes," by Charles de Fourcy, C. E. (tilustrated); "Premature Burials," by G. Eric Mackay; "Why Do Springs and Wells Overflow!" by Joseph J. Skinner, Ph. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

flow?" by Joseph J. Skinner, Ph. D. New York: D. Appleton & Co.

The Atlantic Monthly signalizes the beginning of a new volume by appearing in brautiful new type, which is large enough to be read with comfort even by those who have grown old since the magazine began, and by an increase in both the size and number of pages, each issue now containing 144. The contents of the January number are as follows: "Tiffirty-seven hundred and Fifty-eight" (Part II.); "Do You Remember?" by W. W. Story; "Equality"; "Intermezzo," by Harrist Presents Spoilord; "The Bonanza Farms of the West"; "Old Creole Days and O.her Novels"; "Reminiscences of Washungton"; "The Undiscovered Country" (I., II.); "The County Era," by Oliver Wendell Holsees; "Hautis of English Life," by Richard Grant White; "Weoster's Spoeches?"; "Electionseria" on Bir, Injun

Mountain," by Charles Erbert Craddock; "The New Edition of Chaucer"; "St. Martio's Sum-mer," by John Greenleaf Whittier; "Two New French Novels"; "The Hunt Memorial Exhibi-tion"; Holiday Books; The Contributors' Club, Mr. Howells' new sarial story will be the feature of the Allantic for six or more num-

the resture of the Allastic for six or more numbers.

Harper's Magazine for January has the following table of contents: "The Eve of St. Agnes," by John Kests (with nine illustrations by Abbey); "Old Battimore and Its Merchants." by Frank Maver (with nine illustrations by the author); "The Isms of Forty Years Ago " (with thirteen portraits); "The Sheoherds of Colorado," by A. A. Haves, Jr. (with fifteen illustrations by Rogers); "The Old Woman with a Bag," by Virginis W. Johnson (with one illustrations by Fortinis W. Johnson (with one illustration); "Compulsory Education in Brooklyn," by F. E. Fryatt (with eight illustrations by Jessie Curtis and Sol Eytinge, Jr.); "Zlobane." a poem, by Z. B. Gustafson (with two filustrations by Reinhart); "Ferdin and De Lesseos as Minister at Rome in 1849," by E. Jwin De Leon (with portrail); "Music and Words," a noem, by A. H. Louis; "Christimas Anthem." by Philip O. Sullivan (with two filustrations by Miss M. R. Oakey); "White Wings: A Yachtug Romance," by William Black; "The Glost of the Niseteenth Century," a story, by Phobo Yates Pember; "Young Mrs. Jardae." a novel, by D. M. Craik (with three filustrations); "First Families of the Atlantic," by John Habborton; "Mary Anerlev," a novel, by R. D. Blackmore; Editor's Easy Chair, Literary Notices, Historical Record, etc.

"Mary Anerier," a novel, by R. D. Blackmore; Editor's Easy Chair, Literary Notices, Historical Record, etc.

The advance announcement of the January Serioner shows increas nelv the desire of the editor to get hold of valuable and unbackneyed material, lying within the range of popular interest. Among the subjects to be treated are American Arms and Ammunision, The United States Life-Saving Service, Young Artists' Life in New York, Practical Strawberry Culture, The Burnside Campaign Before Fredericksburg. The Acadians o' Louisiana, British and American Farming, A Revolutionary Congressman on Horseback, The Letters of Charles Dickens, Fiat Money, The Prospects for Young Man in New York, Two Kinds of Household Decoration, General Principles of Cookery, New Inventions and Processes, Speling Reform, Recent Literature, etc., etc. Among the contributors to this number are Henry James, Jr., George W. Cable, T. W. Higginson, J. H. Merryman, E. P. Roe, Julia Ward Howe, W. H. Bishop, William C. Church, R. W. Gilder, R. H. Stondard, Julia Schayer, Barbour T. Lathrop, and others. Among the filtustrators are Buros, Shiriaw, Gibson, Kappes, Rogers, George Inness, Jr., Hartley the sculptor, Redwood, F. S. Church, Low, and others, most of these being members of the Salmagundi Club, the services of which are emptoyed unon the subject of Young Artists' Life in New York.

The Magazine of American History, we are giad to know, is established on an assured

ices of which are employed upon the subject of Young Artists' Life in New York.

The Magazine of American History, we are glad to know, is established on an assured foundation. Its success has been immediate and very unusual for periodicals of this kind. Under the competent editorship of Mr. John Austin Steevens it has been in marrly every respect a model publication. Its typography has been tasteful and agreeable to the eye, while its departments, very well defined in the first place, have been well failed. We could wish that the editor did not devote so much space proportionately to New York subjects; New England, Pennsylvania, and Virginia are at least of equal interest; but, with this exception, there is no improvement to be desired. The table of contents of the December number is as follows: "Ine Battle of Buena Vista," by Eilen Hardin Walworth, with a plan; "The Case of Maj. Andre," by J. C. Stockbridge; "The Seventy-six Stone House at Tappan," by John Austin Stewens, with plan of the rooms, plan of Tappan in 1779, and view of the '76 house. Original documents: "Arnold the Traitor and Andre he Sufferer"—correspondence between Josiah Quincy, Jared Sparks, and Col. Benjamin Talmage, from the Talmage MSS., communicated by Mrs. Mary E. Norwood; notes, queries, and replies, with map of the route of Andre. Literary Notices. This may be called an Andre number, so large a share of its contents being devoted to that subject, though the Busna Vista paper is far the longest of ail. (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, \$5 a year; 50 cents per number.)

"The International Review has been pow for one

of all. (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, \$5 a year; 5) cents per number.)

The International Review has been now for one year under the editorship of Mr. Henry Cabot Lodge and Mr. John T. Morse, Jr.; and it is the simple trinth to say that it has taken rank with the best publications of the kind in the world. It has drawn largely upon the leading European and American writers, and has maintained an apportionment of space between the two classes that has made its name trinthful and appropriate. It has numbered among its contributors Mr. Longfeitow, Mr. Whittier, E. P. Whitpple, Dr. Woolsey, Dr. McCosh, John Bigelow, G. W. Julian, David A. Weils, A. B. Spofferd, President Porter, E. A. Freema, Phuip Gibert Hamerton, Walter Besant, Thomas Brassey, Thomas Hughes, Dr. De Presseuse.

Witter Collins: Erneat Continus and other contributions of the kind in the memorial they would make ernment is, to say no more, superfluing myself simply to giving your the more important particulars it should possess, that you may content to our Ambassador in London. Pump Gibert Hamerton, Walter Besnet, Thomas Brassey, Thomas Hughes, Dr. Du Presseuse, Wilkie Collins, Ernest Curtius, and others. The book-reviews are, all things considered, the most characteristic feature of the Juternational. They are beyond doubt the ablest, the fairest, and the most discriminating that appear on this side of the Atlantic. We wish that this department of the International might be enlarged. When "the courtesy of the trade" is carried on to such a length that the lighter magazines must handle with gloves the publications of rival bouses, and when eyen the Nation out of pure good-fellowship, can consent to ordise unmittigated trash like Hjalmar Hjorth Boyessel's novels, we feel that the time for a sterner censor of current literature has indeed come. (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, \$5 per annum; 50 cents per number.)

In the North American Review for January, M.

ceusor of current literature has indeed come. (New York: A. S. Barnes & Co. Price, \$5 per annum; 50 cents per number.)

In the North American Review for January, M. Ferdinand de Losseps examines the different schemes that have been proposed for the construction of a ship-canal across the Isthmus of Darlen, conjecting the Atlantic and Pacific Oceans. He pronounces the Nicaragua Canal project to be inadequate, and insists upon the necessity of a canal having one level of water from ocean to ocean. The Nicaragua route is in the first place too long, being 295 kilometers; then, its twenty-one locks would make vavigation so slow that there would be bractically no saving of time, and great stemoships could more profitably go round Cape Horn. Even were the Nicaragua Canal to be constructed, M. de Lesseps holds that it could never be anything else than a channel for inferior navigation: it could never accommodate the large vessels which now carry the world's commerce. The second article is by Prancis Parkman, who reviews the arguments addiced in favor of woman-suffrage by five advocates of the measure in the November number of the Review. When the great mass of womankind demands the right of suffrage, it will be accorded, says Mr. Parkman; but with all the agitation of this question during several decades, the female sex is still content to be represented in political affairs by their male relatives. Nevertheless, women may exert a very great power in the commonwealth. If they are sound in body and mind, impart this soundness to a numerous offspring and rear them to a sense of responsibility and duty, there are no National evils that we cannot overcome. Mr. Froude, in the later half of his article "Romanism and the Irish Race in the United States," recounts the history of English rule in Ireland. That history is, according to him, a successive English Governments. The one English rule woose policy might have resulted in good, both to England and to Ireland, was Oliver Cromwell. If the Irish bsople had been subject to s

BOOKS RECEIVED. Coulony (New Plutarch Series). By Walter Beant. Cloth, 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons Price, \$1. IDYLLA AND PORMS. By Anna Maria Fay. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Cloth. 12mo. Price, \$1.25

GREAT ABTIST SERIES. "William Hogarth." By Austin Dobson, Cloth. 18mo, New York. Scrioner & Welford, Price, \$1.25. AMERICAN HEALTH PRIMERS. "The Mouth and the Feeth." Cloth. 16mo. Philadelphia: Lind-say & Blakiston. Price, 50 cents. HOPE-MILLS; OR. BETWEEN FRIEND AND SWEET-HEART. By Amanda M. Douglas. Cloth. Svo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, \$1.50. A Lady's Liffs in the Rochy Mountains. By Isabella L. Bird. With illustrations. Cloth. 8vo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, \$1.70. Great Abrist Series, "Rubens." By Charles W. Kett, M.A., Hertford College, Oxford. Cloth. 18mo. New York: Scribner & Welford. Price, \$1.25. SOME PRACTICAL HINTS ON WOOD ENGRAPING For the Instruction of Renewers and the Public Cloth. 18mo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, \$1,25.

COTTING-OUT AND DRESSMAKING. From the French of Mile. E. Grand'homms. With numerous diagrams. London and New York: Macmilian & Co. Price, 40 cents.

CAMPS IN THE CARRAGES. THE ADVENTURES OF A NATURALIST IN THE LESSES ASSILLES. By Frederick A. Ober. Cloth. Syo. Boston: Lee & Shepard. Price, \$2,50.

oxerus pos Amateur Acrino. Edited with a presafory note on frivate theatricals. By J. Brander Matthews. Paper. 16mo. New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price, 30 cents. D. Appleton & Co. Price, So cents.

JUDAS MACCAREES, and the lewish War of Independence. By Cloude Beignier Conder, R. E. (New Plutarch Series.) Clota. 12mb.

York: G. P. Putasan's Sons. Price, \$1. ANGELE'S FORTUNE. A Story of Real Life. By Andre Theoriet, Paper. Svo. Translaten from the French by Mary Neal Sherwood. Philadel-phia: T. B. Peterson & Bro. Price, 75 cents. A DICTIONARY OF THE GERMAN TERMS USED IN MEDICINE. By George R. Cutter, M. D., Surveon of the New York Eye and Ear Infirmary. Cloth. 12mo. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. Price, 33.

THE ALYENSTOCK. A Book about the Ains and Alpine Adventures. Edited by William H. Rideing. Paper. 16me. (Handy Volume Series.) New York: D. Appleton & Co. Price. The Wonld's Paradises; or Sketches of Life Scenery, and Climste in Noted Sanitaria. By S G. W. Benjamin. Faper. 16mo. (Handy Vol ume Series.) New York; D. Appleson & Co Price, 30 cents. Solar Light and Heat. The Source and the Supply. Gravitation with Explanations of Plan-etary and Molecular Forces. By Zacharian Al-les, Li. D. Cloth. 8vo. New York: D. Ap-pleton & Co. Price, \$1.50.

THE FINE ARTS.

ST. MARK'S CHURCH SAFE. The following is, I have reason to believe the text of a report sent by the Minister of Pools-Instruction to the Minister of Foreign Adairs on the subject of St. Mark's, at Venics, and which will be transmitted for information to Gen. Menabrea, the Italian Ambassador in Lon-don.

Venice have given occasion to meetings held

only after our Government had taken an active interest in those restorations, and, examinithe question well, had decided to change t system followed. From what I am about to relate, your Excellency will perceive that those meetings had no raison d'etre, inasmuch as the necessary instructions secure the fotegrity of that Basilica had after secure the fotegrify of that Basilica had bready been given some time ago. It is, indeed, too true that it was intended to rebuild the principal facade in the same way in which the northern front has been reconstructed under the Austrian Government and the southern under cur Government, following the plan prepared by Austria, and perbaps if the administration of the Basilica had remained in the hands of the Ministry of Grace and Justice, that intention would have been carried out, masmuch as works had already been commenced at the principal doorway and at the southwest angle according to the old system. But it is also true that when the Ministry of Public Instruction became sware of the danger which thus tareatened the magnificent facade of that monument and verceived that if it did not claim to itself the administration it would not obtain the fulfillment of intent of seeing it bestored in a proper manner. It hastened to demand that the funds assigned to that swonument should be transferred to its estimates. This was done at the beginning of this year, and my Ministry, having been legally authorized to provide directly, let no time be lost, but wrote in the month of May last to the Prefect of Venice to summon the Commission for the Preservation of Ancient Monuments to examine was bad been done up to the present time, and determine clearly what might be necessary, studying well the questions of preservation and restoration, and laying down exact regulations as to the course to be followed for the future. The Commission has already commenced its work, and this Ministry awaits its resolutions to examine and submit them to the Superior Council of Fine Arts. And further, this Ministry, to griard against any possible mistake, also ordered a turorough hispection of the Bastinca, and the result having been a confirmation of the statements as to the many errors committed in the restorations, categoric order was given, which was instantly obeved, and is still in tore, been given some time ago. It is, indeed, too true that it was intended to rebuild the princiin the restorations, categoric order was given, which was instantly obeved, and is still in force, that no further works should be executed by the fabbriceria either in the reconstruction of the mosaics or in any of the decorative parts of the Basilica. From this your Excellency will pareeive that not only have the English meniings no raison d'etre, but it is demonst that the memorial they would make to our ernment is, to say no more, superfluous, not necessary to enter further into detail limit myself simply to giving your Excess should possess, that you hay communicate them to our Ambassador in London, and I emperauaded that they will be sufficient to reasure affrighted souls and demonstrate that if the love of art and the reverence for the memories of the past exist in England, that love and that reverence are not wanting in Italy, and that the Government, interpreting the general sentiment, has acted in the matter in accord, ance with its duty."

ART NOTES.

While an Arab was quarrying stone near the ancient City of Gaza he found a marble status of a man large enough to be Samson himself. It measured three feet from the top of the heaf to the extremity of the beard, twenty-seven inches from ear to ear, thirteen and a half incoes from the top of the forehead to the mouth, fifty-four inches from 'one shoulder to the other, eighty-one inches from the crown of the head to the waist, and fifty-four inches around the neck, the hight of the figure being fifteen feet. The hair names in ringlets upon the shoulders, and the beard is long. The statue, it is believed, is of the god Marnas, who was worshiped at Gaza as late as the fifth century A. D.

as late as the fifth ceutury A. D.

The first prize of 15,000 francs in the competition opened by the City of Paris for the best design for a memorial of the defense of Paris, to be erected at the road-point of Courbevole, his been awarded to M. Barrias, whose bronze bust of Munkacsy is now in the Lenox Library. He carried off the prize from eighty-nine competitors. His design shows an aliecorical female figure representing the City of Paris, hoiding a sword in her right, hand and protecting a wousded as allow who crouches at her feet. Among the principal competitors were MM. Gustave Dore, Taluet Mathurin Moreau, Malliet, Lequies, Allouard, Doublemard, Chatrousse, Chaplain, Falguire, Bartholdf, Cugnot, Carrier-Beleust, Steiner, Deme, Davenet, and Rodin. The conditions limited the sculptors to two figures. The projects have been on exhibition at the Ecole des Beaux-Aris, in the Salle Melpomene. The accepted work will be cast in bronze at the axpense of the City of Paris.

SPARKS OF SCIENCE.

FACTS ABOUT ALLIGATORS. Noticing in THE TRIBUNE of the 12th a letter on the subject of "Alligator-Hunting," I am moved to write a few paragraphs chiefly to correct some errors that your correspondent has failen into, evidently from misinformation and he excitement that a man is apt to feel when first attacking an animal supposed to be un

The writer of the letter referred to speaks of The writer of the letter referred to speak the shooting an alligator "some twenty feet long" that, when shot, threw his tail "up in the air twenty feet or more." This twenty-foot fellow unfortunately escaped, but your sportsman "finally secured one of the smaller ones, use feet long." He adds that, after shooting this one, "for an hour perhaps it was not aske to come near, as he would jump his length out of the water and lash about till the water foamed like soap-ands." like soap-suds."

Having spent several winters in Florids, and bagged many 'gatora, killing and bringing home in my boat in one day last winter eight of these interesting Saurians. I desire to state some facts in regard to the alligator family that differently from those stated by your correspondent.

First, as to size. There are no "twenty-foot" alligators in Florida.

As Atlantic Captains gratify and flatter the organs of wonder of their passengers by telling them that, in "all their thirty-years' experience them that, in "all their thirty-vears' expenses at sea, they never any so terrible a storm at that," so the steamboat officers and the colored bostmen tell those who travel with them that the alligator they have just seen, and perhaps fired at, is flitten, eighteen, or twenty fees in length. One evening, when my boatmen were skinning an eleven-foot 'gator that we had brought in that day, the Captain and Mate of a steamer stopping there over night came up and brought in that day, the Captain and Mate of steamer stopping there over night came up and joined the ring of spectators, who, by the thrift of blazing pine-knots, watched the performance Suddenly the Mate, turning to his Captain, said: "I say, Cap, if one of our passengers should shoot at as big a chap as that, we'd tell him he'd killed a chap as that, we'd tell him he'd killed a chap as that, we'd tell him he'd killed a chap as that, we'd tell him he'd killed a chap as that, we'd tell him he'd killed a chap as that, we'd tell him he'd killed a chap as that, we'd tell him he'd killed a chap as that, we'd tell him he'd killed a chap as that, we'd tell him he'd killed a chap as a chap as a spain that On another occasion, a man had been in Florida was arguing that "alligators in Florida grew at least

sixteen feet long," becan carcass of one on the what length." On inquiry as to ndit was one that my had skinned there, and the and a half feet. Large all near Pitalka, and this on mons to those who did no measure him. Besides, rapidly in bulk as it incre large one seems to be remail. Thus, one of six is sixty pounds; eight feet, perhaps 250; and elever ometimes 400 or 500 po grew to be longer than twee that occasional exceptions been found in remote and thirteen, fourteen, and in length; but I have no in length; but I have ne atisfactory evidence of an stories are told us of the south American cayman.

True. I speak only of the have seen and put my tilled by myself and oth I ever measured was ele A man who, with his so less of killing alligators a and who killed and skinne told me that he only killed the twelve feet. I pass over that made your correspons alligator throw its tail "afr." I have not seen than its and the water. Bus had your alligator boatman been less afraid they were, they would has proach him safely in muc The alligator is not as iny supposed. Occasionally a thick hard skin of its back

thick hard skin of its bac hits fairly and squarely, penetrates the body, b through almost any allig points, however, where a more easily reached of the heart. If the former tumbles about in the wat three minutes; it cannot of the water"; that is biffty. If the he we heal the animal lies of the water"; that biffity. If the h by a ball the animal lies minutes. During the fer ry" in the former case, o latter instance. latter instance, it must got round it, or it be s it is helpless. If this b recovers for the time in recovers for the time in utes at most, and swime though if shot fatally it water, and die on the sh some hours later, go the following night. From what I have sai that the alligator is an easo for one who knows wito approach it, and whe secure it afterwards. I good shots, too—try for ours the teeth (the hundred) and the state of the secure in the secure is the secure in the secure of th gator, or gather in his a pair of boots, without who knows how to do i the supposed difficulty will have no trouble, in less-frequented creeks of (as a 15-year-old son of of alligators' teeth in a AN Occasional. HUXLEY

Yesterday evening the

by Prof. Huxley, F. R.

andience, his subject

hension, few animals m dation and horror. Qu in Genesis, he remark seemed more easily des less able to defend the would be less harmful to it nothing more than the with so many faculties. climb as well as any a forward, and de all bu The destructiveness of illustrated by the facilities are yearly lost poison, and it ghithey are a more deadly any other beasts spoke first of the three our own climate,— is nelia, and the viper. O was venomous, which its structure and tha helped to explain. It u there were no snakes in plicity of its other plate be struck with the snakes, which formed the snakes, which formed the wreathed their bodies it eyes. The venomous still. None admired o vallowish scales. To as pillowish scales. To as domer serious than to snakes in general, of widreds of distract species in great detail the adaption to its manifold wo Very graphic was his per in which some o per in which some of sonkes dark suddenly themselves round its shapeless and writhing lowing it whole. He curious arrangement mechanism and jaw-bo statement that the su said to swailow his rather gradually work rather gradually work in a most jetsurely in it go. He would take before giving up his were really too big withe effort to get it anake required a ve effective apparatus this purpose. The venomous snakes we venomous snakes wa tion of the sairvary gi cles, the structure of it all respects not only it most identical. As an relationship, it was a nei-needle which con bra, and its congeners opment of the tooth w tiles possess in common The fact that the sair laboratory of the de

known properties of living creatures affecto. Prof. Huxley to which lay the solution the cause of snake-po autidote against it. man living who could except by cauterizati EXHAL The latest alleged physiology and metaavant, Dunstmaier, ered that the char phrases it, the soul. being is exhaled in served and transmit claim to have establ by practical experiments the foll experiments the folia convey an idea. Sta tion that the soul is assumption most per maier argued that beings somewhat as body, and as light of a photographic b photographic of silver, he argued be collected and fix "What body, now iodide of silver is to of smell in a dog. tory a cage contained and a dog was acceed made violet which, of course, from the cage.

the mucous membrin a mortar with in a mortar with twenty bares had be two hours, and the and snuffing, inhalit of time. The giver to contain a certain hare, the main ch course, timidity. To following experime drops of the extract she ran away from the main of the cat and the cat

Price, SI e Jewish War of Inde-teignier Conder, R. E. Clota, 12mo. New cons. Price, SI. ry of Real Life. By Svo. Translated from Sherwood. Philadel-ro. Price, 75 cents,

ARTS.

the Minister of Public er of Foreign Affairs Mark's, at Venice, and

d for information to what I am about to will perceive that no raison d'etre, inand the southern under the plan prepared as if the administration and in the bands of the Justice, that intention out, masmuch as works teneed at the principal ithwest angle according it is also true that when astruction became aware threatened the magnifornument and, preserved. ly commenced its work, is its resolutions to exto the Superior Council or ther, this

sible mistake, also or-ction of the Basilica, and a confirmation of the many errors committed tegoric order was given, eved, and is still in force, a should be executed by in the reconstruction of the decorative parts of its your Excellency will have the English meetbut it is demonstrated would make to our Govmore, superfluous. It is more, superfluous. It is further into details. 1

quarrying stone near the from the top of the head the beard, twenty-seven thirteen and a half inches rehead to the mouth, fiftythe crown of the head to r inches around the neck being fifteen feet. The upon the shoulders, and estatue, it is believed, is o was worshiped at Gazatury A. D.

tury A. D.

1000 francs in the competity of Paris for the best dethe defense of Paris, to
point of Courbevoie, has
arrias, whose bronze bust
in the Lenox Library. He
rom eignty-nine competitows an allegorical female
e City of Paris, holding a
hold and protecting a woundst lier teet. Among the
were MM. Gustave Dore,
toreau, Maillet, Lequien,
rd, Chatrousse, Chaplain,
Cugnot, Carrier-Beleuse,
het, and Rodin. The coninterest with the Ecole
e Salle Melpomene. The
cast in bronze at the exaris.

OF SCIENCE.

T ALLIGATORS. Alligator-Hunting," I am paragraphs chiefly to cora man is apt to feel when nimal supposed to be un-

avant, Dunstmaier, who claims to have discovred that the characteristic quality, or, as he "some twenty feet long" whis tail "up in the air birases it, the soul, of every animal and human eing is exhaled in its breath, and may be preed, but your sportsman of the smaller once, nine falm to have established the truth of the theory practical experiments. Of his theory and is that, after shooting this perhaps it was not safe to aid jump his length out of ey an klea. Starting out with the assump that the soul is an odor, a pretty violent aption most persons will say, Herr Dunster argued that it is radiated from living somewhat as light is from a luminous f, and as light can be collected and fixed by bedtegraphic plates exercise.

killing and bringing home y last winter eight of these 1 desire to state some alligator family that differ

who travel with them that two just seen, and perhaps eighteen, or twenty feet in 12, when my boatmen were a-foot 'gator that we had a-foot 'gator that we had the Captain and Mate of s, watched the performance. turning to his Captain, if one of our passengers big a chap as that, we'd tell gateen-foot gator, wouldn't

occasion, a man who lorida was arguing that Fiorida grew at least

GRANT'S HARD TIMES.

sixteen feet long," because he had "seen the

and a half feet. Large alligators are now rare

near Pitalka, and this one seemed to be enor-

mons to those who did not take the trouble to

measure him. Besides, an alligator gains so rapidly in bulk as it increases in length, that a

mal. Thus, one of six feet weighs probably sixty pounds; eight feet, 125 pounds; ten feet,

perhaps 250; and eleven and one-half feet

ometimes 400 or 500 pounds. But very few

sometimes are to be longer than twelve feet. I believe mat occasional exceptionally large ones have been found in remote and undisturbed swamps,

ben found in remote and undisturbed swamps, thriteen, fourteen, and perhaps fifteen feet in length; but I have never been able to find stisiactory evidence of anything larger. Great stories are told us of the enormous size of the south American cayman. These stories may be true. I speak only of the Florida alligator. I have seen and put my tape-line on hundreds tilled by myself and others. The largest that I ever measured was eleven feet eight inches. A man who, with his son, followed the busiess of killing alligators and seiling their skins,

A man his interest of killing alligators and seiling their skins, and who killed and skinned 1,100 in one winter, told me that he only killed one that measured told me that he sonly killed one that measured to the pen welve feet. I pass over the slip of the pen welve feet.

hat made your correspondent's "twenty-foot"

But had your alligator bunter or his negro beaman been less afraid of their game than they were, they would have found means to ap-proach him safely in much less than an hour.

ine heart. If the former be nit your alligator tumbles about in the water for perhaps two or three minutes; it cannot "jump its length out of the water"; that is a physical impossibility. If the heart be penetrated by a ball the animal lies stunned for a very few lights.

following night.

From what I have, said it may be understood that the alligator is an easy beast to kill. It is so for one who knows where to look for it, how to approach it, and where to hit, and how to secure it afterwards. I have known men—and good shots, too—try for an entire month to secure the teeth (the hunter's trophy) of a large 'gator, or gather in his hide to have tanned for a pair of boots, without any success; but a man who knows how to do it, and is not excited by the supposed difficulty or danger of the sport.

the supposed difficulty or danger of the sport, will have no trouble, in the shallow rivers and less-frequented creeks of the South, to collect (as a 15-year-old son of mine did) an even quart of alligators' teeth in a few weeks' shooting.

AN OCCASIONAL VISITOR TO FLORIDA.

HUXLEY ON SNAKES.

Yesterday evening the opening lecture at the

london Institution for the season was delivered

andience, his subject being "Snakes," than which, he said, there were, in the popular appre-

dation and horror. Quoting the primeval curse

m Genesis, he remarked that no creatures

less able to defend themselves. Few wounds

would be less harmful than a snake's bite were

k nothing more than the sudden closing of the

eeth. Yet there were not many animals gifted

climb as well as any ape, swim like a fish, dart

relationship, it was shown that the sharp chan-tel-needle which conveys the poison of the co-bra, and its congeners, is nothing but the devel-opment of the tooth which these murderous rep-tiles possess in common with innocuous snakes. The fact that the salivary gland was the poison laboratory of the deadly graphes as well as the

aboratory of the deadly snakes as we'l as the house of the salivary of dogs or other living creatures affected with rables, appeared to Prof. Huxley to point out the direction in which lay the solution of the difficult problem of

which lay the solution of the difficult product of the cause of snake-poisoning and of a possible suidote against it. At present there was no man living who could heal the bite of the cobra, steept by cauterization in very fresh cases.

physiology and metaphysics is that of a German

latest alieged discovery in the field of

and transmitted. He goes so far as to

ints the following outline will suffice to

blotographic plate coated with iodide lver, he argued that the soul odor could also

where, he argued that the soul odor could also collected and fixed:

"What body, now, is as sensitive to odors as badde of silver is to light? Evidently the nerves as mell in a dog. In the centre of the laboraty a cage containing twenty hares was placed, and ador was admitted to the room. He assere made violent efforts to get at the hares, which, of course, in their terror, rushed to and from the cage. After two hours of this torting the dog was killed, the nerves of smell and mucous membrane removed, and rubbed up

the the dog was killed, the nerves of smell and the mucous membrane removed, and rubbed up a mortar with glycerine and water. The treaty hares had been exhaling their souls for two hours, and the dog, during all his panting and sunfing, inhaling them for the same length of time. The glycerine might be expected, then, to contain a certain quantity of the soul of the lart, the main characteristic of which is, of cores, timidity. That this was the fact the following experiments seemed to prove: A few drops of the extract were administered to a cat; the ran away from some mice instead of pounca upon them. By the subcutaneous injection of only two cubic centimetres a large mastiff

upon them. By the subcutaneous injection only two cubic centimetres a large mastiff rendered so cowardly that he slunk away at the cat. By a similar exceriment, in the however, a young lion in a menagerie ed the part of the hares, Dunstmaier such in isolating the soul-substance of courand in transmitting it to other animals. The present of the part of the part of the soul-substance of courand in transmitting it to other animals. The present of the soul-substance of courand in transmitting it to other animals. The present of the soul-substance o

tion, few animals more symbolical of degra-

ed more easily destroyed by man and few

I have not seen that description of the al that practices standing on its head upon

large one seems to be really an immense an

errass of one on the wharf at Pitalka of that length." On inquiry as to the time be saw it, ifound it was one that my son had killed, and hal Why He Resigned from the Army had skinned there, and that measured just nine Twenty-five Years Ago.

The Poverty He Endured Until the Breaking Out.

Seven Years of Uninterrupted

of the Rebellien.

Bad Luck " Goth" in Philadelphia Imen

In 1853, just after his old Mexican acquaint ance, Franklin Pierce, had been elected Presi dent, Grant was ordered to take command o his company at Fort Humboldt, in Northern California, a lovely place, at least 200 miles above San Francisco. While on a visit to San Francisco from this point, he and three other officers leased a billiard-room in that city for the be a sort of club for army officers and a good class of civilians, who were sorely beset in those times for any place of privacy, the young city being built around in spots and beset with thousands of the worst vagabonds in the world. Emigrants were arriving in that year to the amount of nearly 50,000, and Grant perhans. hoped that he might make a little something to send to his wife, who was still at St. Louis, wondering when she would ever rejoin him. But there was no one to attend to the billiard-saloon except hired people, who were smitten with the gambling propensity of the city, and soon made way with the receipts. Disappointed again, but uttering no complaint, the Captain remained in his distant barrack, watching the Indians, and going down to the little village of Eureka sometimes to see if there was any mail.

proach him safely in much less than an hour. The alligator is not as invulnerable as commonly sapposed. Occasionally a ball striking on the thick hard skin of its back glances off, but, if it hits fairly and squarely, a rifle ball not only penetrates the body, but will pass entirely irrough almost any alligator. It has but few points, however, where a shot proves fatal. The more easily reached of these are the brain and the heart. If the former be hit your alligator This was the dullest place Grapt ever got to though there were plenty of discipline to be enforced. He never was much of a hunter nor fisherman, a poor billiard-player, and averse to

by a ball the animal lies stunned for a very few minutes. During the few minutes of its "flurg" in the former case, or of its quiet in the latter instance, it must be reached and a rope got round it, or it be shot again and again till its helpless. If this be not done the animal recovers for the time in from two to five minutes at most, and swims off, acosreutly unburt, though it shot fatally it will crawl out of the water, and die on the shore or in shallow water some hours later, generally, I believe, during the following night. There was an Irishman at Eureka by the name of Ryan, who afterward built an ironclad manof-war. He made considerable money from the officers, and sat out a barrel of whisky for their consumution, which proved to be the most remarkable barrel of whisky that ever came into historical notice; for in the effort to tackle it the Captain found the only thing he could not beat. One of his superior officers said to him one day: "Grant, you are not interested here and are separated from your wife, and are los ing your grit. The discipline is so exact on this coast that you are liable to be reported and put to trouble whenever you are absent or missing. You will do a great deal better by resigning and doing something in the way of

In this way Ryan's barrel dispossessed the my of a quartermaster's captain but placed in a more eligible part of the country a very capable soldier, ready for occupation in actual war-fare, and with the additional stimulation of hard necessity; for Grant was now to have seven years of real hard times, when everything seemed to close in upon him and the horizon everywhere to have a black cloud.

HE RESIGNS AND COMES EAST. His resignation, however, was to his liking. He could have stayed in the army if he would make certain promises and be subjected to somebody's caprices, but he said: "No, I am tired of this life, and will soldier no more till

there is another war."

We may imagine Mr. Grant's feelings on his way back to New York by steamer. He was 32 years old, with two children, and all his 32 years old, with two children, and all his education and military experience had gone for nothing! He had been compelled to borrow a little money in San Francisco, and must ask for more when he reached New York to take him to St. Louis, where he was to find a wife who had been looking for him for two years with loving anxiety, and to tell her that he had lost his commission, was without a cent, and must find something to do.

It must have been a long, long trip to Grant; but he did not stop on the road nor fly from the

forward, and de all but fly in seizing its prey. The destructiveness of snakes to man was illustrated by the fact that 20,000 human lives are yearly lost in India by their poison, and it might safely be said that they are a more deadly enemy to our race than my other beasts of the field. Prot. Huxley spoke first of the three classes indigenous to our own climate,—the ringed snake, the coronelia, and the viper. Of these the viper alone but he did not stop on the road nor fly from the painful necessity of meeting ber and saying the worst. There have been many men of such cowardice under the circumstances that they would have dropped off somewhere; perhaps gone filibustering with Mr. Walker to Central America, or plunged into the mining camps and set up a little game. Grant merely made up his mind that he would ask notody about the War Department or the army to restore his com-mission; but he would go to farming, as he had done when a boy and working for other farmers

nells, and the viper. Of these the viper alone was venomous, which the differences between its structure and that of the British snakes helped to explain. It might be that the reason there were no snakes in Ireland was the multiplicity of its other plagues. Everybody must be struck with the beauty of the harmless makes, which formed the overwhelming majority,—especially the grace with which they went to be an expectation of the special strucks and their fine was the venomous snakes were not so beauby the day's job.
At Governor's Island, New York, he bor At Governor's Island, New York, he borrowed some more money and went on to Sackett's Harbor, where his old California sutler owed him quite a sum. This man would not pay him a penny, though confessing the debt; but Grant, though he had it in his power, never treated him other than as a respectable acquaintance. He had expected with this money to be able to reach his wife and lay something in her lap. It amounted to about \$1,600, and would have been a sufficient present to add to his welcome home. Now the last chance was gone, and he had to bend to his stern old father, Jesse Grant, who knew the value of money and the penalty of careless habits.

THE PRODIGAL SON. reathed their bodies into circles, and their fine ges. The venomous snakes were not so beautial. None admired our parive viper with its pilowish scales. To adults its bite was tar seltomer serious than to the young. Passing to makes in general, of which there are many hundreds of distinct species, the lecturer illustrated is great detail the adaptation of their organization to its manifold work.

Very graphic was his description of the manager in which some of the more destructive Wery graphic was his description of the manner in which some of the more destructive snakes dart suddenly on their prey, twisting themselves round its body, crushing it into a shapeless and writhing mass, and at last swallowing it whole. He pointed out some very curious arrangements in the anatomical mechanism and jaw-bones illustrative of the statement that the snake cannot properly be said to swallow his prey; he holds on to it, rather gradually working it down its throat in a most jetsurely manner, but never letting if go. He would take a sleep for six weeks before giving up his task, and if the morsel were really too big would sometimes die in the effort to get it down. Of course, the anate required a very fully developed and effective apparatus of salivary glands for this purpose. The poison bag of the vanomous snakes was nothing but a modification of the salivary glands of the harmless species, the structure of both kinds being in almost all respects not only parallel throughout but almost identical. As another instance of the close relationable, it was shown that the sharp changelengthe whick, convers the poison of the co-

THE PRODUCAL SON. His father, however, sent the next son, Simpson Grant, since dead, to bring Ulysees home. The old man had moved from Bethel in Onio to Covington, Ky., still sticking to the tannery business; tanoing in Kentucky and selling his leather in Cincinnati and Illinois. Grant then went to Mr. Dent's house in St. Louis, and after

went to Mr. Dent's house in St. Louis, and after a brief visit brought his wife back to Covington to stay about two months.

They were wondering what they would get to do. Old Mr. Dent, while hospitable, was also a business man like Jesse Grant, and knew the value of money and the necessity of salting it away in one's youth. But the Dent boys, Fred and Louis, stood up for their sister and her husband.

This Louis Dent was rather a brilliant character.—a lawyer who had carried things by

This Louis Dept was rather a brilliant character,—a lawyer who had carried things by storm at the San Francisco Bar, but fell out of favor and then bought a ferry over the Stanislaus River near Stockton. With some of his fees he had put up a good cottage on his father's farm, which he called "Wishtonwish." It was finally agreed that Grant had better take his wife and children and recome on the farm and continued. and children and go out on the farm and occupy

LIFE AT HARDSCRABBLE.

It stood three-quarters of a mile from the old limestone house of Col. Dent, with its double plazzas and long lines of locust trees. Grant, however, preferred a house of his own, and built one of logs, which he called "Hardscrabble." At different times Grant lived in all these houses, and there he spent four years.

His father-in-law had presented Grant's wife with sixty acres. Besides, Mrs. Grant had a few staves, presented by her father. Grant raised his log house with the help of the negroes, planted potatoes and wheat, and carted all his own cord-wood, and relied in winter for ready money on what he could sell the wood for it St. Louis. He also soid some wood to Jefferson Barracks, whence he had gone to court ir St. Louis. He also soid some wood to Jefferson Barracks, whence he had gone to court his wife. He got but \$4 a cord for the wood after hewing, loading, and drawing it to a market. When he took the wood to town he wore a blue, army overcoat, which was a subject of some alarm to the better-dressed army officers with whom he sometimes stopped to due at the Planters' House. Now and then these officers would drive out to Grant's place and enjoy themselves with his sincere talk and his wife's affability, but would generally shake their heads coming back, and hold to their commissions the tighter.

So came the year 1856 and the nomination of Capt. Fremont to be President, and then Mrs. Grant lost her mother, who had always believed that Ulysses was reserved for some large use.

that Ulysses was reserved for some large use.
Grant cast his first vote against Fremout, because Grant had about three negroes and a prejudice against Abolitionists, and no confidence in Fremout's stability. He often told this story against nimself as an illustration of how a little interest will affect a man's reason-

how a little interest will affect a man's reasoning powers and acts.

Grant's habits on the St. Louis farm were industrious as those of any farmer in Missouri. With the hard later his back became bent, and he suffered from rheumatism, and his wife saw with pain that he was growing prematurely old. Yet he could not pay the family expenses, perhaps from that want of thrift which attends all families raised among slaves. He owed his father-in-law \$2,000, and had not oaid his own father the borrowed money back, and he seemed to see on all sides a reminiscence, an obstacle, or a barrier.

ENGLISH SPELLING.

the country with its low bedroom story and appearances of bioneer poverty, and, coming into town, took a bouse at \$25 a month in an unpleasant quarter near the river. Eleven years before she had been married to her husband in a respectable house in the best quarter. She had strong qualities, and believed that there was something in Grant if he was kept up to his work. The Orthografic Curiosities of Our Language --- Result of a Blending of Races.

> Original Derivation of Words-Gaelic and Slavonic Influence on the Anglo-Saxon Tongue.

was something in Grant if he was kept up to his work.

Grant had chills and could hardly walk to the omnibus to ride home of nights. He finally traded his log house in the country and the tract of ground for a frame cottage in the suburbs of St. Louis, on which there was a mortgage of \$1,500. This mortgage was assumed by the original owner, who tailed to pay it, and while Grant was conducting the great siege of Vicksburg he was a party to a small civil suit on this subject in St. Louis.

It is related that, in the midst of all these anxieties, when his house was scantily furnished and things seemed to be running down more and more, Grant took the greatest interest in studying up the Italian war, poring over maps, and The noble literature of the English language has tempted many a toreigner to try to acquire it, but the number of those who succeed is not large. Those who attempt it are infuriated, are driven well-nigh to madness by the extraordimore, Grant took the greatest interest in studying up the Italian war, poring over maps, and making criticisms on the strategy.

I brief, the collection firm of Boggs & Grant could not keep two families, and Grant applied for the office of County Engineer at St. Louis. Among his indorsers were W. S. Hillyer (afterward on his staff), G. W. Fishback, Mayor Overstoltz, and Messrs. Blow, O'Fallon, and Charles A. Pope. He was rejected, as a Democrat,—the Board on Bogg Republican.

Thus the future President of the United States was refused by a board of politicians the office of keeping the roads of the county in ornary, the apparently inexplicable vagaries of the spelling. Monsieur Tonson, or the young Alvarez, when he comes across such a word, for instance, as nigh, pronuces it nig, with a strong guttural terminal, and looks in the face of his tutor for applause, which, however, does not arrive, for the latter points out that in that particular word the gh is not sounded. Whereupon the pupil, after exhausting the vocabulary of his own language, falls into a slough of despond and ultimately refuses to pursue any longer studies so inexplicable, so peculiar. need we laugh at the victim of our etymological devices, for the boot is in reality on the other leg, and the shame rests with the Britons, who are unable to reform their spelling or to account for its eccentricities. When a little girl asks her governess why laughter is not spelled laffer, or why rafte is not spelled raughter, the instructress is dumbfounded, and has not a word of explanation to give; and, indeed, more competent au thorities than the poor governess are equally mute before such questioning. The men who write in reviews and publish books upon the diosyncrasies of the Euglish language have noticed these vagaries of spelling and pronunciation, but have given no clew to the m. They infer, and would have you believe, that this license of spelling came from the untrammeled liberty of the British citizen; that the British mind, unshackled by court-instituted Sorbonnes, developed in various ways those

States was refused by a board of politicians the office of keeping the roads of the county in order. It was this same duty of Road Commissioner that John Tyler accepted in Virginia, after he left the Presidency. Grant afterward said that the most fortunate thing that ever happened to him was losing this little office, that might have kept blin, for the mere \$1,000, around the St. Louis Court-House during the whole War, when he was winning glory by the riversides of the South.

THE SHADOW OF BAD LUCK

We have now traced this distinguished man through the long period of his early marriage, obscurity, decay, and, finally, poverty, down to the lowest notch in his career. He had not enough influence in himself, and with the aid of the Deut ramily, which had lived so long in

of the Dent family, which had lived so long in St. Louis, to command enough customers to collect rents, nor to get a mere clerkship under the City Government. He had not good clothes to wear, and could not live anywhere within the better quarter of the town. His family had increased to four children, of whom the third, Neilie, afterward the belie of the White House, was born in the old house out on the prairie farm. What was he to do for these children? There was but one hope in reversion, and that was in the little fortune saved by his father, out of which some money might come to him at the old gentleman's death; but Jesse

father, out of which some money might come to him at the old gentleman's death; but Jesse Grant had been discouraged in his son, and in 1855 had retired from active business and left his tunnery and store at Galena to his other sons, Simpson and Orville. To Galena Grant had made a visit in the summer of 1856, and it occurred to him that if he would visit his father the old man might give him some interest or connection with the Galena house. He was now absolutely out of work, and it was the spring of 1860. He had been put in the Custom-House one month, but lost his friend there and his salary with him.

one month, but lost his friend there and his salary with him.

In the winter of 1859 Grant actually went
from place to place in St. Louis asking any kind
of employment. He once applied to be made a
teamster to team Quartermaster's stores out to
New Mexico. Rejected from the office of Surveyor he applied to be made County Engineer,
but there was no opening. Yet such is the even-

veyor he applied to be made County Engineer, but there was no opening. Yet such is the evenness of his temper, his patience and faith, that Mrs. Grant recalls their hard years in St. Louis as among the most pleasant of her life. Grant was dependent upon her sympathy, and she

gave it courageously, always saying to the neigh-bors that her husband was qualified for any trust in the country, that he had not the tact to

commend himself, but when given anything to do none could do it better. His wife's consid-

do none cention in those days so strengthened her in Grant's plain nature that she has at this moment more influence with him than all other persons in the world. The recollection of their decline and anxiety made

recollection of their decline and auxiety made her always considerate to poor and deserving people, and thus in the White House she made thousands of hearty loyal friends among the middle and humble classes, whose influence is felt to-day in the ground-swell for Grant that comes up from the tempted, the courageous, the long-suffering, and the poor, identifying him and her as of themselves, children of sor-row and acquainted with grief.

Grant could only sit down like a first-born and prodigal boy before this hard, just old gentleman and say: "It is even so! My credit has never been much, my last recourse and resource are exhausted, time has been hard with me, but

you can help me."

Jesse Grant considered what he had spent on Ulysses as his full portion of the estate. He asid: "Ulysses, your brothers may do something for you, but all that I have got is for your

thing for you, but all that I have got is for your mother, your sister, and myself."
How little did they think at that moment that within one year the silver lining of the cloud was to be turned outward, and this most distinguished of sons was to make the name of that little family lliustrious. By one of those beautiful and pathetic fatulties through which great careers descend to find a channel and a mighty use, Grant had come to his father's feet, and the key which was to open all history to him was called Galena.

GALENA THE TALISMAN.

His father wrote to the two brothers in Galena that Ulysses had come back poor, not very well, and in all extremities, to ask employment. The brothers agreed to give the late Capt. Grant \$600 a year, or \$50 a month, or about \$11

No doubt it was said: "Father offered

No doubt it was said: "Father offered Ulysses work and an interest in the tannery when he was foolish enough to go to West Point seventeen years ago. And now, with all his military pride stripped from him, he has to come back and be our clerk and work in leather like the rest of us."

like the rest of us."

Grant moved up to Galena about thirseen months before Fort Sumter was fired upon. He rented a house for \$125 a year, and his wife had no domestic servant, but washed the dishes and the clothes, did the sweeping and

the chamber work, and helped to make the children's clothes. Col. Fred was now 10 years old, and Nellie toddling about at the age of 5. Mrs. Grant said her prayers, as she had done

Mrs. Grant said her prayers, as she had done from childhood, every night and morning.
Galena, too, had been an army post, and had its military traditions. Grant cared nothing for these as he climbed the two hundred steps to his house on the top of the bluff at least twice a day. In the store he smoked a clay pipe, weighed leather, bought hides, and carried them no his shoulder. Yet he was not adopted to

in on his shoulders. Yet he was not adapted to seli goods, and did not keep the run of prices for the numerous articles in the store, and his brother Orville, thirteen years his junior, was

his boss.
Grant did not drink a drop. He had put that

all behind him long before he had left Missouri. Still, not even temperance could save any money on \$600 a year, with a wife and four children.

APPROACH OF THE WAR.

Galena was a town of about 7,000 people, and it was not hard for Grant to keep out of notice. His poverty and personality were therefore very little known when the exciting events occurred which were to precipitate him upon the theatre of the country in the strong light of civil war. His brothers both belouged to the Republican party, but Grant, from his army life and long residence in St. Lonis, was rather disposed to be a Democrat and vote for Douglas, until that candidate came to Galena and made a speech, to which Grant listened, and said that it rather diminished his sympathies with

a speech, to which Grant listened, and said that it rather diminished his sympathies with Douglas. It appeared that from the time of this speech he began to lean slightly toward the Republican party.

He did not vote at the Presidential election of 1860 as far as is known, doubting whether he was a citizen of the State of Hillion's at that time. The night of the Presidential election a party

The night of the Presidential election a party sat up at the leather store awaiting the returns, and Grant was with them. They all took something to drink but himself.

As soon as the election was over the spirit of West Point returned to this obscure man, and he began to fear that there was danger in the air and probably civil war. He wrote a letter at this time, when he was unknown to anybody of fame, to a friend in Missouri, showing a keen intuition into polities:

PECULIARITIES OF ETYMOLOGY which are alike the despair of the foreigner and the literary quicksands of the English self-made man. To spell well the Englishman must commence the practice early in life. At the tender age of 6 he must begin to frequent the cheertul spelling-bee, and he must, in the shrill accents of infancy, trace the devious convolutions of many consonants and vowels. Even then, unless the recessed a retarding memory, he cannot may consonants and vowels. Even then, unless he possesses a retentive memory, he cannot hope to be a speller. In fact, there are many highly-educated men who have never acquired the art, so that, to onete from old Dognerry, "to be a well-tavored man is the gift of fortune, but to spell comes by nature." And all this because the English are proud of their shortcomings and disdain to be as other folk. There is one potent reason why no Englishman, not even a Quarterly-Reviewest, is capable of explaining the mysteries of etymology, he assumes concerning his origin something which not only is not true, but which prevents him from comprehending many things in his which does not seek that the but which prevents him from comprehending many things in his own tongue. He believes himself to be an Anglo-Saxon, a term which is wanting in precision, and though comprehended by the few is in itself a source of error to the many. He supposes his speech to be Anglo-Saxon, and believes that whatever words in it are not Anglo-Saxon are either. Norman, and corne in with Saxon are either Norman, and came in with Saxon are either Norman, and came in with William the Conqueror, or are derived from the Greek and Latin. He has never entertained the most remote idea that there were other elements in his speech, and yet it is to those unsuspected elements that all the confusion is due. The fact is that the Angles and the Saxons, and the Frisians, who came to England in small parties, and, after first harassing it piratically, seized and occupied it, precisely as the Danes did in Normandy and

itself, north of the Humber, were not the most considerable part of the population, nor could they be. They were few in number, but they came upon a population, that were discusted with its own civilization and eager to adopt a new one. They came upon a Gaeile population that had been semi-Romanized; that had lost When Grant went to see his stern old father at Covington, opposit the City of Cincinnati, he had come to his supreme hour.

His father had obtained his commission for West Point, had advanced him money at different periods, given him an education and worldly associations, and here was the son, aged 38, with four children, no occupation, and not a will four children, no occupation, and not a will have a small period and the flow. Before the pear of conquest was ripe in Britain, an opportunity of plunder and power came to the confederation of restless and power came to the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation of restless and power came to the confederation of restless and power came to the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation and when it was at slack water between the confederation and when it was at slac and power came to the confederation of restless men inland, and they streamed iato France and established the Merovingian dynasty. There the population had been far more thoroughly Romanized, and hence the strangers slowly adopted the language of those whom they had conquered, and abandoned their own the cotice. But in England the Gaels could make no such stand for Gaelic as the Gaels in France did for Latin; and the consequence was that they adopted the tongue of their conquerors, which was a dialect of the noble theotise or Gothic. But, being in the majority, they molded it imperceptibly in the pronunciation of the terminations. And when, at the of the Renaissance period, literature broke from the convents and became the heritage of all, this molding process became visible for the and became the heritage of all, this molding process became visible for the first time; for the monks had hitherto written in Latin, which, after the Norman conquest, replaced the dear old Anglo-Saxon. The population of England spelled English after their

lights, and, as these had remained partially

Gaelic, it came about not only that the Gaeli words were spelled in

IN ENGLAND

THE PECULIAR GARLIC WAY. but that pure Saxon or theorise words were spelled in the same fashion. The peculiarity of the Gaelic is in the use of the figure Ecthlipsis. Originally that language was marked by the use of the gutteral ch and gh at the termination of syllables, but by a refinement subsequently introduced the final h is not only not pronounced troduced the final h is not only not pronounced theif, but ecliques or renders mute the letter before it. So Tighernagh, one of the most illustrious of the famous Irish aunaists, is pronounced Terna, now modernized into Therney, a well-known family, whose pride of descent competely extinguishes the comparatively mushroom nobility that boast of coming into England with William the Normausical Comparatively mushroom of the property of the comparatively mushroom of the comparative comparatively mushroom of the comparative comparatively mushroom of the comparative comparati coming to to England with William the Norman-So in the war-cry, "Erin go bragh!" (Glory for the Aryan) the gh of bragh is entirely mute. So in the other war-cry, "Faugh a ballagh!" (On-ward, ye sons of Bail), the produnciotion is faw a bal a, which is very soft and melodious, and a bal a, which is very soft and melodious, and not at all in keeping with its bristing array of cutturals. Now, this system was apolied to the English language. "Plough," now spelled "plow" by American lexicograghers, was spelled "plough" originally because the true pronunciation was really poh or ploo, that being the genuine Anglo-Saxon word. There was another reason, which will be adverted to afterward. "Daughter" is a Gaelic word, and so is "aughter"; but the pronunciation of the latter is the effect of a second element. "Cough," which is properly pronunced coll, ought, inwhich is properly pronounced coth, ought, in-deed, to be spelled so, for coth, or cothu, was the original Saxon word, and was general for a disease; so for coth meant foot-disease, heart coth heart-disease, brace coth the falling sickness or epilepsy. "Nigh" is

NOT SAXON, but is probably Gaelic. Flight is truly Saxon, but it was originally spelt flit, the use and power of the h being to elongate the i. The present gh is absolutely meaningless, but is a survival of the Gaelic eclipse. So bright is purely Saxon, but it was originally spelled brill. The fact is that the runes were much more capable of expressing the various sounds of the the cise than the Latin letters which the monks introduced with the Christian religion. There were no less than forty characters in the Anglo-Saxon runic system, and these have been very Saxon runic system, and these have been very poorly replaced by the twenty-six Latin characters. Originally there was no necessity for such a use of the \(\lambda\) as occurred in \(\lambda\). In this, and similar words, for this was but an expediand similar words, for this was but an expedient rendered necessary by the faulty character of the new alfabet. Almost all the vazaries of spelling can be traced to one of two things,—the efforts of the Anglo-Saxous to make their religious alfabet answer to their noble, their glorious, poetic, so-norous, lovable language; and the subsequent efforts of the English, when literature dropped its Latin robe and assumed a national one, to define their pronunciation. Being in a great measure Gaelic, they did this in a Gaelic way. It must be understood that the language called It must be understood that the language called Anglo-Saxon was not developed in England, for the most noble efforts of the literature, the Song of Beowulf and the Travelers' Song, are purely continental, and were written; pernaps, ages before the days of the systematic

be suffered from rheumatism, and his wife saw with paid that he was growing prematurely old. Yet he could not pay the family expenses, perhaps from that want of thrift which attends all families raised among slaves. He owed his father-in-law \$2,000, and had not paid his own father the borrowed money back, and he seemed to see on all sides a reminiscence, an obstacle, or a barrier.

Little more than two years before the War, when the border fighting was just over in the next State of Kansas, Grant went into a real-estate collection agency with a person by the name of Boygs, leaving his wife out on the farm. He slept in a room in St. Louis without a carpet, on a camp bed, and his only wash-stand was a chair. Every Saturday night he walked ten miles out to Hard Scrabble, and back again Monday morning. There was little in the business, and in the spring of 1851 he sold his farming-tools and live stock, and rented out the country place. Mrs. Grant left the log house in country place. Mrs. Grant left the log house in country place.

Is a suffered from the unit of the line Missouri, showing a Keen intuition into politics:

"I have no doubt that at least five States will be seeded from the Union. Then with the present granny of an Executive (Buchanan) some foolish policy will doubtless be pursued which will give the seceding States the support and sympathy of the Southern States that don't go out. You must provide office for the pro-slavery soldiers who have come back from Kansas, or some of the Union. Then the Union. Then the Union. Then the bounds of possibility that the state of Kansas, Grant went into a real-estate collection agency with a person by the last of the Union. The secret fighting was just over in the next State of Kansas, Grant went into a real-estate collection agency with a person by the secret may be a substitute of the Union. Then the Union. Then the Union. Then the Union who have come back from Kansas, or some of the Union. Then the Union when the Monday went in the States the support and sympathy

linguists and ethnologists as Schafarik have demonstrated beyond a peradventure the Slavonic character of the names of some places in England. There is Beltislo in Lincolnshire, Clackmannan, of which the old name was Krakaba (Cracow), Sorbiodanum (old Sarum) the fortified hill of the chiffere of the Serbs, Windermere the Lake of the Winds, Vindegladia (Wincharen), the forting of the Serbs, windermere the Lake of the Winds, Vindegladia Windermere the Lake of the Winds, Vindegladia (Winchester) the City of Winds, Venedotia (Monmouthshire) the Province of the Winds, Stoke Pogis the City of God, Will of the Wisp Wita or Spirit of the Marsh. The Slavonic religion consisted in a worship of the Godhead Bog, refined into the dual principle of good and evil, Belit-bog the good or white god, Czernibog the black or bad god. After these the twain Slavons adored the Wilas, or spiritual

as, for example, the Wilas of water in the run ning stream, the mountain lake, the still pool, or the gushing stream. All the delightful literature of nymphs and river gods has a Slavonic basis. All the fairy folk-lore daves from Slavonic butchorship. So we find rivers called Willey, and Wilaine, and Wilna. For this same reason the letter W was their sacred and favorit letter. The Gothle race adonted this letter from them FORCES OF THE UNIVERSE. The Gothic race adopted this letter from them The Gothic race adopted this letter from them when they assumed the protectorate over the Slavonic communistic villages, and trained the peaceable Slavonic youth to deeds of high courage by the institution of sitheund, or gesithas. Hence in the true Anglo-Saxon land occurred the change of name of the great Gothic deity Othinn to Woden. It was so changed for two reasons,—dirst, because w was the holy letter of the Slavons, and next, because their faithful Gesithus, who would have died for them, and did often die for them, could not pronounce the Gothic th, the peculiar letter of that noble race. So it became Woden. But one of the features of the Slavonic w is that at the end of a word it has the Slavenic w is that at the end of a word it has the deavored to guard against the tendency of the Slavonic element to mistake Saxon terminals for Slavonic and to pronounce them in the Slavonic method. So plow was spelt plough, because these Gaels thought that method sure, as the tradition of the Gaelic eclipsing h was STILL STRONG ON THEM,

and in this instance they succeeded. But in the word enow, which for this cause they speit enough, the Slavonic element prevailed, and the w obtained the force of f in spite of them. So dough did, with the vulgar, sink into duff, and dough-head into duff-head and duffer. duff, and dough-head into duff-head and duffer. But a really beautiful instance of the manner in which the Slavonic trick of the terminal we survived is given by the proper name Gough. There are three ways of spelling it,—Gow, Goffe, and Gough. The word is really Gaetic, and ought to be pronounced. Goo, but it is one which would be familiar to a rural population, and in England the agriculturists have undoubtedly a deep thecture of Slavonic blood. So they pronounced it Goffe, and so it remains to this day, though the Gaelic spelling has survived simultaneously with the Slavonic pronunciation. The fate of the word slough is peculiar. It is Saxon in origin, the word being slog, a wet, moist place. The spelling is Gaelic, and, as the name of a place, it is pronounced slow, which is as nearly correct as can be expected. But by a figure the word is used in surgery to express the throwing off, in the form of pus, in flesh-wounds of the killed tissue; whilst the wound remains red and angry no discharge comes, but the moment discharge arrives the patient is better, easier, and free from fever. The whole process of discharge is called sloughing, but this is pronounced sluffing. So in this word the two foreign elements as the patient she tereign elements as the patient of the two foreign elements. ing, but this is pronouced sluffing. So in this word the two foreign elements have achieved a partial victory, at Ore expense of the original Saxon, It is sufficiently obvious that

IN CITIES,
where all the elements of the English population met and mingled, there must have been a perfect chaos of confused terminals and other sounds. The uncertainty of the Londoner as to the just employment of wand variess from the fact that the Gaelic population were unac-quainted with the letter w, and the Slavonic population, like the Gaels themselves, had an uncertainty about the v. which could be transposed for a b, and vice versa. Just as in Sanserit it is not material whether one writes Beda or Veda; just as in Spanish. Habana and Havana, Biscavna and Viscavna are equally correct; ust as in Gaelic one may spell the word aban. eiver, with a b or with a c, so does the same rule maintain in the Slavonic. Cracaba and Cracava are both right. Serbia and Servia are equally correct. This peculiarity was new to the Gernanie and Scandinavian part of the population, manic and Scandinavian part of the population, and equally so to the Mormons, who had re-linquished their own language and adopted the Romance. Hence there always was a Joubt in the mind of the Lon-doner whether the word William was a correct Saxon word or a Slavonized version of a word beginning with a V, for it was the tendency of the Slavon to introduce his favorit initial W stance of Othinn Woden. The Gael, on the contrary, always converted the initial W into a V. For him the Wends were Vends, or, as the Latins bad it, the Veneti. There was still another element, the Welsh, or Kimric, and they disliked both W and V. For them the Wends were Gwyn-edd, and William Guillaume, and Walter Gualtier, and war guerra. It is true that the three last of these changes have been ASCRIBED TO THE FRENCH.

But this is an error. They originated with the Armoricans, who first felt the weight of the northern battle-ax, and had to stand in array against Wicings (Vikings) and Wargangers. From the latter came the word war, and hence From the latter came the word war, and hence guerre and guerra, but war originally had not its present meaning. The Northmen divided themselves into two parties, the Wicings or sea-pirates, and the Warumgangers or shore-goers,—land rats and water rats, in fact. The Byzantines twisted the word Warganger into Varanger or Varangian, and some confusion arose thereby. But the word has now been traced and hunted down in the laws of the Longobards, and there is not a doubt of its real meaning and origin. The Armorican element, with its partiality for superfluous g's no doubt went for something in the perversion of English with its partiality for superfluous g's no doubt went for something in the perversion of English etymology, for the Renaissance happened to hit England at the commencement of the Tudor dynasty, and the Tudors were Armorican. The courtly learned and the learned courtiers no doubt in their spelling leaned a little way towards the orthografy which the King might be supposed to favor, but after all this Kimric element interfered but little, and the most it could do would be to increase the use of the w and y as vowels, besides peppering a few words with unnecessary g's. The great, the all-pervading causes of confusion were the Gaelic eclipsing h, the Slavonic initial w. and the Slavonic terminal e Slavonic initial w, and the Siavonic termin

VICTORIOUS CHILEANS.

Crushing Defeat of a Peruvian and Bolly ian Army—The Battle of San Fraccisco, Correspondence New York Heraid. Lima, Nov. 20.—The Peruvian army, under

den. Buendia, to which was confided the task of

driving back the invading Chilean army which had landed at Pisagua and pushed on to the interior, has suffered a defeat at a place called San Francisco, which has led to its complete collapse, and, to employ the words of Gen. Prado, the "supreme director of the war,"
"What has become of the army is unknown." But although that apparently incapable officer communicates nothing, either by wire or mail, with respect to the disaster which has followed the first attempt of the Peruvians to assume the offensive, fugitives who have arrived in Arica are by no means so reserved, and from their communications it is to be feared that the death roll of those who have perished from hunger and thirst after the battle will be even greater than that of those who fell in the combat. Immediately after the capture of Pisagua the allied forces under Buendia retired to Agua Santa, the terminus of the railroad, fifty miles from the coast, and there remained, being gradually strengthened by the other forces which had been stationed for months past in the southern half of the Department of Tarapaca, to which, up to the present, actual strife by land has been confined. Acting under orders issued by Gen. Prado by telegraph from Arica, Buendia put his men in motion, and during the night of the Ist commenced to retrace his steps over the same route he had taken when driven out of Pisagua. He had with him 5.355 Peruvians and 3,425 Bolivians, giving a total of 8,780 men. Passing through two positions which had been held by the enemy, but were found deserted, and one of which they had evideatiy at first intended to defend, by 3 p. m. on the 19th he was in front of a hill called San Francisco, which commands the valley through which the railroad runs, and on which earthworks had been thrown up.

They were defended by a strong Chilean force plentifully supplied with Kruop field-pieces and Gatling guns. Here Buendia committed the error which has cost the silies the best division in their army. Instead of making a detour, which he could easily have done, and thus compelling the enemy to descend to attack him in the pampa at the rear of the hill, or submit to having his communications with Pisagua cut off, Buendia gave the order to charge up the rugged hill and carry the works by storm. The attempt was gallantly made. Three simes the shattered regiments which had undertaken a feat which it was impossible to perform were compelled to fail back and reform, leaving the hillside thickly covered with their dead and dying who had failen in masses before the Krupps and Gatlings long or partment of Tarapaca, to which, up to the present, actual strife by land has been con-

they could make their rifles tell. At length at nightfall Buendia determined to retreat, and then it became apparent that his authority had disappeared toge her with whatever prestige he had before enjoyed, and that the men whose lives he had so unwisely imperilled during the day were now determined to think and act for themselves, and to disregard all general orders, even if an attempt were made to enforce them. Naturally enough, horrible disorganization ensued, and what might have easily enough have been an orderly retreat, became a frightful rout. Some went one way, some went ano her. But all sought the same end. Some hamlet or town, some oasis in that desert of rugged hill and salty arid plain where water might be procured. If not provisions, and thus enable them to determ ne the wiser course to bursue under the circumstances in which they were placed. Perhaps no body of men were ever yet placed in the position in which this fleeing wreck of Buendia's army found themselves; and, perhaps, when the full truth becomes known it will be found that no greater proportionate mortality has occurred to any force since Napoleon's retreat from Moscow.

What has become of the greater number of the 8,700 men who left Agua Santa with Buendia is absolutely unknown. It is reported that only about 4,000 men took part in the engagement, and that of these 3,000 were either killed, wounded, or taken prisoners. A few of them—probably 100—are said to have reached Tana, a rather small mining works situated about eighteen miles from San Francisco, but how or on what they proposed to exist no one can say. They had either to starre where they were, march and probably starve on the march ere they could reach any place containing provisions for so many men, or surrender to the Chileans. This latter course it is not believed they would follow unless compelled by superior forces, such is the terror evinced by the self-ere where they would follow unless compelled by superior forces, such is the terror evinced by the self-ere and the self-

latter course it is not believed they would follow unless compelled by superior forces, such is the terror evinced by the soldiers at the idea of falling into the hands of the enemy. Buendia, with about 200 officers and cavairy, has with about 200 officers and cavairy, has leached Tarapaco, a small town at about fourteen leagues from the scene of the fight, which is but scantily supplied with provisious, and perhaps fifty in all have succeeded in reacting Arica by twos and torees. But where the remainder of the men are is still a mystery. Gen. Prado blimself so confesses, and the truth must be confessed that probably the greater number of them have already died from thirst, hunger, or fathrue. So entirely has the army disappeared as an organization that, although the defeat took place on the 19th, up to the time of writing no official report of any description has been furnished. the 19th, up to the time of writing no official report of any description has been furnished, and nelther any General or officer engaged in it, the Commander-in-Chief or his staff in Arica, or the War Office in Lima, has attempted to explain or describe the disaster. It is true the acting President, La Puerta, has issued a proclamation in which he acknowledges a reverse, but he does not attempt to explain the character it has assumed nor the causes which have led to it. The Tarapaca Department offers every obstacle to the successful execution of military operations, and on this fact the allies appear to have placed great reliance. They have been deceived, and instead of having successfully compelled the enemy to take to the waterless pumps or retreat to his vessels, the disorganized remnant of their best division has been compelled to seek sustenance in a country which is almost entirely a desert.

It was intended to second the movement commenced by Ranadie Names and services of the commenced to the succession.

in a country which is almost entirely a desert.

It was intended to second the movement commenced by Buendia by an attack on the Callean rear by 4,000 Bolivians, under Gen. Daza. To reach the point at which he was to operate he required to travel 150 miles across a desert. He started and marched for two days, but it was then discovered provisions were already short and that they would be exhausted long before they reached the enemy. The men commenced to grumble and were soon in open mutiny. Daza, consequently, ordered them to return, while he kept on with 450 picked men for the purpose of meeting and joining a guerilla band known to meeting and joining a guerilla band known to be seeking a chance to operate on the enemy's flack. Learning two days subsequently of the defeat at San Francisco, he determined to re-turn to Arica, where a general state of demorturn to Arica, where a general state of demor-alization now prevails. The Bolivian troops having from the first demanded to be taken to Chile to fight, have now become disgussed with the management of the war. Worn out with six months' camping out, and marching, and counter-marching, they now consider that their lives are uselesiy sacrificed by blundering leaders, and openly express a desire and determination to return to their homes in the interior, there quiet! to await the impossible contingency of the Chilean army attempting to invade those next to impossible regions. The mutinous spirit among the troops is also fomented by Bolivian intriguers in higher position, who are desirous that overtures should be accepted which nave been covertly tendered by Chile.

THE COURTS.

APPELLATE COURT. SECOND DIS-TRICT.
Special Dispands to The Tribune. OTTAWA, Ill., Dec. 19 .- Following are to-day's

proceedings in the Appellate Court, Second Dis-416. Wallace et al. vs. Cleary; motion sustaine and writ of error dismissed; opinion filed.
414. Wilming Star Mining Company, etc., vs. 414. Wilming Star Mining Company, etc., vs. Allen et al.; motion to place cause at foot of docket and for leave to argue orally denied.

455. Barr vs. The Wilmington Coal-Mining & Manufacturing Company; mo.ion by appellee to pass the cause and for leave to argue orally denied.

463. Shear vs. Moshier; leave to appellants to file briefs instanter.

453. The People, etc., for use of Stengere, vs. Allen; time extended to Jan. 2 for defendant in error to file oriefs.

477. Patterson vs. Reynolds; motion by appellant for leave to assign errors; leave granted.

478. Wilson vs. Ross et al.; same motion and same order.

peliant for leave to assign errors, leave granted.

478. Wilson vs. Ross et al.; same motion and same order.

415. Lequatte et al. vs. Drury et al: motion by defendant in error to dismiss writ of error, and for furtner time to fice brief.

473. Moline Water-Power Company vs. Waters & First; motion by appelice to dismiss appeal for insufficiency of cond.

191. Kankakee & Southwestern Railway Company vs. Aifred; motion by appelice for affirmance of judgment.

419. Wolgamott, executor, etc., vs. Board of Supervisors of Livingston County; writ of error dismissed as per stipulation.

426. Kelley vs. Hunter; motion by appelles to file amended bill of exceptions,
414. Wilming Star Mining Company, etc. vs. Allen et al.; taken.

415. Lequatte et al. vs. Drury et al.; pending motion, and cause taken.

417. Field, Letter & Co. vs. Shoop; taken.

429. Atkins vs. Huston et al.; nassed.

421. Commissioners of the Township of Dommick vs. The Commissioners of the Township of Waltham; taken.

422. Towle & Roper vs. Gouter; taken.

423. McHard et al., administrator, etc. va. Ives: taken.
424. Burgett et al. vs. Paxton et al.: taken.
425. Bundy, administratrix, etc. vs. Gordon; 427. Suceran vs. Whitney, administrator, etc.;

427. Saceral vs. Sullivan; taken.

428. Breen vs. Sullivan; taken.

362. Fuller vs. Bates; leave given appellant to fle auditional brief by Tuesday morning next.

431. Treman vs. Trindall; leave to appellant to fle briefs by to-morrow morning.

435. Frysinger et al. vs. Rock Island National Bank; same order.

436. Frysinger vs. Rock Island National Bank; same order. 436. Frysinger vs. Rock Island National Bank; same order.

479. Himois Western Extension Railroad Company vs. Gay; motion to continue overraled; opinion filed.

Decisions rendered and opinions filed in the following cases:

258. Hedges vs. Meyers et al., etc.; decree reversed and remanded.

292. Chicago & Minonk Coal & Coke Company vs. McDermott; reversed and temanded.

297. Burntt vs. Fidmarsh; reversed and remanded.

manded.
310. Fisher et al. vs. Tribby, for use, etc.; reersed and remanded.
320. Rowe vs. Rowe; reversed and remanded. The Court then adjourned until to-morrow at

ITEMS. Judge Blodgett will decide the intervening petitions Monday in the Chicago & Pacific Rail-road foreciosure case. The Judge's call for to-753, 754, 755, 758, 763, 764, 772, 773, 774, 775, 781, 783, and 786. No. 880 on trial.

The case of Catherine McConville vs. Catherine Shulver and others was, suddenly brought to an end yesterday by the plaintiff taking a non-suit on account of the absence of some important witnesses. This was a suit to recover Sherry and Connolly, in consequence of which nev got druck and killed plaintiff's husband, Hugh McConville.

Judge Baruum granted a decree of separate maintenance to Alvine Nebrica from Anton Nebrich on the ground of non-support, and a decree of divorce to Frances Blue from Andrew

Blue on the ground of drunkenness.

Judges Gary and Moran with hear motions today, Judge Rogers submitted cases, Judges
Jameson and Barnum divorces.

Judge Tuley will be in court at 2 o'clock this afternoon.

The Appeliate Court adjourned yesterday afternoon until Jan. 5, 1880.

George W. Woodbury was yesterday elected Assignee of Edward R. Burcham.

Assignees will be chosen Monday morning for George W. Cooper. Charles Whitney, J. H. Swart, and John Gubbins.

SUPERIOR COURT IN BRIEF. Sults were begun vesterday against Stettaner Bros. & Co. by the following parties: Charles Wheeler and J. W. Brown, \$8,000; J. Emien Meigs et al., \$5,000; Brooks, Milier & Co., use Meigs et al., \$5,000; Brooks, Milier & Co., use of C. H. Brooks, \$5,000; Brookfield Linen Company, \$1,000; and H. Wallach's Sons, \$1,600.
V. A. Turpin, Receiver of the Fidelity Sarings-Bank, sued Victor H. Burton, Matilda S. Ralph, and W. J. Ralph for \$1,000.
The Farmers' Bank of Kangman, Blossom & Co. began a suit in attachment against Neill, McGrew & Co. to recover \$2,000.

CIRCUIT COURT. Elsie Dora Graham, administratrix of the estate of Hugh Graham, began a suit by attachment against Joseph H. Graham.

In the estate of Carl F. Ochmich, minor, letters of administration were issued to Catherine . Oehmich, and her bond for \$30,000 was ap-

proved. In the estate of Charles Grosbenburg, the claim of J. E. Flower, Receiver, for \$183.60, was allowed.

In the estate of Johanna Reid, letters of ad-In the estate of Johanna Reid, letters of administration were issued to John Reid, and his bead for \$500 was approved.

In the estate of Andrew Whitson, letters of administration were issued to Ann Whelson, and her bond for \$5,000 was approved.

In the estate of Milton S. Patrick, the claim of F. H. Kales, for \$25, was allowed.

JUDGE DRUMMOND—In chambers.

JUDGE BLODGETT—General call of his calendar. Judge Gary-533 to 551, inclusive, except 539, 542, 543, and 549. A passed case on trial.

JUDGE ROGERS-Set case 1, 409. Scoville Manufacturing Company vs. Barclay, and Calendar Nos. 265, 267, 268, 268%, 270, and 271. No case or trial.

JUDGE MORAN-197 to 220, inclusive, except
200, 201, 211, and 216, and set case Term No. 274,
Scates, vs. Studiey. No. 196, Fonda vs. Loweil, JUDGE BARNUM-Contested motions.

JUDOS LOONIS-CONDEMNITION CASES NOS. 929, 940, 942, 943, 944, 949, 950, 953, 974, 998, 999, and 1002.

JUDOS SMITH-Associate Criminal Court-Nos. 206, 232, 233, 32, and 130—the Jones mutder case.

JUDGMENTS. United States Circuit Count-Judge Blod-GETT-A. F. Hazen et al. vs. Charles F. Barber, \$2,200.35.-H. B. Claffin & Co. vs. Nettie M. Hamin, S. 07.3.08.

SUPERIOR COURT—JUDGE GARY—People's Bank of New York vs. Rufus Ingalls, \$5.081.18.—
Thomas Harrison et al. vs. B. V. Page. William Sprague, and A. R. Smith; verdict, \$355.11, and motion for new trial.

CIRCUIT COURT—JUDGE MONAN—Fuller & Smith vs. N. J. Brown, \$300.—H. A. Crowell vs. North Chicago City Railway Company; verdict, \$30.

TO CHARLES NOBLE GREGORY.

A SONNET. A SONNET.

To some 'tis given to see and feel in part,
But not to speak, the harmonics divine
That through all Nature's kingdom intertwine,
And fill with light and joy each waiting heart.
The gift to speak is thine; and thine the art
To find most fitting words, and grace the line
With rhythmic melody. The power is aline
To us, who hear out cannot speak, t' impart
Some share of that poetic joy that fills
Thy soul. And, since we know thou canst do-

We list attent to hear a longer lay:
We wait to see thee scale Parnassian hills
With stronger stride, and thence ere long to soat
In wider flight, and riper powers display:
Manison, Wis.
P.

SEWING MACHINES.

LICHTNING SEWER



### THE NEW WILSON Oscillating Shuttle SEWING MACHINE

is wonderful in its conception and un-

Is wonderful in its conception and unequaled in its capacity for doing a large range of sewing in textile fabrics and in leather. Its motions are continuous, admitting of an extraordinary rate of speed, either by steam or foot power. Every motion of the treadle makes six stitches, thus producing about one-third more work in a day than other Sewing Machines. It has no stop motions, and tightens the stitch with the needle out of the fabric. It uses the well-known Wilson Compound Feed on both sides of the needle. It has two-thirds less parts than any other first-class Sewing Machine. Its arm is fully eight and one-half inches long and five and one-half inches high, and the whole Machine is very compactly and scientifically constructed. In its proportions, elegance of design and general appearance it is unsurpassed. Its simple, powerful and perfect mechanism places it as far in advance of all other Sewing Machines as the telephone is superior to the fin speaking tube. The WILSON MENDING ATTACHMENT, for repairing all kinds of textile fabrics WITHOUT PATCHING, furnished FREE with all WILSON SEWING MACHINES, together with a Tucker, Ruffler, Corder, Set of Hemmers. Binder, etc. Prices furnished, with freight charges prepaid, and machines furnished on trial to responsible parties, to be used with steam-power, in places where we have no agents. Send for lilustrated Catalogue and Price List, No. 230.

AGENTS WANTED. Address WILSON SEWING MACHINE CO. CHICAGO, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.

MACHINES SOLD ON EASY MONTHLY PAYMENTS

Corner State and Madison-sts. ONLY ONE LESSON REQUIRED

"a flippant, ignorant girl," to which fate our worthy Hoosier friend would consign me, or to take up arms and fight the fight under my true

accomplishment, but there are so few

cut-and-dried specimens are not to be found among celebrities.

Some one of our Homeites, a very sensible person, wisely suggests that we depart from the region of firts, forsake the dangerous realm of "love, murder, and matrimony," and take up some theme which will spread an intellectual light upon The Home.

Minerva Recamler, maiden of the high-sounding name, I agree with you. If, before broaching another subject, I am compelled to apologize for what I may have said, I'll answer you with Bob Ingersoll's words, once spoken to his father: "If you wish me to lie, I'll say I believe as you do: if you wish me to be honest. I must say I

"If you wish me to lie, I'il say I believe as you do; if you wish me to be honest, I must say I believe as I do." Bob Ingersoll had a wise father, who preferred an honest son to a hypocrit. Are you wise, too, "most potent, grave, and reverend"—! In defeuse or myself I may add that every subject that is made a source of argument is a means for thought, and if I have transgressed the laws of intellect, and have stamped myself an "erratic gabbler and silly gusher," I rise to remark, "I've been thinkin."

It would be utterly impossible to start so fearful a subject as politics, for a faith of to-day wouldn't be a faith of to-morrow; nor dare I

wouldn't be a faith of to-morrow; nor care I say why science and religion have been reconciled, if they have been, for I might find at my heels some of our modern scientists, with Bob Ingersoll to back them,—then where would be religion? I would become a one-sided argument. I might cry, "Get thee behind me, Satan," and Satan would, perbaps, be wicked enough to get behind and russ me, as he did the disobedient.

satan would, perpage, so wicked cooling to get behind and puso me, as he did the disobedient child, into the currant-bushes. If I can't talk religion, science, or politics, I can talk some-thing I've read of late which has quite pleased me, and has been receiving some little notice from literary people. It is "An Earnest

me, and has been receiving some little notice from literary people. It is "An Earnest Trifler,"—the work of a debutante upon the literary stage, an Ohlo girl. It is a wonderfully finished book, so quiet and unobtrusive in its style, such a peaceful, peace-suggesting story.

style, such a pencetur, peace-augusting story, bubbling over with quaint sayings. It is a beau-tiful wheat-field, each shock of wheat serving its own purpose, made stronger and better by contrast with its fellow. One shock, rising higher and stronger than the other, graciously

bends its head towards this one and that. No and then clouds pass over the field, but the softness of delicate beauty is theirs in the shadow. I hope we may before long have something

more from the Ohio girl.

Mingoywee, "go get thee to a nunnery," and you won't be bothered with the society man. Poor girl, the fate must be hard indeed that subjects you to intercourse with this braunless commodity who has squeezed life dry. The next time you meet one, ask bim to take a journey among the hills and vales of his own

RECIPES AND OPINIONS.

A CURIOUS MIXTURE.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 15 .- Stylus, the

Chautauqua Literary and Scientific Circle is

such an institution as the one to which you re

fer. If you address Dr. J. H. Vincent, Plain-

Lucretia, do you want songs for children? I

so, I may be able to help you. I love little

folks, and am always glad to be able to add a

Here are some of my mother's old recipes, for

the benefit of a Southern Lady. Apple butter: Boil

ten gallons of sweet cider down to five gallons.

Pare, core, and cook one bushel of sweet apples

in the cider thus prepared until it becomes of

Probably you will like this apple-butter recipe

better: Take one peck tart apples; after paring

and coring them, cover with enough water to

cook them, add a pint of molasses, and stir con-

tinually to keep it from burning. When it is

thick enough to prevent the juice separating

from the sauce take it off the fire and add ground chanamon and cloves to suit the taste. Not long succe I attended a wedding. As the

Not long since I attended a wedding. As the happy couple were receiving heartfelt congratulations and best wishes for future happiness and prosperity, such thoughts as these entered my mind: "He is securing a truly good and amiable wife, one of whom it may be said, 'None knew her but to love ber.' What sort of a husband has she taken? An upright, honorable man, of good character, and, to society, of pleasing appearance. Yet, as an intimate friend of his sister, I know him to be, at home, very particular, impatient, and not overpleasant. My acquaintance with both of them convinces me that she will prove to be a good wife, but

mite of pleasure to their lives.

field, N. J., he will send you full particulars.

heart, and see what the result will be.

"I swear I am not that I play," or

### THE HOME.

A Correspondent Who Has Noticed Some Changes and Approves of Them.

Women as Cooks Discussed from Different Points of

A Man Who Thinks Bad Cookery Responsible for Considerable Intemperance.

Madge Airs Her Views Cencerning Old Maids, Literature, Etc.,

The Difference Between Education and Labor Set Forth by a Correspondent.

How an Oak Park Man Suffers from the Antics of a Shrewish Wife--- Miscellaneous Con-

tributions.

GIRLHOOD.

O happy days of girlhood, happy days! Full of sweet ringing laughter and the chime Of voice and song in all the ways Our feet go wandering in that blest time.

O happy days! when over the whole world There shines that light which shines but or While buds are opening, and in the dales

When sighe do have no lingering on the lip.
And tears rise slow and seldem to the when by our feet the river calmly sweeps,
And overhead are blue unclouded skies.

And golden on the royal hills the noon, When softly steals the sober even fall About the tender smiles of earth too soon. Dear realmof joyous girlhood! Free from all

Of passion's pain and evil pleasuring, From cankering griefs and restless memories, Would thou couldst keep us in thy treasuring ! But we must leave thy borders, and our feet Most make in unfamiliar lands a path.

Ab, shall we ever find the friend and faith

In cave to come that these departing bath And will the light of hope that fills our eyes In litter tides of quenchiess tears be drowned?
Will all our singing cease and laughter die
When the strange country that we seek is found?

What matter how it chance for you and ma? be howe er sweet of drear our morrows may, to-day we have our glad divine to-day, And afterward, our dreams of yesterday.

LULU M. W.

NOTES TO CONTRIBUTORS. An extraordinary mania for writing on both

sides of the paper has broken out among the atributors to this department, three comnunications-those of Happy Wife, Twenty-One, and M. E. W .- having found the waste-basket olely on that account.

Olive Green's letter, which appears to-day, ontains much that is sensible, and will repay

Several correspondents who replied to Stylus this week, and fall to see their letters in print, are informed that in cases of this kind but one

A. B., who has been absent from The Home for some time, appears this week to air her views on the subject of female cooks. A. B. is a powerful but eccentric writer.

### THE LETTER-BOX.

There are letters, papers, and postal-cards at this office for the persons whose names appear below. Those living out of the city should send their address and a three-cent stamp, upon receipt of which their mail will be forwarded. dents of Chicago can obtain their mail by affing at Room 36 TRIBUNE Building: Stylus. One More.

THE OLD AND NEW. A LETTER WORTH READING.

To the Editor of The Tribune. MATTOON, Ill., Dec. 8.—What a change has come over The Home! Not a sniff of fragrant coffee, nor of roast beef, scalloped oysters, or mince pie. No sound of the elipping of scissors, the click of knitting-needles, or the rustle of "waxed" autumn-leaves. Not a worsted dog, stoffed rabbit, mouse, or elephant in sight. Nothing but an endless array of "bluestock-

The last time we called at The Home we found the ladies pounding away upon a "straw man" by the name of Shattuck. Whether that reatleman was reduced to chaff and scattered to the four winds we never knew, for we did not see The Tribune from that time till within the last three months, when, upon looking into The Home, we found every nook and corner full of strangers. Only three 'tamiliar names, -those of Orlens, Fern Lett, and Chat. We felt somewhat uneasy about Chat, for at that time she eemed to be rather under the weather, but her letter of Dec. 1 assures us that "Richard is him-

When THE TRIBUNE Home was new each of its contributors proposed, or aimed, to give thing which would elevate, beautify, make comfortable the entire household. There were those who insisted upon a supply of books, papers, and pictures; others gave directions for making everything in the line of fancy work; others advice concerning the care and clothing of children. The kitchen and laundry received an equal share of attention, so no department was overlooked. Oriena placed a monument or a reminder of herself in every well-regulated family in the shape of those useful "comfort protectors." No matter how much glycerine or neuton tallow we rub on our chapped hands and faces, the nice, warm comfortables are safe. Flowers bloomed all over the country last summer from seed sent and information given for their cultivation by our faithful and obliging Fern Leaf. A successful reading rlub here and there is another outgrowth of The Tribure Home. Isn't it well to shoot at a mark even if you do not always hit it, rather than to keep firing just for the pleasure of hearing the report of your gun! Those readers of The Homewho are always finding "mogcasia tracks" will be sure they have struck a trail here, and cheerful visions of scalp-locks and other trophies of their prowess will loom up before them; but nothing is farther from our intention than to give offense or find fault, but simply to show, that the old contributors have served their "day and generation," and have gone—not "where the wood-bine twineth." as was suggested last week, but to different "homes and papers," and some perhats to the "Kingdom." We never wanted to sie down in that school of philosophers but osce, and that was about two menths sgo, but to speak of that now would make this letter too long. We are very much nleased with nearly all of the new contributors. Their letters run from "grave to gay, from gentle to severe." We will not vouch for the correctness of the atory quotation, but it will express our meaning all the same, and, if arm could reach from "Upper Egypt" to Michigan, we would gladiy shake hands all round. What is it that you do not claim for Forty Years! He make comfortable the entire household. There were those who insisted upon a supply of books,

Forty Years! He certainly is a charming letter-writer, and carries one with him. At one time we feel like throwing up our best hat, and again we blush for human nature, for human nature left to itself is very shabby.

Did you all read Fonnie Driscoli's artless and pathetic "Twilight Musungs"? Did any of you alt with her and her kitten on the rug that we winter night, and "see pictures in the fire?? We saw a picture which caused us to drop the paper, cover our face, and sob aloud. This is it:

I see a smile that is sweet and rare—
A hand that is gentle, and strong, and true.
I see a summerible, swift and fair.
With golden sunshine and show of blue,
Onl what shall I do with the long, long years?
Kitry, forgive me, you don't like tears.
That sad refrain, "Out what shall I do with
that is the question. Whether I shall remain

the long, long years "t is still sounding in one ears and dimming our eyes with tears.
OLIVE GREEN.

WOMEN AS COOKS.

A WILD WHOOF FOR FREEDOM.

To the Editor of The Tribina.

COUNCIL BLUFFS, In., Dec. 16.—Cookery is at art evidently beyond the reach of woman: it demands too much hard brain work and too rooms an imagination. There never was a great woman cook. But with bouschold decoration the requirements are very different.—New York Times. The above must have come from the pen of man, for no woman would admit that she had not "brains and imagination" sufficient to direction. It requires something more than brains and imagination to make a "great woman cook." Strength, and patience, and strong nerves, and love of kitchen labor, must be added to brains, and these women do not possess to that degree that they are willing to devote their lives to the cook-stove, concocting appetizing dishes to tempt the palates and ruin the stom-

acts of their families.

Men generally think that all women are "natural-born cooks," and that the kitchen is their sphere, and they wonder that all are not proficient in the one and content in the other. I is refreshing after hearing this doctrine rung is our ears for ages to have one man come forware and take the opposit view, and say that the "art of cooking is beyond the reach of woman." "art of cooking is beyond the reach of woman." If this is true, then it proves that women were never designed for cooks, and that men have assigned them to a position they are not fitted to occupy. How comes it, if "women are natural-born cooks," that so many of them have a decided distaste for that kind of work and shrink from it whenever they can? How comes it that they feel it to be a drudgery from which they would gladly escape, and which only compelling circumstances enable them to endure? The fact is, some women are, or seem to be satisfied with being cooks, and to love that employment.—and there are certainly some very

The fact is, some women are, or seem to be satisfied with being cooks, and to love that employment,—and there are certainly some very good, it not very "great," ones,—while there are others that either cannot or will not master the "art," and if circumstances require them to cook, the most unwholesome and unpalatable stuff is served up. All this shows that women were assigned to no particular sphere, but, like men, were endowed with varied tastes and talents, and left free to use them as inclination or circumstance might direct.

I wish the writer had gone a step further, and said that bard labor of any kind was not for woman. Men have strange ideas of what woman's sphere of labor is. It is not an infrequent thing to see a man loafing about the streets, or whittling on dry-goods boxes and goasioing with his fellows, while his frail wife is toiling over the cook-stove and the washtub, and nursing a puny, crying baby between whiles. Should it be intimated to this man that he would be better employed if sharing and lightening ber labor, he would be indignant, and scorn the idea of doing "woman's work." More becoming a gentleman to do nothing, than to soil his hands with the hard labor he assigns to woman!

I wish some of the men who have so much

labor he assigns to woman!

I wish some of the men who have so much brains to boast of would tell us who fixed woman's sphere,—who assigned to ber any particular work,—who made her the cook, and washwoman, and drudge of all work? They surely cannot point us to the Bible as their surface, for the treator imposed no tell upon authority, for the Creator imposed no toil upon woman, nor did He prescribe her sphere. Man was to toil and eat his bread in the sweat of his brow; but no word to woman that she must cook his bread or sweat her brow in washing his dirty linen. What wonder, then, when thus exempted from toil, that she never become a "great cook." but prefers to use her "brains and imagination." tion" in the more elevating and beautiful art of "household decoration" and intellectual

The sooner men learn that women are very like themselves in intellect and capacity for various employments the better it will be for both parties. As all men are not content to b wood-sawers and ditch-diggers, so all won are not content to be cooks and dishwashe Some of either sex are satisfied to be these nothing more; so others of either sex aspire to something higher and better, and cannot be prevented from attaining that to which choice and capacity leads them. If the man wants to be a cook, woman will not object; and if she wants to be a School Director or Governor of a State, man has no right to object.

A. B.

SOME DREADFUL RESPONSIBILITIES.

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 20.—Working Bee's thoughts upon temperance are in the right direction. Temperance involves not only abstinence from intoxicating liquors, but the restraining of al habits that deteriorate the man physically, mentally, or morally. Excessive indulgence of the appetite at the table produces disastrous effects upon the physiological functions, and i one of the causes that lead to the use of alco-

By luxurious or erroneous living the organs of assimilation are overtaxed, and morbid matter secumlates, which poisons the blood and exhausts the vital processes. As the result we have languor, lassitude, tack of nerve food, and low spirits. This condition is the same that is called appetite for liquor, and demands a stimu lant. Instead of correcting the nutritive processes supply this dem and, give a glass of wine, stimulate the vital forces, reaction will soon follow; the appetite calls for more, and in time we have a drunkard. For this women are Indirectly responsible. Are not our bones, muscles brains, nerves, every tissue and organ of the brains, nerves, every tissue and organ of the body, made from the food we eat? The wear and tear of these organs are supplied by the putriment taken. Women prepare this food, often consisting of heterogeneous and indigestible compounds to tickle the palate and appease morbid faccies, and hence are responsible for the proper or improper nourishment of the body. Women will never do their duty for present or future generations until they realize

proper thickness. Stir constantly while boiling or it will burn. present or future generations until they realize Mince-meat: Five pounds beef (neck is best). To be a good cook is not to be able to cater to one peck apples, one-and-a-half pounds suet, all a perverted appetite, but to understand the chopped fine; three pounds stoned raisins, one pound dried currants, one pound citron, sliced fine, sweet cider enough to moisten. Sweeten with brown sugar or molasses according to

chemistry of food, so as to furnish only such nutriment as may be required to supply waste in living tissues. Tois involves not only a knowledge of chemistry, but a physiological application to the processes of digestion.

Consider the food upon most American tables, and the surprise is, not that so many are sick, but that any have the least modicum of health. For example: the hot breads in all their protean forms so universal in Western diatetics. Physiologists have demonstrated that, by the presence of carbonic gas in these, they are prevented from being dissolved by the gastric fuice, hence cannot be assimilated to make blood, and must be converted into gases by hence cannot be assimilated to make blood, and must be converted into gases by fermentation. In the almost indispensable luxury of mince-pies you have not less than a dozen ingredients, -stimulants, irritants, and nour-ishment all in one. For what are these eaten? Would not one suppose that the sepmech would protest against making blood out of such a conglomeration of meat, flour, grease, fruit, spices, linear etc.?

iquor, etc. ! Every article taken into the stomach not assimilated to make blood becomes extraneous or effete matter that requires a special effort on the part of Nature to carry out of the system, and, if not carried out, produces diseased conditions,—is, in plain terms, poison. All the category of spaces, masterd, pur per carry of spaces. ditions.—is, in plain terms, poison. All the category of spices, mustard, per per, etc., are not digested, but simply act upon the nerves as medicinal agents or poisonous irritants. Tea and coffee are emphatically stimulants. No one professes to take them for nutriment only. Women furnish the good, luscious coffee for breakfast; before noon the stimulating effect is gone and the appetite, the prostrate nerve, suffering from reaction, demands another stimulant. At first the appetite can wait for dinner or tea for renewal, but in time nature has less power to resist the demand. nature has less power to resist the demand, especially in men of active temperament who spend life's forces with unusual prodigality. Then it is the glass of ale must be taken. All physicians know that one stimulant soon loses power over the nerves, and another or stronger must be taken. must be taken.

Thus it obtains that coffee and ale lose their

Thus it obtains that coffee and ale lose their power,—that wine must be reserted to. Wine failing, whisky and brandy must be taken, and in imperceptible but gradual slips we have the confirmed drunkard. It seems to me nlein that women right from the table so inadequate to supply the needs of the human body, send their sons to the saloon,—to the life of an inebriate. If cooks know that certain articles of food are unsuitable for nourishing the body, for making cool, life-giving blood, and from that fact are slow poisons, as it not their plain duty to omit those articles and substitute wholesome, nutritious dishes instead? There is plenty of healthful food that can be prepared more simply and with less labor than the ordinary diet, and yet be made so palatable that the most fastidious can be pleased. Women should feel responsible for the nourishment placed upon their tables, expressly for children. A pure, healthy body has little semptation for strong drink. A healthy body, too, is a great step towards purity of soul,—a stride towards regeneration. Less ples and more plety, less grease and more grace, less spice and more peace, less wine sun more wisson.

failing to make allowances for impediments and resistances, we find disappointment awaiting us. HOUSEHOLD NONENTITY.

EDUCATION VS. LABOR. rather what you seem to think me. Wouldn't A COMPARISON OF PORCES. To the Editor of The Tribune. you be surprised should I tell you that I belong to the "jolly band of spinsters "I Yes, I am VIRDEN, Ill., Dec. 10 .- Tell Boarding-House one of them, and you might find it hard to Keeper to step forward, I want to shake hands marry me out the sisterhood. I don't darn stockings—may the Fates forbid! It is a grand with her. The questions she introduces are such as a good many of us would like to see practically solved. They are indeed hard, but I with Job-like patience nowadays that not many do not despair of some day seeing them answered. I have great confidence in the powers advance beyond the sew-over-and-over darn. A woman who can sit quietly down, and in meek of the human mind, especially Young America's, and, when it attacks the vexed problem povhumility sew the "third or fourth button this week," or dard the sixth pair of socks, with none of those inward risings against oppression, is the personification of unselfisheess and typical of "patience on a mouument." Madge wouldn't, or didn't, ridicule such a woman as that, or show an utter disregard of her Job-like qualities. My old maid is the blustering, "New Church Organ" sort of a creature, who knows better than everybody else what everybody else ought to do. A would-be wife,—a would-be mother,—judging from her oft-repeated assertions, "I would do thus and so, if I were in her place." Just wait until she gets there, then see. My old maid is the woman of the thin, piping voice, and thinner form, the crabbed, cross old maid, who attends all the weekly prayer-meetings and comes home to fire this way and that her war of words; who goes round with a subscription-list for the benefit of the Fejee Islanders, and leaves poor suffering humanity at home to cry out against that "plaguy old maid." Lastly, my old maid is the "Old Maid," and those of her stamp, who make their religious slings at those poor mortals called cirls, holding no their huds in holy hor week," or darn the sixth pair of socks, with erty, it will be solved as quickly and eastly as was that which engaged the public mind less than fifty years ago. At that time the all-absorbing question was, How can we maintain free institutions under the existing and increasing powers of ignorance! The answer was the public school, free press, and free speech,-these are the instruments that afforded a practical solution to How to do away with ignorance whose twin brother is poverty. Now, if we could only find some equally practical, every-day, far-reaching scheme for disposing of the "twin brother," what a happy people we would be. Universal prosperity and individual happiness would reign, mankind would be free, all would be peace, progress, and harmony. These two enemies of social progress and individua liberty-how shall we combat them? Have "bigrdy old maid." and those of her stamp, who make their religious slings at those poor mortals called girls, holding up their hinds in holy horror at the "pomps and vanities" of these benighted maidens, denying them the lamp of life, and accusing them of one of the worst of the seven deadly sins.—banged hair. These are the old maids i would squeeze out of existence. Artemus Ward said: "A female woman is one of the greatest institooshuns of, which this land can bonst." I agree with A. W. A female woman is, but I don't think that these ever selfish creatures belong to that class, but are rather women with humanity left out. Don't bring up your Haonah Mores, Maria Edgeworths, and Florence Nightningales when nothing derogatory has been said of them. Don't ask me to give examples of my old maid, for by looking you'll find them about you in everyday lite,—such old-fashioned, cut-and-dried specimens are not to be found among celebrities. we the necessary utensils of war? How shall we arm for the contest? Never fear! We are well equipped. The public school, the library, well equipped. The public school, the library, lecture-room, magazine, and newspeper form the armor for the first contest. Already we see a failing back of the enemy. The soul no longer sinks a willing slave to ignorance. Superstition cannot stand the light of truth. The sun of the nineteenth century is slready declining, its rays fall slantingly, but they fail on the fair brow of knowledge crowned with victory.

There has been and is being made a powerfu There has been and is being made a powerful effort to eradicate ignorance. The schools and colleges of our land testify to that. But while we are comparatively successful here poverty is overtaking us. There is no barmony between our educational system and the great world of business and industry. The one declares that the individual must have knowledge, genercosity, honor, intellectual culture, tasts, refinement, and polish. The other insists that he must have sharpness, shrewdness, selfashness, all the qualities that enable thin to look out for No. 1; that's the most desirable thing in a busi-

No. 1; that's the most desirable thing in a business career.

While the young student is galuing those things which a good education insists upon, the street urchin, the newsboy, or bootblack are equally industrious in accuiring the qualities that will enable them some day to be rich, ignorant men. Thus the student will have knowledge and poverty, the bootblack ignorance and wealth. What a revolution is this! A few years ago it was the rich who had knowledge (education), and the poor had ignorance. Does it portend coming good! Yes, for the student will find a way out of poverty and the boot-black will have the wherewithal to lead his children from the bondage of ignorance. The man of education must soon realize that this world is a very practical one, needs more this world is a very practical one, needs more farmers than doctors, more builders and pro-ducers than lawyers or preachers; that the farm, the workshop, the railroad, the spade, the plow, the hod, and a thousand other places demand men who know how to work, not to read, who have strength, not talent. The man of talent finds himself unable to compe's in this great field in which physical labor is fac chief factor. field in which physical labor is the cannot hope to successfully compete with the man who knows no loss in the lack of leisure, who feels no pleasure in study or reflection, who does not care to read or converse, but who is willing to toil ten or fifteen hours per day for the mere necessities of life. The man of education is wholly unfitted for such a career. His taste would rebel against the monotony of labor; his intellect would not stand the strain of idleness; his polish of manners would subject him to the his polish of manners would subject him to the ridicule of his companions, and his sense ridicule of his companious, and his sense of truthfulness and honor would go unappreciated and slighted. Thus all the qualities he has for years been acquiring are, in either business or labor, as now understood, rather stumbling-blocks than supports. Yet poverty can be overcome but in one way,—that is, by production. The time is near at hand when our system of education must not only teach the individual how to live, but also how to make something to live on. In short, not only how

omething to live on. In short, not only hor to dispose of ignorance, but poverty. Feeling themselves unable to compete in the world of production, the educated classes turn to the professions as a last resort, leaving the avenues of labor to the greed, avarice, and selfishness of the ignorant. In this contest the weak suffer. "Might makes right," and the sharpest, strongest, most selfish accumulate wealth, bean luxuries upon themselves at the expense of the necessaries of their neighbors, deeming themselves great when they can make money out of the degradation of their fellow-men. As long as the protessions can absorb the more educated classes the present conditions will remain, but they are being rapidly overcrowded, and the chances for success or usefulness more and more uncertain and hard to achieve; yet, so long as they continue to hold achieve; vet, so long as they continue to hold

achieve; yet, so long as they continue to hold out even the inducements they now do, the young student will strive to climb the ladder of professional fame.

But when the time shall have arrived in which the old field of labor shall no longer afford chances for all the aspiring young students they will turn and discover a new work,—that of creating harmony out of the contending forces in the great world of industry and production. The four great harbingers of enlightment are education, co-operation, division of labor, and machinery. These will yet teach us how to do away with ignorance and poverty, the two great enemies of social progress and individual liberty.

TRUTH-SERKER.

### MISCELLANEOUS.

FOR STYLUS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 17.—For the benefit o Stylus I will say I think it is "The Chantauqua Literary and Scientific Circle" he or she ha reference to; it so, the Rev. Dr. J. H. Vincent Plainfield, N. J., is the originator and President and the proper person to write to for applications of membership and any other particular you may wish to know. One Who Knows.

HIT HIM AGAIN. To the Editor of The Tribune. CLINTON, Ia., Dec. 8.—We beg pardon for again rushing into print this week. But we wish to qualify somewhat our last communication as it appears with the Conductor's heading. We did not mean to positively charge L. M. with intentional plagiarism. The omission to inclose the words quoted with the appropriate marks may have been an oversight. We do not wish to d the gentleman injustice. He, however, laid himself open to the charge of plagiarism, and, as he exercises no charity whatever for backe-lors, individually or collectively, we wished to impress him with the fact that he himself might be in need of charitable consideration. "Judge not, that ye be not judged."

AN INDEPENDENT PARTY. To the Editor of The Tribune.

BACHELOR.

particular, impatient, and not overpleasant. My acquaintance with both of them convinces me that she will prove to be a good wife, but will he make a good husband?" At this point, notwithstanding the unappropriateness of the occasion. I so far forgot myself as to heave a sigh. Then Bob of Decatur, in The Home of Sept. 15, arose before me and chanted these words in the most impressive manner: "It is the woman's fault if she marries some unconvenial person. It is said that women jump at conclusions, while men will stop and reason matters out. Also, that women inherit a certain intuition which seldom errs, which is embodied in "I told you so!" Oh, Bob! must women alone be biamed for uncongenial marriages? I liked your other sentiments upon the subject, but I could not accept that remark as an undeniable fact. He has doubtless shown her only the agreeable, amiable side of his character. She has nevertailed to bake him hot bread three times a day, nor to see we us a loose button, nor to tie his cravat in a fauitless manner; how can she jump at the conclusion that he is a domestic tyrant? What intuition should have told her that he will be a disagreeable busband? How ARLINGTON REIGHTS, Ill., Dec. 10.-It is with much interest that I peruse The Home every week, and I am sometimes greatly amused at the bright and witty thoughts that crop out now and then. I have never before ventured to in trude within the sacred precincts of The Home, but now I am going to write my little piece, and it is all the same to me whether it is printed or not. As the holidays are again approaching, I imagine some of the ladies would like patterns imagine some of the ladies would like patterns of fancy articles, so I venture to make this autouncement: I have a handsome hanging cardbasket in the form of a balloon and basket (made of card-board and zephyr), and to all who desire a pattern of it, and are willing to send me their address and a three-cent stamp, I will send it. But I am afraid this is rather long, so will end my first letter to The Home.

Box 117, Arlington Heights, Cook Co., Ill.

her that be will be a disagreeable busband? How can she "told you so" when she has no idea that he possesses such characteristics? Ask Monomanisc's wife if intuition told her that her husband would not allow her butter Ask Monomanise's wife it insulation told per that her husband would not allow her butter for her bread.

Ab! "The delusion is better than the truth sometimes, and fine dreams than dismal waking."

I intended to say but a few words when I took up my pen. But I must tell Tom about an article entitled "The Ordeal of the Spinnet," which I read a short time since in an old Adisa, and which was recalled to my mind by reading his letter in last week's Home. The writer. Charles Carroll, introduced the subject by telling the anecdote of Auber, the composer, who always tried his new airs upon an old spinnet before using them. He says: "The new-born melody, condemned to be subjected to these rheumatic, halting old keys, had to issue triumphant from the ordeal. If it pleased the ear of the composer, despite the kettlish tone disfiguring it, Auber asked no more." He then goes on to advocate the importance of getting down to plain facts, and, in order to avoid great disappointments, playing over our everyday life, hopes, and high aims upon a "kettlish plann." To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Dec. 10.—it is a science! I always have believed it, and now I know it. Girls always giggle, and, though some of them make it seem to be an art, I reassert that it is a science I used to gigzle when I was a girl. I despised it then as much as I do now, but still I giggled on. I remember one evening after some very happy event in my school girl history, I sat down to my fatin lesson with a look of determination upon my classic features. "Filia, films, forehead to find those aids to eyesigot. "Te-be-be," gizgled L "Daughter!" said my paternal relative, reprovingly, "Filia, film," I had finished the singular number of the noun whea it struck me that father had said "daughter," I used to giggle when I was a girl. I despise

and 1 had declined. Poor man! He had borne with my imperfections for nineteen beautiful years (I saturated that expression from the title of a Sunday-achool book years and years ago). No wonder that he sighed, and that seem stray threads on his temples turned white that night.

bentiful years (I saturated that expression from the title of a Sunday-school book years and years ago). No wonder that he sighed, and that see ien stray threads on his temples turned white that night.

Frank Cushue, I know one sensible girl, and I once saw another. The one I know told me that she is coming to the next meeting of the Home Club. Be sure to go, and see if your high and lofts wisdom can tell which girl it is. The girl I saw (she riggles though; I heard her once) was on the street. She was walking along with a very hancome and distinguished-looking youth, and, just as I met them and passed on, I heard her say, in an animated ret earnest tone, "Now, Van, let's talk sense." I have thought since that maybe I misunderstoot. Maybe she said "Frank" instead of "Van." I wonder if this be true! Have I seen Frank Cushing? Do you answer to the above adjectives, Frank?

INVITATION DECLINED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

DETROIT, Mich., Dec. 10 .- Wipe away thos crocodile tears, my dear Secretary; I cannot eccept your pressing invitation just yet. My class tells me there are hairs left, and while there's hair there's hope, and while there's hope there's oil, and while there's oil we'll rub it in. Did you never take a seat in the gallery on Sunday and watch the choir count the bald heads below? Have you never sat in the gallery and watched the gamins throw spit-balls at the un-fortunate wan whose head grew up through his hair? Ah! my dear Secretary, discourage me not. I entertain all due respect for the Asso-ciation. ciation, but I cannot become one of you yet, and when thine ashes shall have been quietly placed at rest I will seek thy baid-headed tombstone and drop thereon some of the "Old English Barber's" oil, and the luxuriant growth ot hair therefrom shall stand forever a living reproach to thy stubbornness.

To the Editor of The Tribune MILWAUKEE, Wis., Dec. 7 .- Mrs. F. asks for

the recipe for an English plum-pudding. I send mine, and I am sure she will like it, for many bave eaten of it and pronounce it delicious:

Take half a pound of grated bread crumbs (must be fine) and haif a pound of flour; mix them well together: one pound of suct, chopped fine; one pound of currents; one pound of raisins, stoped; the yolks of eight eggs and the whites of four, well beaten; half a pound of brown sugar; half a nutmey; one teaspoonful of ginger; two ounces of sweet almo fine; quarter pound candled citron; same of candled lemon; quarter ounce mixed spice; the grated rind of fresh lemon; a little sait; one ering that when mixed it must be thick. five hours, and be sure it steams all the time

A SEDUCTIVE PICTURE.

ches deep. Serve with sauce.

Put the mass in a large, round dish, about four

To the Editor of The Tribune. CHICAGO, Dec. 18.+It was autumn; the air was warm, balmy, and Col. Archey and the lovely Pauline sat in social converse under an old burr oak tree on the western banks, overlooking the ever pure, cool waters of Lake Michigan.

"I think this a beautiful world of ours," said the Colonel,—"a splendid, a magnificent world."
"Yes," replied Pauline, "though in my dreamy fancy I often imagine that I see a much brighter and better one, so do, dear Colonel please tell me of the future."

"Oh! Pauline," continued the Colonel, "thou-sands of greater minds than mine, before my day, have tried to unveil the future, and solve the mysteries of creation, then why should I the mysteries of creation, then why should I attempt it, and yet there is one thing I do know, Pauline," he said as be picked up an acorn; "you see that old tree there; it reminds me of man, for, like him, it must soon wither, decay, and return to dust; but if this little acorn was wisely planted it might, perhaps, produce a more beautiful tree than the first, and then the old tree would continue to live in another form, through its agency, the germ of life."

Twenty years have since passed away, and on Twenty years have since passed away, and on the very spot where once stood the old tree now stands a neat, tidy Gothic cottage, surrounded by a grove of young, healthy oaks, produced from the acome that came from the old parent

friends and strangers, for there is no firting here; and, as we enter, we find the still lovely Pauline, long since a wife, and a mother, seated at the table, with Col. Archey, her husband, by by her side, and the two are surrounded by six beautiful, healthwholes and girls, all their own. Now, I wonder how my bachelor friends will look upon this picture, and who will they leave to represent and plant moorns for them when

to represent and plant they are no more.

Do they think that all the gold in the mountains of California would buy those six rosebuds, acorns, love-pledges of Pauline and Col. Archey?

Don PEDRO.

SLIGHTLY DISCONFECTED.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

AMBOY, Ill., Dec. 17.—I have read several very good pieces in The Home, and think it is an important feature of the paper. I have a few questions to ask and a few to answer. Some of the pieces written I think are very foolish, other are very good indeed. For my part, I think it is all nonsense having so much talk about something that don't amount to a row of pins, " as the saving is"; such a foolish, nonsensical thing as firting,—something every one knows in merely a sham. Just to have somebody for a walking-stick and to go somewhere and have a young man following a young lady around that she perhapa despises, but still endures, to have another string to her bow. I, for one, do not believe in it, and do think such things are anything to make a jest of. Now, I expect Household Nonentity will give me such a going over for saying what I have, that I shall never dare to speak in meeting again, but I hope she dare to speak in meeting again, but I hope she will deal a little leniently with me, as I am a newcomer, and not discourage me from all

newcomer, and not discourage me from all future attempts.

I think if Buzy-One will look through a magazine called St. Nicho'as for some two or, three years back, she will find a short history of Miss Louisa M. Alcott's life, where she can probably find her address.

If Lucretia will search through the editorial part of Scr-bner's Magazine for a short time back, I think she will find some very good advice to young mothers in the form of letters; it

vice to young mothers in the form of letters; is an old lady writing to a young lady I for one, in reply to Tom, would say to never shield a triend from justice if he is in the wrong. In shielding the friend you are a party to the wrong, but you should determine for yourself-which is wrong and which is right in the case, as circumstances oftentimes alto-gether change cases. Remember the motto, "Do Right and Fear Not.

I agree with Minerva Recamier, and think it about time we had some sort of a change. So i will try and start the ball rolling, if Minerva and the others will keen it in motion.

and the others will keep it in motion

A DOWNTBODDEN MAN.

To the Editor of The Tripune.
OAK PARK, Ill., Dec. 14.—My name is Edwin Galeston. I am a married man, and had for a long time contemplated suicide. My wife be-fore I met her was known to me by her reputation as a heart-breaker. I got my heart broken and married her. Kate commenced to treat me awfully as soon as the honeymoon was over. I every night; if I didn't get home till 12, as some of my friends do, I should certainly break my leg, hoping that, overcome by pity, my wife would not go for me. If I yell at the children my leg, hoping that, overcome by pity, my wife would not go for me. If I yell at the calldren she calls me a "burrute!"; if I bay a new necktie she calls me a "stingy wretch," because I hadn't tought her a pair of white gloves instead. I have to carry the baby half the night. I am miserable. During the house-cleaning period I sit around in the coal-hod gaz ng upon the ruin going on about me. Thank God, I am not in the country, so she can't make me shake carota; if she had less pride she would. I subpose. I have thought of seizing her and locking her in the cellar, and keeping her there without food till she promised to behave; but I knew I shouldn't dare let her out again, and she might kill herself just to get me hung. Oh, she is awful! that woman is, yet she looks just as innocent. She has vellow harr, blue eyes, and is small; but, Oh, she is worse than a hornet. I wish some one would send me directions how to patch my pants. She won't do it, and I don't dare pay to have it done. Young men, don't dare pay to have it done. Young men, don't you get caught by any girl. That raven-haired thing is just the one to slash a man round after he is married to ber. Girls are nice, but the Lord deiver any of you from having a wife. Why, I have a friend, whose name is Andrew Blackmer. He hasn't got a mustache yet, though it isn't his fanit; and, in spite of all I can say, he is after a girl. I tell you what, you do the running after the girls before marriage; then they just make you fly after they are sure of you. I should also like directions for kuitting

stockings. I must have some new ones, and I can't buy them. Young men, beware; dop't run any risks; keep clear of the girls. Will people please answer my questions quickly, and, Mr. Conductor, protect me from any of the females who are inclined to tear me to pieces, especially from that awful Raven Hair.

EDWIN GALESTON.

To the Editor of The Tribuna. CHICAGO, Dec. 17.—I have a few minutes to spare from my many duties, and will devote

them to The Home. I think that for the last two weeks The Home has been very interesting, and I trust that our good Conductor may always have contributions for this department as enjoyable as those that have appeared lately.
Somebody asked for a description of the Con-

ductor some time ago, but no one has answered it yet. I would do so, but am afraid that he would not allow it to be seen. Wandering Hoosier, that's right! Stand up

for the old maids. I like them, and always take

for the old maids. I like them, and always take their part. Some are rather disagreeable sometimes, but I know a great many who come in that class, and they are some of the best women that I ever knew. Several of my school teachers were old maids, and they were just as nice as they could be.

Bachelor, don't dream of me very often or a certain lady of Maxo-Manie may become jealous. I have no bangs, do not put my hair in curl papers, nel her do I take it off and lay it away in the bureau at night. I kad a good laugh over your idea of me, which is about as correct as Forty Years' idea was of you. I think that you are a very large person and weigh about 200 pounds.

If you are ever in Chicago,
Come in the evenining, or come in the morning;

Come in the evenining, or come in the morning; Come when you're looked for, or come withou warning,

and I'li not be afraid to have you see me.

Minerva Recamier, why don't you give us a
letter upon some of the interesting topics that
you mentioned? There are many Homeises you mentioned? There are many Homeites who are at home on any subject, and, no doubt, several would be ready to write upon the ones which you spoke of.

I think that some of the writers might give us a few letters about books and authors, and pict-

a few letters about books and authors, and pictures and artists.

One of our young ladies is an authoress of no small renown, and she might tell us something about her knowledge of books. I spent an hour and a half in one of the large bookstores, this week, and enjoyed myself very much among the books. Della W., "the old home ain't what it used to be," but I hope that, by and by, many of the old familiar names will again appear in the columns of The Home.

YEDDIE.

DOESN'T LIKE COLORADO. To the Editor of The Tribune.

DENVER, Col., Dec. 5.—Away off here in this

distant city we welcome The Home as it comes to us weekly filled with sage advice and wise saws, spiced, too, with sayings (sarcastic at times) which enliven the whole department, showing, as it does, the handiwork of woman, who (God bless her) is never happier than when (if we may use the expression) treading on some ther woman's toes.

But of these trifles I will not at present speak, having no time to waste to-day, and feeling sure my effort would get no farther than the wastebasket. But if my experience of the West should be of any benefit to "Weak Lungs," who is asking for information in The Home of Nov. 29, as to where he shall go to find a cure for his disease, I would like him to know what I think of the vicinity of the Rocky Mountains as

cure-all.

Honestly speaking, I think there is no part of health-restoring resort as this yet I have good reasons for believing I am right in my opinion, hough I know the contrary is the belief in the

East.

Take ap any one of our city papers and you have a parties of a death Take ap any one of our city papers and you will usually look in vain for a notice of a death having occurred here; yet one, if on the street, cannot fail to see the great number of funerals here daily, not of consumptives only, or of those who came here invalids, but of strong men and women who left their homes and came here in the full flush of health, and who, many of them, would have lived to be old men and women had they staid at home; here they lie buried in the alkali soil of Colorado.

women had they staid at bome; here they lie buried in the alkali soil of Colorado.

Scores of men and women I have known who came here to benefit their health, but how few out of so many who come here are cured. A great many, 'tis true, have been relieved temporarily, and that is about all. Not a few from Chicago have I beerd say they would gladly return had they the means to do so; but things are far from being as bright here as they are painted. Wages are low, provisions are high, house-rent reaches almost to the sky,—perhaps to make up for the scarcity of sewerage, of which there is none,—but of dust, ah! here is something we can brag about, for surely there never was a city so blessed as this is with dust.

How many times have I read of the beautiful sunshine of Colorado, of its cloudless skies, of its balany davs, but there is an offset to this in its cold nights. Let the day be ever so warm, the nights are cold. In the summer this may be very good, but in winter it is quite a different affair. One goes out in the morning wrapped up mummy-fashion, by noon he is as likely as not sweltering; at night he must return to the mummy styll tell as no the truth of what I here mummy stile again. Consult a thermometer, and it will tell as to the truth of what I bere

I can even now almost hear and hornets buzz ing about my ears to sting me for libeling this wonderful climate, but I cannot help it; there are so many who leave comfortable homes for this Western paradise and find out only when 'tis too late how they have been misled and imposed upon. Trusting you will find room for this in The Home, and that it may keep some one in search of health from Denver, I remain yours,

Wallis Johns.

DEATH.

Why should we tremble at the thought of death? Is living, then, such fair, unblemisned bliss, That with such misery we press the kiss, The last, upon the lips that have no breath?

s living, then, such unalloyed delight, That, when we lay the lifeless form away. The form that now is naught but senseless clay, We feel such grief as darkens all the light?

Is life. O heart, a great and priceless boon.
That we should lay it down with grief and fear?
Are songs so free from jar and discord here,
We cannot change them for a heavenly tune?

Ah! God forgive us for our b.ind distrust; Teach us the bardest lesson of our life— Suomission; teach us death ends all the strife, And new life springs, like violets, from the d

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

ADVICE TO CONSUMPTIVES.

No man, however uncleanly, would drink muddy, dirty water. A party which occupies a room for hours, breathing the same sir, might be compared to a party of bathers drinking the water in which they bathe. The patient must keep the window of his bed-room open. Night air is fresh air without davlight. In close, crowded rooms, the patient suffering from lung complaints breathes consumptively. By taking these precautions and us up Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Pleasant Purgative Pellets, fully one-half of the cases of lung complaints would be cured in six months. For cough and irritation of the lungs do not always indicate the presence of consumption, although it may result in that disease, and if consumption has already become neeply seated in the system, this is the most efficient course of treatment that can be pursued outside of any institution that provi lessecial facilities for the treatment of this disease. Dr. Pierce's celebrated invalids' Hotel is such an institution. Send stamp for descriptive pamphlet containing also a complete treatise upon consumption, explaining its causes, pature, and the best explaining its causes, nature, and the best methods of treating it, together with valuable hints concerning diet, clothing, exercise, etc., for consumptives. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

The First Carriage in Montenegro A carriage purchased by Prince Nicholas lately arrived at Cettinie, and being the first of the kind ever seen, in Montenegro, it excited great wonder and admiration.

SAWING MACHINE. OF THE POPULAR, LIGHT-RUNNING WHITE Sewing Machine
will give more real, solid,
and lasting comfort to a
lady than any other arti-Don't Buy Until You See It. OFFICE:

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Health of Body is Wealth of Mind

RADWAYS

Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bons, as a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILITAN RESOLVENT.

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"To cure a chronic or long-standing. Disc truly a victory in the healing art; that reas-power that clearly discerns defect and supplements; that restores step by step-by deep the body which has been slowly attacked and the body which has been slowly attacked and wrat-ened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Rad-way has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy. Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—Medicat Messender.

### FALSE AND TRUE

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise

List of Diseases Cured by Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Carles of the Bone, Hamors in the Blood, Scrofulons Diseases, Bad et Unnatural Habit of Body, Synbilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcera, Sait Rheum, Rickets, White Swellang, Scuid Head, Userina Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Finnles and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspe saa, Ridney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheun-arism and Gost, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and tarteties of the above complaints to which sometimes are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases times are given specious names.

We assert that there is no known remedy that poissesses the curative power over these diseases that Radway's Resolvent (arnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. The wastes of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system, from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective new material is formed. This is the first corrective power of Radway's Resolvent.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quickeilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rockets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc. the Sarsaparifian will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system. If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic, Scrofulous, or Sypailitic diseases, however slow may be the cure. "feel better," and find their general health improving, their dish and weight increating, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse,—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will apread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the Sarsarantilitan makes the patient "feel better," every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength, and flesh.

### OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by Radward Rysolvent is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannan P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapt, Mrs. J. H. Joliy, and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix, peblished in our Almanac for 1879; slao that of Mrs. C. S. Bibbins, in the present edition of our "False, and True."

Space forbids our making particular reference to the various cases of chronic diseases reached by our Sarsaparillian Resolvent. Invalids and their friends must consult our writings if they wish to obtain an idea of the promise and potency of R. R. R. Remedies.

One Dollar per Bottle.

MINUTE REMEDY.

Only requires minutes, not hours, to relieve pain and cure acute disease. Radway's Ready Relief, In from one to twenty minutes, never fails to re-lieve PAIN with one thorough application. No matter how violent or excruciating the pain the IHUEMATIC, Bed-ridden, Infirm, Crippled, Nerv-

ous. Neuralzic. or prostrated with disease may suffer. RAD WAY'S READY RELIEF will afford instant ease. afford instant case.

Inflammation of the Kidneys, Inflammation of the Bladder, Inflammation of the Bowels, Congestion of the Lungs, Sore Throat, Difficut Breathing. Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics, Croup, Diphtheria, Catarrh, Influensa, Headache, Toothachs, Neuralgia, Rhematism, Cold Chills, Agus Chills, Chilblains, Frost Bites, Bruises, Summer Complaints, Courts, Colds, Eprains, Pains in the Chest, Back, or Limbs, are instantly relieved.

FEVER AND AGUE.

Fever and Ague cured for Fifty Cents. There is not a remedial agent in the world that will cure Fever and Ague, and all other Malarious, Billous, Scarlet, Typhoid, Yellow, and other fevers (aided by Radway's Pills) so quick as Radway's Brady

by RADWAY'S FILLS) so quick when taken according to directions, cure Cramps, Soams, Soar Stomach, Heartburn, Sick Headache, Diarrhes, Dysculery, Colic, Wind in the Bowels, and all Internal Pains.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's Ready Relief with them. A few drops in water will prevent sickness or pains from chaage of water. It is better than French brandy or bitters as a stimulant. as a stimulant.

CAUTION.

All remediai agents capable of destroying life by an overdose should be avoided. Morphine, onlum, strychnine, arnica, hyosciamus, and other powerful remedica, does at certain times, in very small doses, relieve the patient during their action in the system. But perhaps the second doss, if repeated, may aggravate and increase the sufferiez, and another dose cause death. There is no necessity for using these uncertain agents when a positive remedy like Radway's Ready Relief will stop the most excructating pain quicker, without entailing the least difficulty in either infant pradult.

THE TRUE RELIEF.

Radway's Ready Relief is the only respective

Radway's Ready Relief is the only remedial agent in vogue that will instantly stop pain: Fifty Cents Per Bottl

Radway's Regulating Puls. Perfect Purgative Southing Apericate Act Without Pain. Always Reliable and Natural in their Operation.

A VEGETABLE SUBSTITUTE POR CALONEL

Perfectly tasteless, elegantly coated with awest gum, purge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen. gum, Durge, regulate, purify, cleanse, and strengthen.

Kadway's Pills, for the cure of all disorders of the Stomach, Liver, Bowels, Kidneys, Biadder, Nervons Diseases, Headache, Constipation, Contiveness, Indigestion, Dyspepaia, Bislosiness, Fewer, Inflammation of the Bowels, Piles, and all derangements of the Internal Viscers. Warranted to effect a perfect cure. Purely vegetable, contaming no mercury, minerals, or deleterions drags, 120 Observe the following symptoms resulting from Diseases of the Digestive Organs: Constipation, Inward Piles, Fullness of the Blood in the Head, Acidity of the Stomach, Nausea, Hearitours, Disgust of Food, Euliness or Weight in the Stomach, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Funtaringal issulving posture. Dimness of Vision, Dots or Websel, Sour Eructations, Sinking or Funtaringal issulving posture. Dimness of Vision, Dots or Websel, Sour Eructation, Schlowness of the Skin, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, Bederich Side, Fever and Dail Pals in the Basid, Deficiency of Perspiration, Yellowness of the Skin, and Eyes, Path in the Side, Chest, Limbs, and Sudden Flushes of Heat, Burning in the Fieth.

A few doors of Radway's Pills will free the system from all the above-named disorders.

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and others relating to different classes of Dispases. SOLD BY DRUGGISTS. READ " FALSE AND TRUE." Send a letter stamp to BADWAY & CO., No. 33 Warren, Cor. Church-st., New York. The Information worth thousands willing fast to A NEW POR

mestined. Perhaps, to Rive Moore, or Michig

As Is Eminently Proper, Il

Him as a Citize

His Name Is Simply Smi Residence at Occ

A Collection of Bucolio P

If, as scientific men assert, ev

Astonish the Wo By One Who "Whiles Iway a Lit ing Verse and Haking II

in cycles, it is reasonably certain the era of poetry is in full blast. disbeartening prospects as to many years ago the poets of A fact that in those baleyon days broad wings over the land, and at every man's elbow. Then, Whittier, Tennyson, at manufacturers of rhyme wer reverential awe by ordinary ped ined them to be possessed of fact, it was simply a disinclina s living. But those days are g ent poets are as common as Mayor Harrison or large fee Much of the credit of sweeping mystery that so long surround of lyrics is due to the Sweet Sir whose masterly stanzas regain Rapids Base-Ball Club and oth tions, together with her unapp come known, not alone in the ever the devastating effect of h It is not the purpose of this to attempt any augment lady's fame, since a grate already testified its appreciati through the press of the cour

cils in every State having

wielded in her praise. The wri introduce to the public a pa whose resplendent genius shine page of A LITTLE BOOK OF which he has written and generate world at 25 cents per co this gentleman is the somewhat Smith, his initials being A. W of abode the charming village which is a kind of Arcadia, w which is a rind of charles, we cows wander continually throu night, invariably selecting for spot where it is morally ce fallen over by some rustic swall object of his bucoffe affection, ered the proper thing for you hearts are hopelessly entangle major portion of the time thei for sleep in patrolling the less-

of the village and traundingrass as possible during the wi 9, 10, and 11 p. m.

It is but natural that the sir should be favorable to the thought, and, therefore, althous advent into the world of letter as Mr. Smith would create som a mere flutter, the fact that be-(commonly known as "the Atl renders his appearance less as

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young men getting married the demonetization of use si the piedge, etc. But let the of these literary bonbons for With a reckless disregard will endear him to the hearts and other prominent men wi feats of the English langua history, Mr. Smith conclude to his volume with the remain. I now say to you—my little share your fate in the Literary the means of elevating the man, thereby placing his feet reuce and happiness. Your fr Price, 25 cents.

by Mr. Smith of women and be attributed to ignorance o feet as frequently need place as do those of young men, assumption that only the are liable to be led away fro recticude, is calculated to we rectitude, is calculated to we the friendship of a large and ing class of citizens. After to the world by means of lines each, in the first of w marks that he "whiles aw writing verse and making noon "this page" some lis which he hopes may be a friend, and further stating the stating of the stating the stating the stating the stating the stating the stating of the stating the stating

If one new idea I she In one corner of my It would be for me a For it's not found by Mr. Smith turns his attenduestion, and is delivered of tive to the bachelors and wo

Some cirls you'll find, with And hearts as nurse as Neat as a pink, and quick as For them you ought to There's many a belle. you whose heart is good as She'd raide your life, and And make a man of you have heart as the state of the state o

the snowy-hearted females men ought to go, Mr. Smit poetical reflections on." T and after demonstrating in her that "the stream which and lights upon the mount gurgling rill that then go which be constructs an poem, one stanta of which esting information that

of all the cities in the Pana is surely one of the One thing we understang the beats them all in a You'd almost strain yo To see the babe that to And yet I'm told there Thought to be nicer by Pana having been thore held up as the laughing Oconee minstrel again large and the laughing of the panal fair, with rosy chee whose image haunts him up whose image haupts him as a bout sleep. But in spite about sleep. But in spite young lady's image haugs iv. Mr. Smith is willing to with her spite and the spite haups in the spite haup

with her, remarking: If she'll consent, and
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capable of destroying life by avoided. Morphiec, column, occiamus, and other power-certain times, in very small trent during their action is haps the second dose, if remain increase the suffering are death. There is no se uncertain agents when a Radway's Ready Relief will time pain quicker, without shoulty in either infant or

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ar the cure of all disorders of Bowels. Kidneys, Bladder, Constipation, Cost. Dyspepsin, Billousness, of the Bowels, Piles, and all internal Viscora. Warranted ure. Purely vogetable, comminerals, or deleterious drugs, ollowing symptoms resulting e Digestive Organs: Constipabilities of the Blood in the Stomach, Naussa, Heartburn, liness or Weight in the Stomach, Naussa, Heartburn, liness of Vision, Dois or Webswerand Dali Paia in the Head, attom, Yellowness of the Skin the Side, Chest, Limbs, and eat. Eurning in the Flesh. DWAY's PILLS will free the systemand disorders.

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o different classes of Disease ALSE AND TRUE." o to HAD WAY & CO., No. Church-st., New York. worth thousands willbe sent to A NEW POET.

Bestined, Perhaps, to Rival Even Mrs. Moore, or Michigan.

18 Is Eminently Proper, Illinois Claims Him as a Citizen. His Name Is Simply Smith, and His

Residence at Oconee. A Collection of Bucolio Poesy that Will Astonish the World.

By one Who "Whiles Away a Little Time by Writing Verse and Making Ithyme."

If, as scientific men assert, everything moves in cycles, it is reasonably certain that at present the era of poetry is in full blast, with the most disheartening prospects as to its close. Not many years ago the poets of America, happily, were few and far between, and it is a significant fact that in those balcyon days Peace spread her broad wings over the land, and Prosperity stood at every man's elbow. Then, men like Longfellow. Whittier, Tennyson, and other habitual manufacturers of rhyme were regarded with reverential awe by ordinary people, who imagmed them to be possessed of genius, when, in fact, it was simply a disinclination to work for hving. But those days are gone, and at presant poets are as common as a message from Mayor Harrison or large feet in St. Louis. Much of the credit of sweeping away the air of mystery that so long surrounded the production of lyrics is due to the Sweet Singer of Michigan, whose masterly stanzas regarding the Grand Rapids Base-Ball Club and other home institues, together with her unapproachable beauty of face and figure, caused her name to be come known, not alone in the West, but whereever the devastating effect of her Muse was felt. It is not the purpose of this article, bowever, attempt any angmentation of the lady's fame, since a grateful Nation has already testified its appreciation of her worth through the press of the country; editorial pencils in every State having been vigorously wielded in her praise. The writer's object is to introduce to the public a party nearer home. whose resplendent genius shines forth on every

page of which he has written and generously offered to the world at 25 cents per copy. The name of this gentleman is the somewhat unusual one of Smith, -his initials being A. W., -and his place of abode the charming village of Oconee, Ill., which is a kind of Arcailia, where innumerable cows wander continually through the streets at night, invariably selecting for their slumbers a spot where it is morally certain they will be fallen over by some rustic swain and the female object of his bucoffe affection, it being considered the proper thing for young people whose hearts are hopelessly entangled to spend the major portion of the time sheir Maker set apart for sleep in patrolling the less-frequented streets of the village and trampling down as much grass as possible during the witching hours of 8. 9, 10, and 11 p. m.
It is but natural that the air of such a locality

should be favorable to the growth of poetro thought, and, therefore, although at any time the advent into the world of letters of such a poet as Mr. Smith would create something more than a mere flutter, the fact that he halls from Oconce monly known as "the Athens of Illinois" renders his appearance less astonishing than it otherwise would be.
UNLIKE MILTON, HORACE, SHAKSPEARE,

and other prominent persons who have been offlicted with the divine afflatus, Mr. A. W. Smith does not confine himself to one phase of thought, but ranges with charming simplicit and freedom from "An Ode to Nature" to a comic poem concerning the Pana Glee Club, the path of bis muse from one of these widely di-

by corruscations of genius on such comparatively insignificant topics as the advisability of
young men getting married, Decoration-Day,
the demonetization of the silver dollar, signing
the pledge, etc. But let the reader enjoy some
of these literary bonbons for himself.
With a reckless disregard of grammar that
will endear him to the hearts of Senator Logan
and other prominent men whose disastrous defeats of the English language are matters of
history, Mr. Smith concludes the introduction
to his volume with the remark:

Language are forth and

Inow say to you—my little book—go forth and sare your fate in the Literary World. May you be the means of elevating the mind of some young man, thereby placing his feet in the road to intelligence and hampiness. Your friend, A. W. Smith. Price, 25 cents.

THE ENTIRE DISREGARD by Mr. Smith of women and old usen can only be attributed to ignorance of the fact that their feet as frequently need placing in the right path

feet as frequently need placing in the right path as do those of young men, and the gratuitous assumption that only the last-mentioned class are liable to be led away from the principles of rectinude, is calculated to wean from Mr. Smith the friendship of a large and constantly increasing class of citizens. After introducing himself to the world by means of six stanzas of four lines each, in the first of which Mr. Smith remarks that he "whiles away a little time by writing verse and making rhyme," and that upon "this page" some lines he has penned which he bones may be read by some good friend, and further stating that

If one new idea I should find In one corner of my mind;

For it's not found by one in twenty,

Mr. Smith turns his attention to the marriage

Mr. Smith turns his attention to the marriage question, and is delivered of some remarks relative to the bachelors and women, the tuind verse

Some girls you'll find, with noble mind,
And hearts as pure as snow,
Neat as a pink, and quick to think—
For them vou ought to go.
There's many a belle, you know full well,
Whose heart is good and true;
She'd guide your life, and be your wife,
And make a man of you.

HAVING SUFFICIENTLY EULOGIZED the snow-hearted females for whom the young men ought to go, hir. Smith indulges in a few poetical reflections on "The Stream of Life," and after demonstrating in the roost lucid manner that "the stream which falls from the sky and lights upon the mountain high" forms "a gurging rill that then goes gliding down the hill," abandons this fascinating theme for the more prosaic one of the Pana Clee Club, upon which he constructs an intersely humorous poem, one stanza of which contains the intersting information that

Of all the cities in the West

Of all the cities in the West
Pana is surely one of the best;
One thing we understand and know,
She beats them all in a baby-show;
You'd almost strain your anxious eyes,
To see the babe that took the prize;
And yet I'm told there's forty others
Thought to be nicer by their mothers.
Pana having been thoroughly crushed, and
held up as the laughing stock of nations, the
Comee minstrel again labees into the sentimental, and in a little lyric entitled "I'll Propas," relates that he "knows a lady young
and far, with rosy cheeks and sikken hair,"
\*\*Dose image haunts him night at i day,—a very
\*\*Bableasant kind of female in case a man cares
\*\*bout siece. But in spite of the fact that the
young lady's image hangs around so persistent.
Th. Smith is willing to try a life partnership
with her, remarking:

If she'll consent, and to me wed.

If she'll consent, and to me wed,
I'll see that she is clothed and fed;
I'll try to do the best I can.
And make ner a first-class man. HAVING SHOWN THAT

can successfully tackle the ordinary topics of als in Occase and Pana, the poet; branches out a little, and elucidates a great in ancial problem in the most extraordinarily simple manner, the temoetization of silver being his theme. He

With our fathers of old, It was equal to gold; Like the groom by his tride, They stood side by side, Each other to aid In all kinds of trade,

With silver in hand We paid for our land; We never were told It's not equal to gold— It was demonetized And the people sury rised

We were badly sold For the bondholder's gold; The people now holler For the old silver dollar,

his readers with the thoughts of two lovers, who remark:

Could we together go
To some far distant State,
Where silvery rivers flow,
And genial spirits mate.

We'd pluck the early flowers,

We'd watch the silvery moon Glice through the milky way.

Moraing, hight, and noon,
With you I'd always stay. SMITH KNOWS, HOWEVER,

the moon, although possessing a fascination which few could resist, would eventually pall upon an upsophisticated girl raised in the vicinity of Occope, where there is an abundant supply of moon and flowers during several months of the year. So he clinches his argument in favor of an immediate union by say

I'll sacrifice my life,
And everything below,
If you could be my wife,
And it was surely so.

While time glides on its way.

The joys and sorrows of matrimony seem to occupy the greater portion of Mr. Smith's thoughts, since in the very next poem—which be is particular to state in the opening serse was written on a dark and dreary night when all the folks were in bed—he relates, among other startling incidents that have come under his notice, the following:

the following:

I knew a cirl, it's strange to say,
She married lots of money,
And in a month she run away
With her former honey. Whether the deluded creature subsequently

THE NEXT LYRIC IN THE COLLECTION s devoted to the story of a young and ente

A brother's love was mme, true, brave, and strong, Now his heart is embittered because of my wrong. My beauty admired and respected by all; My hand was engaged for each set at the ball.

When at the church, or engaged in the throng. By all it was said that I sung a sweet song. My intentions were pure as the angels above—I thought not of sin; I knew but to love.

particular field of liferature. While not, per-haps, possessing the smooth flow and fidelity to detail that characterizes the gems of one Phila-delphia editor, the efforts of Mr. Smith have an air of rugged truth that commends them at once, as witness the following chunks taken at random from the rich mine of poesy which book presents:

Life with me had just begun,
When I was summonsed for to go;
So early sets my morainy sun,
With all life's pleasures here below.

the cause of his departure is shrouded in mys-tery. After telling what a bang-up table his friend provided, Mr. Smith returns thanks to various members of the family, one young lady being alluded to as follows: Miss Em, I will not you neglect, For you i have a great respect; You've washed my shirts, and drawers too, And darned my mittens good as new. There are o her poems, equally worthy of nothe attention their merits deserve. On the

whole, Mr. Smith is a success, and a product that the West should be proud of.

(From the German of Co at Alexander von Auer

A true companion once had I; Where I was, as was ever by: Staid I at home, he would not roam; If I went forth, he staid not home.

From one glass drank both he and I, And in one bed we both did lie; We wore like clothes in out and hue; I took bim with me courting, too. A mountain-trip I lately planned,

The larks sang in the ether clear— He stopped his ears with sudden fea The roses sweet perfume exhale— He trempled, turning deathly pale.

Alone I stood on mountain's hight,

As to the vale I lingering turned,

I had a grave profound then made, The cody in it zently laid, Set up a stope to mark the place, With these words graven on its face:

"My heart's best wishes he doth bear:
May Rest Eternal be his share!
But grant him not, O Heaven, I pray,
Return nor Resurrection-day!
DEC. 10, 1879.
W. J. H. Hogan.

The Game of the Goldite Sharks.

The Game of the Goldite Sharks.

Omaha Republican.

The demonetization of greenbacks threatens to be the financial issue of this session, as the demonetization of silver was the issue of last year's session, in Congress. President Hayes and Secretary Sherman are responsible for the precipitation of this policy of division in the ranks of the united Republican prity.

As in 1878, so in 1879, the issue lies between the gold-ring, money-lending, and mortgage-holding classes of the East, and the laboring and producing classes of the West and South. Now, as a year ago, Hayes and Sherman, on behalf of the former class, against every interest of the latter class, are actual on the general principle of demonetizing all forms of money except gold, so as to enhance the price of that scarce and dear commodity, on which the gold-ring would have a "corner."

The practical effect of the success of this second iniquitious scheme would be to compel the Western debtor-class to pay about two cents for one, interest and principal, on the face of their obligations. The success of such a conspiracy would be marked by an instant depreciation of at least 50 per cent in the price of everything that the Western producer has to sell, while he would still laye to pay the same price as now for every article he has to buy.

At the same time, all realty values would fall, at one bound, through half the scale. The result would be such a collarise of industry and enterprise throughout the interior and the Westers was as never before experienced.

What occasion, whate excuse, what pretext, there is for such a revolution, precipitating universal revulsion, let the Eastern money-sharks tell us, in face of a "well-enough" situation, in which the legal-tenders of the Government, which they would practically control. They want to bring about a state of things in which fluctuation of all values shall be the rule, and not the exception, with the bower monopolized in their own hands of controlling those values absolutely, sending all prices up pr down

the session is over—at any rate, when the next election is over—that the game they are attempting is a game that two can play at. If this issue is preci, itased, it is quite as likely to respit on of the Virgin, or Papal infallibility, could ever have been even submitted to the decision of the volume of the debtain a contraction of the volume of the debtain a contraction of the volume of the debtain of the country, as in a contraction of the volume of the debtain of the country, as the country when the country of the country of the country of the country of the country. paying currency to the amount of actual gold in their coffers and in the Government-vaults, which it is their scheme to control.

THE CHURCH OF ROME.

Reasons for Doubts Therein-When New The Rt.-Hon, the Earl of Redeedale in the London Mineteenth Century.

In a recent number of this review there was an article entitled "Apology for Doubt in the Church of England," which many may have read with interest. When doubt as to some of the doctrines of any Church are felt, a calm consideration of them must be useful, as a con-viction of their erroneous teaching may lead to their abandonment, and through it to more general Christian unity in that which is alone of importance, -namely, unity of faith.

In treating such a question, it is desirable to avoid diffuseness. A short article on such a subject will be read attentively by far more persons than a long one. If the points submitted to consideration on which doubts are felt are sufficiently strong to support the case, more are not required for a satisfactory opening of the question. If the necessity for some change is admitted, the extent of it will be afterwards determined. It is proposed, therefore, in this paper to establish reasons for doubt in the Church of Rome in regard to the three follow-

First-That she sets up her own teaching in direct opposition to Christ's own words.

Secondly—That she continues to invent new From 1 to 2, heavy; 3 to 4, a small cup; 5 to 6 a native of a country in Europe; 7 to 8, human; to 3, an animal; 9 to 10, deliverance; 11 to 12 mutual; 11 to 9, to elevate; 5 to 7, a Mahometa

articles of faith unknown to the Apostles. Thirdly-That she heretically refuses to accept what the Church has decreed; and that, so long as she continues to do so, Christian unity is impossible.

First-That she sets up her own teaching in direct opposition to Christ's own words. When Christ instituted the Holy Eucharist, "He took bread and brake it, and gave it to the disciples and said, Take, eat; this is My body; and He took the cup, and gave thanks and gave it to them, saying, Drink ye all of it, for this is My blood of the new testament, which is shed for many for the remission of sins " (Matt., xxvi.). In like manner as the bread was given by Him. so was the cup, and His injunction to by Him, so was the cup, and His injunction to take both was the same, and with both the Holy Sucrament was administered by the Apostles, and continued to be so in the Church for ages in the gatherings of the faithful, in direct obedience to Christ's commands and institution. By degrees irregularity broke in, in some cases of necessity, as, for instance in some cases of necessity, as, for instance, when communion could be administered to a Christian in person through bread only, and it came to be held by many that it was sufficient if given in one kind. For some time this detrine was condemned as heritical; but in 1414, at the Council of Constance, the Church of Constance, the Church of Rome decreed that the sacred supper was to be from thenceforth administered to the laity in bread only, prohibiting communion to the m in both elements,—thus declaring that Christ's direct ordinance as recorded in the Gospels, and which had been taught and observed by the which had been taught and observed by the Apostles and their successors in the Church for fourteen centuries, was to be no longer obeyed, and that the decrees of Rome are superior to Christ's words. From that time no lsy-member of the Church of Rome has been allowed to receive the Rome has been allowed to receive the cup, and every one who secedes from another Caristian Church to that of Rome is from thenceforth deprived of receiving through the cup that remission of sin through the blood of Christ and the other promises Carist made in connection with it, saying, "Whose eateth My flesh and dr nketh My blood, dwelleth in Me, and I in him" (John, vi., 58). It is, moreover, to be carefully borne in mind that the two sacramenes of Baptism and the Lord's Support are the only services in the Christian Church ordained by services in the Christian Church ordained by

services in the Christian Church ordained by Christ Himself, and that whatever He commanded to be done in them c.nnot be omitted without sinful disobedience.

Is there not, therefore, in the doctrine so insisted on, reason for doubt in the Church of Rome?

Secondly—That the Church of Rome continues to invent articles of faith unknown to the Abostles. Without traveling over the inventions of more distant times, within the last thirty years that Church has declared the immaculate conception of the Virgin and

Papal infallibility to be articles of fairh.

No one can pretend to assert that either of these doctrines were known to or taught by the Apostles. It savors of the ridiculous for the followers of Rome to call theirs the old religion. when they know that some articles of their faith have only been made so within their own memory, and that they may be ordered tomorrow to acceet others perhaps not more generally acceptable than the last. To preach a new article of laith is to preach a new Guspel, and St. Paul, in Gal., i., S, says, "If we or an Angel from Heaven preach any other Gospel to you than that we have preached unto you, let him be accursed."

Is there not in the doctrine so insisted on reason for doubt in the Course of Rome?

Is there not in the doctrine so insisted on reason for doubt in the Church of Rome?

Thirdly—That the Church of Rome refuses to accept what the Church has decreed; and that, so long as she continues to do so, renders Christian unity impossible. By the 28th Canon of the Fourth General Council, held at Chalcedon in the rear 451, it is declared that the privileges conferred by the Fathers on the Church of Rome were granted on account of the Imperial rank of that city; and that the Church of Constantinoole, inasmuch as that city had become a new Rome, equally bonored in its Imperial Government and Senate, ought to have the same privileges in ecclesiastical concerns; and the Eastern Bishops were accordingly by that canon placed under that See, and removed from Roman jurisdiction.

The principle enacted in this canon, and the reasons given for its adoption, are important.

The principle enacted in this canon, and the reasons given for its aloution, are important. It declares that the Church ought not to be under one supreme human governing authority, but that, on the contrary, every independent civil State is entitled to have an independent ecclesiastical government of its own. It is also clearly shown by this canon that the privileges till then exclusively enjoyed by the Church of Rome were granted only on account of the Imperial rank of that city, mistress of the then civilized world, and for no o her reason. The Church in the fifth century knew nothing of any particular authority belonging to the Bishop of Rome as St. Peter's successor, nor of any of the other inventions adduced by that Church as reasons for the supremac she persists in claiming.

remack the training and the church as reasons for the supremack she persists in claiming.

The refusal of the Church of Rome to accept this canon in no way affects its authority. No efforts could induce the Council to recede from the principle it established, and from that time the Eastern Church has been lawfully separated from and independent of Rome. The schismatic determination of Rome to insist on her suprement in deficient of the Church has the council to the Church as the council to the church and the ch

determination of Rome to insist on her supremacy, in defiance of the ruling of the Church,
gave a fatal blow to Christian unity; and the
Councils on which Rome relies for many of her
errors, such as the Councils of Constance and
Trent, were not Councils of the Universal
Church, but of Rome only, and cannot, therefore, be properly acknowledged to possess
Catbolic authority.

The right to an independent ecclesiastical
constitution given by the Church at Chalcedon
to Constantinople, founded on its Imperial rule,
is, of course, applicable to all other States
under similar conditions. The Churches of the
Anglican communion in England and the
Colonies, in Scotland, Ireland, and the United
States of America, are independent national
Churches in accordance with the principle then

Churches in accordance with the principle then established. Their independence in church-government in no way prevents unity of faith, while it is a great protection against the adoption of new doctrines.

Was the Church wise in determining against was the courch wise in determining signost allowing one supreme ecclesisatical authority to continue, and become a necessary Christian institution, to which all ought to submit? This supremacy is what Rome especially contends for; and there is something in it which to many, who consider the matter superficially, is particularly attractive. Do not the matters opened in this paper, show that the rules of mach appears who consider the matter superficially, is particularly attractive. Do not the matters opened in this paper show that the ruling of such a supreme authority has led to the adoption of false doctrine, which under a wider principle of church-representation could never have occurred? If all Christian nations in the Fitteenth Century had had independent church-governments, and the Council of Constance been a Council of the Universal Church, communion in one kind could never have been carried in direct opposition to Christ's words and ordinances, and it is hardly possible to conceive that any one of such independent Churches would have dared to make such a proposal. The desire to show that one supreme ecclesiastical authority could rule anything it pleased was the reason for that decision at Coustance; and the followers of the Church of Rome, kept generally in ignorance of the ruling of the Council of Chalcedon, and being taught that their Church is supreme and caunot err, are too ready to accept whetever she chooses to teach. If the Churches of the several nations of the Christian communion had been independent, and the Council of Trent been a General Council, would its decrees have been such as were then agreed to if if Roman supremacy was not to be contended for, there would be no Jesuits; and now, THE PRESIDENCY.

Games in Progress on the National Chess-Board.

> Bayard and Sherman Make Bad Leads from the Same Corner.

Other Players -- Thurman, Davis, Blaine,

on the agile Secretary of the Treasury. The usual disappointment awaited us, occasioned this time by an event which must have a great deal of sombre significance to these gray-headed law-makers when they allow themselves to look in that d.rection. The cerement and the worm are not exilarating outlooks to the ambition reaching for the purple and the laurel. It must have been rather depressing on these statesmen, whose sun is creening down toward the borderland, to be reminded by their spiritual adviser that they were "as grass, as the flowers of the field," which come up in the morning, blooming awhile in the glad air of heaven, only to be cut down and wither away in the shades of the darkness which comes to all at last. The dread arbiter of human destiny had come in the blushing of the morning, and laid his callid hand on one of their number; and Congressman Lay, of Missouri, was sun moned before that tribunal where "the previous question" is popularly supposed to be the absolute order of procedure. The House, upon the formal announcement of Congressman Lay's demise, and the passage of the tomary resolutions of respect, adjourned until

As I have not yet written on political sub jects proper, I will dip an oar in

THAT TROUBLED WATER lation takes the place of inquiry, and the conjectures of to-day become absurd in the developments of the morrow. A philosophic survey f our political history would unsettle the convictions of the most absolute fatalist that ever only been absurd, grotesque,-they have been costume and play the same role at one and the heirs apparent to such goods and benefices as

smitted a mbalming, he is still so lively a corose at to make his posthumous sanction vital to Democratic success in '80. Democratic success in '80 means the carrying of New York; and this means the blacating of the restless political ghost of the malodorous falien sage of Gramercy Park. Delaware being in some sense little better than a dependency of New York, the succession fails legitimately upon Mr. Bayard, and he is putting himself in training to receive the very distinguished indorsement of this recent political cadaver, whomeeven Mr. Watterson, I believe, is ready to consign to the silence of an everlasting entombment. I suppose Bayard has paid the price,—has brought myrrh and irankincense for the interment,—and will receive the ghostly benediction. He has placed himself, I mean to say by this, fully in accord with that spirit of

NEW YORK TERRORISM of which Tilden on his side was only an expo-nent, and which seems, unfortunately, to domi-nate the financial policy of both parties here. But, as de from olacing himself squarely in such attitude as to receive the commendation of New York, the courtly Delaware statesman has, in doing this, inaugurated a little game of countercheck which is not without a touch of political genius. The situation is interesting, and is this:

Secretary Sherman has a Presidential "boom" of his own, which he is try ug to winter. He underst nids, as well as Mr. Bayard, the significance of the Empire State in this Presidential game of "Heads I win, and tails you lose." He wants to be the first in the field. Indeed, he has lived his official lite more under the shadow of Wall street than by the demands But, aside from olacing himself squarely in such

Coochie, Burlington, Wis., wrote of her disap-pointment at not seeing a puzzle in last week, out she went to work and composed the ingenious lyric that conceals a poet in every line published in this number. It is the best one of that descrip-tion ever printed in The Corner. Mr. E. Us, Steward, Ill., says he has been oc-cupying a seat in the pit for some time and would like to exchange if for a back seal in The Corner. He answered the last list published saye the first three, and sends some originals for publication. Second-hand ones are not wanted. DISTURB THE REPOSE AND SECURITY There is a very good perspective bedstead in this issue. The accence of the puzzles last week was due to the fact that the Captain was stretched upon a real and not a perspective bedstead with an attack of sickness, but the reappearance of the nodes this week shows his rapid recovery.

DISTURB THE REPOSE AND SECURITY into which, under return up prosperity, we are fast settling. But it is foreign to my purpose to discuss the financial complication. I am only indicating the political situation here.

The Secretary having placed all his opponents in check on the New York board, takes home with him to dinner some Son nerners, and sets them adrift late in the evening under the impression that he is an everlasting good fellow. But his repose is short-lived. Mr. Bayard sees the Secretary's bid, and goes him one better. He introduces a resolution in the Senate, from the Finance Committee, substantially indorsing the financial suggestions of the Secretary. So we have the metaphorical lying-down together of the political antipodes. The Delaware Senator in this movement has blossomed into a political genius, although I am afraid it has the flavor of that genius for political plundering which has so long characterized his party. Mr. Bayard is an accomplished rectleman, but he is

Bayard is an accomplished rectleman, but he is NOT A GREAT STATESMAN.

Intellectually,—in that acumen which sees the outcome of political movements from their inception,—ae is too much like Davy Crockett's letter, "a little too snort at one end, and not quite long enough at the other." In his effort to be the first to the front, he has got so far in front as to expose himself to an enflading fire from friend and foe alike. It is only great characters, like £locolo's, that can come forth unscathed from such peril. Weaker natures perish where only the strong can live. Had Mr. Bayard the grasp of a great leader, he must have known that the Administration, whose geolus for blundering is only excelled by that of the Democratic party, was try us again, as it has frequently done before, to antagonize the Republican party. He lacked the sagactly which should have kept him, for the present at least, quiet, and let fit be a family row. No,—true to Democratic instinct, he must come into the fight, and at the most inopportune moment. Result: The Secretary, who is little better than a political admarplot, whom Wendell Phillips satirically calls a "Swiss soldier of fortune," and whose valor, like Bob Acres', is a thing that "comes and goes,"—and usually goes,—unloads his political debris upon his chief, Mr. Hayes, who is not supposed to have a political future; and both of them trest the public to the inspiring spectacle of a conditional abnegation.

Sequelize: Union of the Republican party in the face of common danger, with division of the Democratic party on financial measures, and with the ultimate

Sherman on the same financial platform as a Democrat."

Ta-ta, Mr. Bayard!

The Fort resolution, which may come up in the House next Monday under a suspension of the rules, and the logasils resolution in the Senate, mean the unloading of Mr. Sherman by his party, also. The Secretary has more sargenty than the Senator, he unload binnself; but it is a dump all the same, and a pretty hard one, too. There will be a desperate effort, of course, on the part of the New York press to keep Mr. Sherman to the front; but it can scarcely succeed against the drift of public sentiment in the other direction, and in the face of the Secretary's own recalcitration.

These two statesmen

HAVING JOCKEYED THEMSELVES OFF THE FIELD.

HAVING JOCKEYED THEMSELVES OFF THE FIELD, silowed more room for a new start. Mr. Thurman, while not a probable, is efill a cossible Presidential cuntidate, and looks with a good deal of quiet satisfaction on his more countly rival in his great specialty as a political Mrs. Malaurop. And David Davis, whose good-natured face is almost pa in the in the grief which has so recently befallen him, is not without hope of being struck by Presidential lightning. He stands as fair showing to be struck by natural. These seem to be the only Senate nags in training.—I mean on the Democratic side. Mr. Blaine, who is detaited from his seat watching the squabble in his State over the election-count, happly misses the present complication, and will find himself in shape, possibly, to profit by the mistakes of his colleagues and rivals. Mr. Sherman's practical abdication leaves the Maine Senator far in advance of any rival, except it be "the silent man" of the West. The attitude of Geu. Grant, and the possible ontcome of the "Grant boom," just now are very per jexing to the minor politician. This genus, if he has no personal ambition to be a leader, wants to be squardly solid with the incoming regime, nor does he want to get in front of that vulgar and ponderous force, public opinion. He could cheer most lustily for Grant if he thought. ponderous force, rublic opinion. He could cheer most justify for Grant if he thought Grant would be the man; but he doesn't want to offend the other fellow who may after all

ENOCK THE PERSIMMONS.

Consequently, the minor politician is all at sea; he floats a mere inert mass upon the political water, waiting for some kind breeze to drift him to safe anchorage. He is for Blaine, or Grant, or even conking; but he a uncertain yet as to which of those distinguished entities he may find it necessary to give his collitical fealty. The silence of the New York autocratis perplexing to greater natures even than the minor politician. The sature Secretary of the Treasury is not without trepidation in the matter; and the enthusiastic Maine statesman, who certainly has a larger personal following than any of them, looks upon this stately figure as the evil genius, possioly, of his life. The recent riumoh of Mr. Conking in New York, however gailing to those who had hoved that the obloquy of a great scandal should obscure his fame, is significant of the potency of his voice when he does speak. New York is to be the battle-ground, and New York is as essential in the convention as at the polis. The surmise is, that Mr. Conking is favorable to Gen. Grant. If so, the man whom Oliver Wendell Holmes dubs "The Man on Horseback" becomes again KNOCK THE PERSIMMONS.

A PONDEROUS PORCE n American politics.—that is, always, of course, the wills it. Whe her he wills it, it will be mere conjecture to indicate now. It speaks much for the power and force of that extraordi-

to worm the secret from bim.

So, on the whole, we have an interesting political combination,—with two borses badly winded, if not distanced, before the race is fairly on. As to the others, more of them anon.

J. M. McK.

the dangers of the situation in New York would compel the Republican party

that the nomination of Mr. Blaine or of Mr

Sherman would avoid the difficulties of the situ

ation. It is doubtful if Mr. Blaine would be

more acceptable to the Independents than Gen.

Grant. It is possible that they might accept Mr. Sherman. But assuming that they would

support either Blaine or Sherman, and that one of these gentlemen should receive the nomina-

charged. The Conkling faction would regar the nomination as a stab and affront, and, even without a bolt, the campaign in New York would be deprived of organizing capacity, and

so lose the prime conditious of success, "vim

and aggressiveness. This complication will ex-

cite Presidential aspirations in the breasts of at least balf a score of Republican statesmen and

politicians. And in this circumstance lies a greater

possible remote danger than the immediate danger which would result from the nomination of

either of the gentlemen named. For a "dark horse" nomination is always

an experiment, and an experiment to be tried in

the general engagement which is to decide the contest. The experienced General may try the mettle of his raw levies in a skirmish, but when

mettle of his raw levies in a skirmish, but when he serks to break the enemy's centre he puts veterans at 'he front. In the contest of 1878 the Republican party was fortunate in securing, in the person of the "dark horse," a man of high character and excellent reputation. But still the nomination fell flat, the campaign dragged heavily, and the election was decided through a Special Commission by one Electoral vote! That was the first experience of the Republican party in the "dark-horse" tolicr, and it will not bear repetition. A repetition of it might result in a very unfortunate nomination, which would end in the disaster of elevating the Democratic party to absolute control of the

on the outer wall, and the galleries were articated by thousands of Bristow fans.

From certain standopints the evil influence of the Cincinnati Gazette on this occasion is still conspl. uous! The Commercia was expected to have a ocom in its e.e. but the Gazette was thought too old for such fancies. Hence the outbreak of that journal was something phenomenal. There are gersons still to setive life who are impressed that Boynton was a ba-ad man. SOME SERIOUS QUESTIONS. To the Editor of The Tribune.
CHICAGO, Duc. 8.—It is idle to deny that the olitical situation, with a view to the Presidentral contest of 1880, is involved in grave doubt. The elections of last fail ought to have made it clear, but they did not. With the right kind of nominations and periect harmony there is every eason to believe that the Republican victory in New York would have been as decisive as it was

New York would have been as decisive as it was to the looker-on, whatever it may be in the outcome to the blowers. This peaceable lying down together of the Republican lion and the Democratic lamb will be incomparably the most TRANSCENDENT POTITICAL PRAT OF THE DECOMPLET ADE, to which the political acrobatery of the Baltimore Convention of '72 becomes odious by comparison.

New York would have been as decisive as it was in Ohio. It happens, singularly enough, that, while in every other Northern State there is complete harmon' in the Republican party, in the one State essential to victory in the National contest of 1880—New York—there is a danger-out dependent of 188 the event of Gen. Grant's nomination, antagonize him with equal energy and force. It fol-lows, in the event of Grant's nomination, that

locality of the Convention, and as Chicaro appeared to have the greatest passion for it, and had the largest and loudest committee on hand, she got it. Blaine has popularity on the prairies, and his frieads can get up a big local boom if they want one.

The Republican nominations will probably be made by serious men, who will not be deeply influenced by the locality or tem erature in which they meet to deliberate. The situation of the party is extra hazardona, and if there is executive capacity and judicial indement in it, those qualities should be displayed.

Socretary sherman, it is now certain, will go into the Convention as a candidate for the Presidency with a solid and stick in Onlo delegation, and steadfast Eastern. Southern, and Western support, and the strongest planks is the platform will be his work.

A SOUR-GRAPE GROWL FROM THE GOOD DEADLY.

to accept Indiana as the centre of the contest,—a State in which the enemy has a decided advantage. Nor does it appear

the platform will be his work.

A SOUR-GRAPE GROWL PROM THE GOOD DEAD CON.

Don Cameron is Chairman of the National Republican Committee, and the next National Republican Convention will be held in Chicago, where Lincoln was nominated over the statesman Seward in 1860. It was not a matter of hotel accommodations, or central location, or of any oner such considerations of convenience that determined the choice of Chicago as the city in which the Convection should be hold. It was a political choice. The considerations that promoted it were wholly political. The first fact that is patent is that the National Republican Committee are opposed to the nomination of John Sherman for the Presidency. The members of the National Committee, representing all the States, and, in some degree, the Republican sentiment of all the States, would do nothing to further or indirectly make possible he nomination of John Sherman. Wheresever the Committee tookide Convention, they would not take it to Ohno. It is reported that a majority of the Committee are in Invor of the nomination of Gon. Grast. The selection of Don Cameron as Chairman of the National Committee, without a contest, certainly emphasizes this statement. In Chicago Gey. Grant received his second notable receptionenn his return to this country, and Illinois is the State that chairs him, as the General claima Galena as his home. Chicago, too, was the choice of the Irlends of Biaine, and Was notoriously not the choice of the Irlends of Biaine, and was notoriously not the choice of the Irlends of Continuation. It has not stirred up our clizeus, and the result will therefore cause no disapportment. In Chicago in the Convention here, it is a small matter. It may be a great concern to a new and ephemeral town, but it is not to Cincinnati. It has not stirred up our clizeus, and the result will therefore cause no disapportment. The Chicago services of the state that it is an affair of creat mounent to that city. We hope the benefits will equal the expectations. A former tocident

De pig dat runs off wid de rear er corn gits little mo' dan de cob.

Licker talks mighty loud w'en it gits loose fum de jug.
Sleepin' in de fence-cornder don't fetch krismus in de kiftchen.

'Tween de bugen de bee-martin' taint hard ter tell who's gwineter git ketched.

You'd see mo' er de mink et he know'd whar de yard dor alceps.

Hongry rooster don't cackle w'en he find a wum.

owly attacked and weak-use, not only commands use gratitude. Dr. Rad-nd with that wonderful rillian Resolvent, which and suffering buchanity, see of pain and disease, r nights, owe him their

ID TRUE Radway's 'Treatise ses Cured by rillian Resolvent

laries of the Bons, Hu-fulous Diseases, Bad or Syphitis and Vinereal, Id Utiers, Sait Rheum, Senid Head, Uter in Af-tidat Swellings, Nodes, he Body, Pimules and ma, Kidney and Bladder astism and Gow. Con-calculous Deposits, and aphaints to which some-same. me knows remedy that one knows remedy that over these diseases farnismes. It capes step foundation, and pestores cound condition. The stopped and fealthy he system, from which This is the first corrective cont. m has been salivated, and orrosive Sablimate have deposited in the bones, es of the bones, rickets, afortions, white swell-etc. the Sarsaparillian e deposits and extermi-

r per Bottle.

es, not hours, to relieve Ready Relief.

ND AGUE. d for Fifty Cents. There is the world that will care it other Malarious, Bilious, ow. and other fevers (aided

ays carry a bottle of Rad-ith them. A few drops in mess or pains from change or than French brandy or

legulating Pills.

Not demonstrated, For it's greatly prized.

And in a cottage neat.

Near by a bubbling spring.

Our joys would ac complete—

Who'd want a better thing?

Ah! who indeed? With a cottage, true love, and plenty of weil-water life would indeed be without a flaw. But Mr. Smith, even in the ecstasy of love, has his eye on o'her schemes to pass away the time, and unfolds them to the maid as fo'lows:

Down in the meadow green, And while away our hours In bliss and joy serene.

that even picking flowers and keeping track of

I'd try my best to please you In all I'd do or say. I'd never scold or tease you While time glides on its way.

recovered her senses and went back to the ma with the bank-account the poem does not state

prising female singer who was betrayed by a villain. That the unfortunate girl possessed social attractions of no ordinary character is proven by the manner in which the poet causes her to say:

I thought not of sin; I knew but to love.

But in spite of the unusual Terpsichorean attainments which enabled her to participate in every dance on the program, from the Lancers to the Virginny Ree!, and then walk across-lots to ber home, the young lady fell, and tells the story of her descent in fourteen verses.

Like all great poets, Mr. Swith is strong when it comes to obturaise, and fairly rivals Mr. G.

W. Childs, who has long held the belt in this particular field of literature. While not, perhaps, possessing the smooth flow and fidelity to

Father, I must leave thee too, And all my friends that's here below. A better tand above I view. On angel's wings to it I'll go. FROM THE GRAVE TO THE BOARDING-HOUSE is but a step in Goone as well as eleewhere, and close upon the heels of the obituary efforts come some verses which, the author states, were written upon leaving the house of a friend, where he had boarded for two months, although

MY FAITHFUL FRIEND.

And seized my bundle, staff in and; My faithful friend exclaimed, with glee, With pleasure will I go with thee."

As through the gate we silent passed, Trees him above their branches tossed; Warm airs calsamic fragrance spread— My friend, displeased, oft shook his nead.

And, as we up the mountain climbed, On, on I pressed with eyes aglow, While he stood, panting, far below. Rejoicing in the sunsoine oright. Soft verdure, breath of roses fair, The songs of larks, and mountain-air.

My needless foot a cody sourned! Ah me! my friend lay cold in death— The truest friend that e'er drew breath

"The truest friend beneath the skies, The songs of larks, rose-odors rare.

Is not the refusal to accept what the Church decreed at Chalcedon, which refusal has rendered the assembling since then of any General Council of the Universal Church impossible, reason for doubt in the Church of Rome!

THE PUZZLERS' CORNER.

[Original contributions will be published in this lepartment. Correspondents will please send their real names with their nome de plume addressed to

Puzziers' Corner." Answers will be publishe

PERSPECTIVE BEDSTEAD-NO. 1.011.

ince; 12 to 10, an open space between woods.

DIAMOND-NO. 1,012.

To puzzlers, greeting: You will find a letter,
'Tis in The Cornet: leave it there you'd better
Abbreviations do not suit me hearty,
But this will designate a certain party.
Which here reminds me of old Hickory Jack

A kind of nut is what you here will tax on.
Unfold, disclose, exhibit, disentangle,
To tell you more would mix you in a jangle,
of this Grant had his share; no other man
Such entertainment saw. Tell if you can

Such entertainment saw. Tell if you can Why pussy cat is called by this queer name,

Relating to an island is the same.

For on the fence o'nights a hideous this Drives sleep away and makes a horrid discord which, with such behaving.

Caused poet what's-his-name to write a-raving.

This diamond's finished; at the top begin it At last you'll find the closing letter in it.

FULTON, Ill.

Townead,

PHOMBOID-NO. 1.013.

RHOMBOID—NO. 1.013.

Across—The bindings of a bedge; a knife; the hero of Beattie's Ministrel; an effort made; a bird Down—In Youngster; an abbreviation for an office of a society; a boy's nickname; an old name for torch; the distance ahead to which a ship's capiusually extends; if not; a boy's nickname reversed; a pronoun; in Quirk.

Paxton, Ill.

Garts.

SQUARE WORD—NO. 1,014.

A plaintive rry: a constellation: a Mahometa syth; one of the zodiacal signs; an Italian poet NELSON, Ill.

Hat Mgss.

SQUARE WORD-NO. 1,015.

An East Indian measure of distance; quarter circle; a large drinking-vessel; a species tather stone; a wanderer.

Galena, Ill.

DROWIOS.

CHARADE-NO. 1,016.

I'd like to tell you what I am, and fain would speak

the truth; But when I do begin first second mutters "False,"

forsooth!
Third first pertains to—some one here vociferates,
"No matter!"
No chance to say first, second, third, have L amid

such chatter.

Third first (accent it carefully), again I do begin, Relates to Hymen,—yes, young man, and also be

Drop but a letter from my third, add second first

thereto, Then sloop to recognize the one that, lo! appears

First second, foreign born and brief, —a title, if you spell it. —
Illustrious exempiar forbids me quite to tell it.

You ask for my equivalent.
It really is unsafe to say.
For had I told you al: I meant,
I had been eaten right away.
Dixon, Iil.
ENENA CHANAGRA.

I am aged now, and sm well known to fame, And in my prime some beauty I could claim. My origin 's most ossure, and history has sought in vain to penetrate my mystery. Sometimes I moan, then superstitious fear

ing near.
If what I've said still leaves my name in doubt,

Then from its leiters you may spell it out. First, fourth, and afth, if Moses you believe, will bring to mind the fault of Mother Eve: Omit my third and sixth, you'll have in view

The very thing our mothers used to do.

How many letters are there, would you know?

The first, the third, and fifth will surely show.

The fifth, the fourth, and sixth, when they're co

bined.
Amount to nothing, as you'll surely find.
NELSON, Ill.
NELSONIAN

HIDDEN POETS—No. 1, 018.
Young Raymond, all unknown to fame,
Tho 'meriture, he thouth, a name,
One eve, which closed a wintery day,
Lounged on his cot the hours away;
When spoke his mother: "Well my son,
Though old and careworn I am grown,
Must I keep open nouse for thee?
I wish, tho 'odd, you'd mated be."
'By Romulus," the youth replied,
'Swfet Poesy shall be my oride.
Conting od Smith's freekled girls,
Or that Anna Hill with yellow curls,
I can't afford. I'll seek for fame,
And by words worthy win a name.
Though 'ne'er a sou they bring' to me;
All 'cold is dross, 'I answer thee."
She musing said, 'An are, forsouth,
Of strone and frowerd will is youth;
I know all errant runs his blood,

know all errant runs his blood, As swiftly rolls its lava flood.

As swiftly rolls live inva hood.
Tho' he in earnest since his song,
He'll see it's comedy ere long.
So let us shan the taunting word,
For sad it is, from loved lips heard."
BURLINGTON, Wis.

nd-hand ones are not wanted.

Towhead, Fulton, Ill., went to work on the last list and sent all the answers in before the day of publication, which is something Towhead has not done before in a long time. Towhead, however, is a rare good getter-up, and The Corner is undermany obligations to him from time to time. He has a rhyming diamond in this week's issue.

ONE NIGHT.

We stood round her couch at eventide, Watching her life-stream quietly glide Out toward the dark, broad river of Death; And we breathed so low, it seemed our brea Had gone to keep life in her side.

We stood round ber couch when the clock struc ten.
And each stroke was counted again and again—
For we knew full well the meassage they bore:
1 stay not for any—the world must endure;"
And we wept in our anguish and pain.

We bent o'er her couch when the clock struct

two,
And her eyes were opened, so shiring and blue
We gathered new hope from their lustrous
light—
Hope—while she whispered, "In the morning—
Good-night!"
And our tears were as evening-dew.

We knelt by her side when the night was riven,
And breathed a prayer that strength might be
given:
And fear is so weak, and hope salatrong.
We murmared. "She lives," yet know we were
wrong—
For the smile she wore was of Heaven.
Adbian, Mich., Dec. 16, 1879. O. T. W.

Bound to Have a Good One.

CORRESPONDENCE.

HIDDEN POETS-No. 1,018.

the following week. 1

Conkling, and Grant. WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 12.-Congress, bay-HAVING JOCKETED THEMSELVES OFF THE FIELD.

ing refreshed itself after the elaborate and exhausting labor of its first sitting, has reassembled on the National Sparring-Ground, and put itself on record as a deliberative body. I went down with the hope that, under a suspension of the rules, there might be some lively work over the Fort resolution, in which Western Republicanism makes an effort to SIT DOWN

now. A man does not need many facts here, for politics in its drift is largely surmise. Speculived. The conjunctions in politics have not seemingly impossible and altogether upreal. The statesmen wno imagine themselves to be in the line of the Presidential succession sit upon their National observatory, glass in hand, to catch the faintest indication of the popular drift, and construct their theories accordingly. The result: some unique conjunctions. We are just now having one of those absurd spectacular dramas on the political boards, in which two stars are endeavoring to get into the same same time. We have the edifying political spectacle of Mr. Bayard, one of the presumptive the Democracy of '80 may have in its power to bestow,-one among the "favorit sons" of this prolific mother, who has, on occasion, as many as Priam bad,-we have Mr. Bayard substantially indorsing the financial position of an Administration for which he has never pretended to conceal his dislike and contempt. This political conjunction, this calling the rank-and-file to dinner through the same horn, is very absurd

But the philosophy of this extraordinary juxtaposition is apparent on the surface. It is the misfortune of the situation that New York, aparently, is the pivot on which swing the political destinies of the parties. Notwithstanding the fact that that light-weight politician, Mr. Samuel J. Tilden, has been put in process of political embalming, he is still so lively a corpse

of Wall street than by the deminds of the country. And now, in this formal opening of ine campaign of '80, he makes his bid for New York's support; which bid, whatever may be thought of it upon its own merits as a financial measure, certainly tends now to

Bound to Have a Good One.

\*\*Newerk Oult.\*\*

An old darky who peddles clams about town was heard to remark last week that a horse for which he had paid 75 cents had drooped dead in the shafts on the day after the purchase, and he wound up by saying: "Ps done now, and buys no more cheap hosses; Ps gwine to have a good hoss nex' time, if I have to go to Rahway and pay \$4 for him."

It is the slight cold frequently contracted that faally undermines the system. Use Dr. Buil's Couch Syran in the beginning stages of any cold and be cured. Price 25 cents. with the nitimate COOKING OF MR. BAYARD'S PRESIDENTIAL

to a hopeless cinder. Mr. Bayard has olayed bis little game of political chess, and is now in process of being swent bodily from the board.

The defeat of his resolution in the Senate means that the Democracy of the West and South unload him as a political leader. Mr. Stephens, who assumes to speak for the Southern Democracy, says that they "would as room support Sherman on the same financial platform as a Democrat."

all the bopes of the Democratic party, Norb, South, East, and West, will centre in his success. Then, with his millions, he will begin the process of undermining Kelly by buying his retainers. And, finally, suppose Kelly should die. His death would cut the gordian knot of Democratic difficulties without in anywise solving Republican complications. These are mere speculations, but there is a substantial basis for them. It is high time that Republicans should address themselves to the task of adjusting the differences which certainly threaten the loss to the Republican party of the pivot State in 1880. POEMS OF THE WEEK.

BUNDAY.

MONDAY.

Awake! arise! Cast off thy drowsy dreams?

Red in the Kast, beheld the Morains gleams.

'As Monday goes, so goes the weez, 'unames say

Reireshed, renewed, use well the initial day.

And see! thy neighbor

Already seeks his iaboa Another morning's benners are unfurled—Another day looks smiling on the world. It holds new laurels for thy soul to win; Mar not its grace by slothfulness or sin, Nor and, away, Send it to yesterday.

WEDNESDAY. Half-way unto the end—the week's high noon.
The morning-nours do speed away se soon!
And, when the noon is reached, however bright,
Instinctively we look toward the night,
The glow is lost
Once the meridian cross.

THURSDAY. So well the week has sped, hast thou a friend Go spend an hour in converse. It will lend New centry to thy labors and thy life To pause a little sometimes in the strife. Toll soon seems rule That has no interlude.

PRIDAY. From feasts abstain; be temoerate, and pray;
Fast if thou wilt; and yet, throughout the day,
Neglect no lacor and no duty shire;
Not many hours are is t thee for thy work—
And it were meet
That all should be complete.

SATURDAY. Now with the almost duished task make haste; So near the cight, thou hast no time to waste. Fost up accounts, and lettiny Soull's yes look. For flaws and errors in Like's ledger-book. When labors cease, How sweet the sense of peace!

A Cipelmusti View of the Convention is Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Chicago.

Cincinnai Commercial.

The presumption that there is a great intrigue behind the action of the Republicum National Committee in culting the Presidential Convention is not warranted. Don Cameron does not strike us as a dreadful conspirator. He does not pick up his living in politics. He will consult the weather-maps, and see how the wind blows, and calculate the probable jumping of public cat. Then his office ends with calling the Convention together on the first Wednesday in June.

June. We would not have selected Chicago as the We would not have selected Chicago as the place for the Convention, not because we have a prejudice against that able city, but because it is given to booms, and is tyrannized over by sixteen-page and blanket-sheet newspapers.

Those local booms are sometimes failures, as witness the Bristow boom of 1875 in Clacinnati, with heast an affair not only immense, but it seems memorable. The Bristow banners were on the outer wall, and the galleries were agisted by thousaning of Bristow fear.

man. Deacon Richard Smith was made to feel these

Uncle Remus' Home. Made Philosophy.

Atheris (Ha.) Constitution.

Pigs dunno w'at a cen's fer.

Dogs don't bite at de front gate.

Cots in de barlev-patch kock cigh.

Pullet can't roost too high fer de owt.

De howlin' dog know w'at he sees.

Bine hoss don't lall w'en he foliure de bit.

Don't fing away de empty wallet.

Black-snake know de way ter de fin nes'.

Looks won't do ter solit rails wid.

De pig dat runs off wid de sear ar corn gits little mo' dan de cob.

wum.
Trubbles is seasonin'. 'Simmons sint good twell doy 'er fros'-bit.
Watch out wen you'er gittin all you want.
Fattenin' hogs sint in luck.

it wiil not bear repetition. A repetition of it might result in a very unfortunate nomination, which would end in the disaster of elevating the Democratic party to absolute control of the Government.

On the other hand, the Democratic situation in New York is even far more complicated and critical than that of the Republican party. It is known to the public that the most hereulean efforts were made previous to the lare election to compromise the difference between Tilden and Kelly, but they were entirely without effect. Kelly's ultimatum was the retirement of Tilden's shadow, Robinson, and Tilden chose not to yield by a hair's breadth. Kelly polied 80.000 votes,—a sufficient evidence of power to warrant the belief that, in the event of Tilden's nomination in 1880, he can defeat him in the State of New York. Realizing this fact, the Democratic National party managers have sued humbly at the feet of both Tilden and Kelly for a comercimise. They have begged Tilden to retire from the field as a Presidential candidate. To all these prayers be turns a deaf ear, or rather parries them by the declaration that he takes no thought for the morrow, what he shall est or drink, politically: that the Democratic Presidential nomination is in the hands of the Convention, not in his hands. To the anxions "managers." Mr. Kelly says, "Let the nomination take any other shape than Tilden and I am with you, heart and soul. Name your man,—Tom, Dick, or Harry,—and all the forces of Tammany shall at once unite in his support. But Mr. Tilden has insulted and outraged me; my fight with him is "a war to the knife, and the knife to the hift; he cannot be my President." To all the offers of the "managers," whe her of political preferment or money, Mr. Kelly makes the same reply, and adds: "Mv official hands are clean; the books of my office are open to inspection, and as for money I have enough."

This, then, is the situation: Both political parties are confronted by a threatened bolt in the State, which in all probability will determine the A large proportion of children who die early are those whose brain development is unusually large in comparison with the body. Why is this Samply because the functions of the body are too frail the support the waste zolar on in the brain comagnets upon active intelligence. Pellows Compound Syrup of Hycophosinties is so prepared that it imparts the vital principle directly to the brain, while it assists in developing a vigorous and round not.

### FINANCE AND TRADE.

Stocks Active in a Downward Direction.

Wabash Leads the Way in a Raid to Break Prices.

Government Bonds Strong-Ourrency Going to the Country.

The Produce Markets Moderately Active

--A Rather Weak Feeling

Early.

The Manchester manufacturers are undoubtedly bare of stock sufficient to enable them to abstain very rigidly from the market and will be compelled to buy from day to day nearly, if not quite, the amount of their consumption. They are, therefore, to a great extent, at the mercy of the Liverpool market; for, as prices rise, they, being reported to be well under orders, will presumably keep themselves supplied with cotton.

The unreal position of affairs is very clearly indicated by a comparison of prices in New York with those paid in Liverpool, the former ranging from 46% above the latter, and no very general opinion is held as to how a closer assimilation will be brought about, whether of a country the market down to the shop-order limit, after which the decline would work itself. This plan seems to have been successfully executed. In the last two hours of business prices went down on the run, with transactions active. A twofold process is now going on in the market. Timorous and weak holders of stocks are being weeded out, and operators who believe in the last wook and the last wo led out, and operators who believe in her prices are buying such stock as they nt when offered at low prices. This buying are strong enough to disregard the 2 and 3 cent fluctuations of the present market, and willing to wait a month or two, more most active stocks. The common opened 41%, receded to 40% at the Second Board, and at the close to 38%. The preferred d at 65%, sold down to 64%, and recovd to 65 on the First Board, fluctuated before ond call between 6514 and 6416, sold down Erie common was comparatively steady. g at 41%, selling down to 40%, and sell illy at 414. The preferred dropped from 69 to 65%. The coal stocks were weak, partly unt of the prospect of an unusually en winter. Delaware & Hudson opened 3/ er, at 73%, and Lackswanna % lower, at 80% first lost % more, to 73, and the econd, after advancing to 81%, went off gain to 80%, both closing at the lowest Jersey Central sold down to 77%. ris & Essex advanced 1, to 101. The wors break was made in the San Franciscos. All ts of rumors were put in circulation about that the Atchison & Topeka had abaned the proposed alliance with them, and the move of Senator Morgan to investigate sed land-grants was aimed especially at the San Francisco Road and the immense landold Atlantic & Pacific charter. There were ions rumors, too, that the Indian Territory control of the road. The net result was a drop of 6 in the common, to 33, and of rer was the other Indian Terri-road, the Kausas & Texas, which st 4%. to 28. The market had emphatically no Santa Claus in it for the bulls. Those who took flyers in something dead sure, like Wabash or the Indian Territory fancies, just to make

Sloux City preferred, which made 1, to 721/4.

Erie seconds opened at 87, and closed at 86. were moderately active. The largest trans-actions were in Eric consolidated seconds, which advanced to 87% and fell off to 87; do funded is rose to 81%. Kansas & Texus consolidated ted rose from 921% to 921%, and do seconds from 47 to 48, but the latter reacted to 47%. Chesapeake & Oblo firsts fell off from 62 to 61; Wabash new 7s from 20% to 91. Texas Pacific incomes fell off to 69, but subsequently advanced to 70%. Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg firsts, after selling down to 58%, rose to 60. Boston, Hartford & Erie firsts advanced to 52, and reacted to 51%. Lehigh & Wilkesbarre consolidated assented rose to 93%, and closed at 93. Canada Southern rsts feli off to 89; Wabash consolidated convertible to 98; and Erie consolidated gold 7s to

their Christmas expenses, have not found mill-

Joe 314, to 30; and the preferred 2, to 6114; Michigan Central 114, to 91%; Iron Mountain 3,

others were: New York Central 14, to 12716;

to 86%; St. Paul %, to 71%; Louisville & Nash

ville %, to 8514; Union Pacific 14, to 8314; Ohio

Indiana Central 34, to 194; Reading 36, to 67; Lake Eric & Western 36, to 2036; Mobile & Ohio 136, to 21; and Alton & Terre Haute pre-

These were the heaviest declines. The

ore 1/4, to 1021/6; Northwest common %,

issippi 1, to 26%; Minneapolis 1, to 45;

tie Mail 136, to 3256; Columbus, Chicago &

ed 1, to 43. The only gain was made by

Western Union lost 216, to 103; St.

The earnings of the Northern Pacific Railroad for November, 1879, were \$202,465; for November, 1878, they were \$103,741,—an increase of

Government bonds were strong. The 4s pened in New York at 103% bid and 103% asked. In the afternoon the price rose to 104 bid and 104% asked, with sales at 104. In ago the quotation was 103% bid, and 101 asked. The 41/s were 105% and 1061/4, the 5s, 108 and 1033/6, and the 6s of 1881, 1061/4 and 1071/6. In the afternoon there was a rise of 1/4 in the prices of the 41/4s, the 5s, and the 6s. The increase of the circulation of the National less good, the premium a bank has to pay for the 4s does not amount to much, as the profits

Foreign exchange was in moderate supply. ted rates for sterling were 48214 and 485. Sixty-day sterling exchange bills went up to 179%, closing weak at 479%. New York actual ates were 481% and 484%. In Chicago actual rates were 481% and 484%. French posted rates were 5921/4 and 5181/4. French grain bills were 12614 for Paris. Commercial German marks

The exports of domestic produce from New York for the past week amounted to \$7,153,602, against \$6,331,833 for the corresponding week of 1878. The following table shows the exports (exclusive of specie) from the Port of New York for the week ending Dec. 16, 1879, compared with the statement of the two previous years: 1870, 1878, 1877.

Ror the week \$ 7,153,602 \$ 6,331,833 \$ 6,319,009 Previous; re-ported...... 330,280,507 320,568,611 273,297,727

a Jan. 1. \$337, 443, 109 \$326, 900, 444 \$279, 618, 786 At the Chicago banks the country demand for currency and the general demand for discounts were strong. New York exchange sold between banks at \$1 per \$1,000 discount. Bank rates for ans were full 7@8 per cent. Clearings were

Business at the Chicago Mining Board is ining. Prices showed some advance. There were sales of 300 Leviathan at 30, and 600 at 33; were sales of 300 Leviathan at 50, and 500 at 35; 100 Original Keystone at 3.25, and 200 at 3.40; 100 Boston Cousolidated at 1.55, and 100 at 1.50; 200 Consolidated Pacific at 5, and \$5,000 United

6.2000 quotations:	RECEIPTED DO	Selection of the
	Bid.	Aske
Levisthan	32	33
O. Keystone	320	325
		575
Boston Con	155	160
Lancoin Park 7s	10614	106
West Division City Railroad 7s	E. S. C. Williams	105
West Chicago 4s	108	104
First National Bank	195	223
tride of Peatner Dank	11714	100
Hipernian Banking Association.	100	200
North Chicago Rolling Mills	130	150
Chamber of Commerce	6114	10001
Inter-State Ind. Ex	46	50
Consols opened at 96 15-16,		- 30
	rnd cio	sed a
07 1-16.	25 80000	

omist, of Dec. 6, says: One point in our bu business relations with money reaming from the other side of the Allantic, concurrently with the corresponding deficiency in Europe, has given America a sudden extension of purchasing power. Meanwaile, the very considerable imports of gold there have to some extent ininted prices on that side. The economy of past years appears laid aside for the time, and the result is that, notwithstanding the immense volume of grain which America has poured on Europe, the balance of trade is less in favor of that country than in years past. The surplus of exports over imports through New York is diminishing, and t ecourse of business there is assuming more its normai character. All this will tend to check the export of bulion, and to render it more probable that our indebtedness will be discharged rather by the dispatch of goods and bonds which Americans do want than by sending gold which they do not want.

The Liverpool correspondent of the New York Daily Bulletin writes Dec. 6:

insure a rapid rise here.	
GOVERNMENT BONDS.	
Bid.	Asked.
U. S. 6s of 81	103%
U. S. new 41/48	10614
U. S. 4 per cent conpons 103%	104
Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling	485
Belgium 5224	518%
France	518%
Switzerland52214	9514
Holland	4014
Austria	43
Norway	27%
Sweden	27%
Denmark COMMERCIAL BILLS.	271/8
Sixty days.	Sight.
Sterling 47014	Digue
Francs	
Marks 93%@94	•••••
Bid	Asked

Chicago Municipal 7s, 1892 Chicago Municipal 7s, 1884 Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895 Chicago Municipal 7s, 1895 Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892 Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1892 Chicago Water Loan 7s, 1899 Chicago Municipal 6s Chicago West Town 7s Chicago West Town 7s Chicago West Town 5s \*100% \*108% Chicago Water Loan 6s.
Chicago Lincoln Park 7s.
Chicago South Park 7s.
Chicago South Park 7s.
Chicago South Park 6s.
Chicago West Park 7s.
Chicago Treasury Warrants (new \*104

110 FIELD, LINDLEY & CO., New York. 88 LaSalle-st., Chicago. STOCKS: Members of N. Y. Stock Exchange.

ALBERT M. DAY. Manager. TRASK & FRANCIS. Bankers and Brokers, 70 BROADWAY, N. Y. Members of the New York Stock Exchange and New York Mining Stock Exchange. All classes of Securities Bought and Sold on Commission and Carried on Margins.

Daily Market Letters sent to Customers. WATSON, LA GRANGE & GIBSON. BANKERS AND BROKERS. pecial facilities and advantages in furnishing LEGITIMATE MINING INVESTMENTS.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF CHICAGO
COOK COUNTY 78,
CITY BONDS,
SOUTH PARK BONDS,
LINCOLN PARK BONDS,
WEST TOWN BONDS,
Safe-Deposit Department, entrance on Washington-st. SELL YOUR UNITED STATES BONDS

And secure a handsome premium, and BUY COUK COUNTY OR WEST CHICAGO 5 PER CENT BONDS. An equally good security, bearing higher rate of in-CHARLES HENROTIN,

To the Western Associated Press. NEW YORK, Dec. 19.-Governments strong and higher.

Bar silver, 11314. Railroad bonds quiet. State securities dult.

The stock market was irregular in the early dealings with a light advance in some shares,

The stock market was irregular in the early dealings with a light advance in some shares, but during the afternoon there was a heavy pressure to sell, and prices fell off 1/2 to 7 per cent. The greatest depression was in Southwestern shares, which declined 3 to 7 per cent, the latter St. Louis & San Francisco, while the decline in the remainder of the list was 1/2 to 23/2 per cent, the latter Western Union. In the final dealings there was a recovery of 1/2 per cent. St. Louis & San Francisco leading the advance. Kansas & Texas, Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, and Northern Pacific were notably weak.

The Post says: "Little or no resistance was offered to the bear raid, and it was successful so far as prices were concerned. The leaders of it trust to an unfavorable bank statement tomorrow to induce holders of stock to sell at the low prices made to-day. It is estimated that fully three-quarters of the stocks sold to-day were for 'snort account.' The statement is made that Gould was the leader of the bear party, but whether he sold down his own stocks himself, or they were attacked in revenge, is a mooted question. Eric was fairly sustained on the report that the earnings for the past two months were very satisfactory, and also by reason of the fact that the Eastern extension will be opened Saturday. The Vanderbilt stocks were heavy, as dividends on Lake Shore, Micaican Central, and Western Union have been discounted, and some believe that the large holders are unloading. There appeared to be no support to the coal shares."

Transactions, 265,000 shares: 3,000 Erie, 13,000 Lake Shore, 3,500 Northwestern, 6,000 St.

ers are unloading. There appeared to be no subport to the coal shares."

Transactions, 265,000 shares: 3,000 Erie, 13,-000 Lake Shore, 3,500 Northwestern, 6,000 St. Paul, 34,000 Lackawanna, 32,000 New Jersey Central, 3,300 Delaware & Hudson, 4,000 Reading, 8,000 Michigan Central, 3,200 Columbus, Chicago & Indiana Central, 6,000 Hannibal & St. Joe, 4,000 Ohio & Mississippi, 14,000 Western Union, 4,000 Pacific Mail, 24,000 Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific, 34,000 Kansas & Texas, 4,300 Iron Mountain, 4,500 Northern Pacific, and 15,000 St. Louis & San Francisco. The Little Pittsburg Company advertise a monthly dividend of 50 cents per share on a capital of 100,000 shares.

In the Caribon Mining Company Gov. Curtin has resigned the Presidency, and Brayton Ives is elected his successor. The Louisville & Nashville gross earnings for November were \$600,000; operating expenses, \$338,400; pet earnings, \$351,600.

The net earnings of the New York, Lake Erie Western Road for October were about \$100,000.

Money 5@7 per cent, closing at 6; prime mercantile paper, 5@6%.

Sterling exchange weak at 481% for sixty days; 484 for sight.

Dry-goods imports for the week, \$1,721,000.

GOVERNME	NT BONDS.
United States '81s 107 1/2 New 5s 103 1/4	Now 41/2 1001
Pacific 6s of 95121 Louisiana	Tennessee 6s 30 New 25
BTO	CKs.
Rock Island	W., St. L. & P., pfd 62%
C. B. & Q 124	Iron Mountain 42% 8: L. & S. F 37% St. L. & S. F. pfd. 40%
C. & A. pfd118	St. L. & S. F., 2d ofd 6014

Canada Southern... 63 Kansas Pacific... 86
Michigan Central... 914 Northern Pacific... 294
Erie... 41½ Northern P., pfd... 544
Erie... 41½ Louisville & N. 85
Northwestern 864 Houston & Texas 48
Northwestern pfd. 101½ Western Union 101½
St. Paul. 50 Louisville & N. 85
St. Paul., pfd... 98
St. Paul., pfd... 98
St. Paul. 8 Minn... 44
Erie... 42 Pacific Muil... 32
Reading... 30
Little Pirtsburg... 67½
Adams Express... 105
Del. L. & Western 75½
Morris & Essex... 100
Delaware & Hudson102a (United States... 49
N. J. Central... 774
Quicksilver... 21
Ohlo & Mississippi... 28
C. & Morris & Columbus... 74
C. & C. & I. C... 19
L. C. & Lafayette... 2½
Leadville... 3½
C. P. bonds... 111½
U. P. Einst... 110½
L. C. & Lafayette... 2½
Lehen & Wilkes... 110
B. C. R. & N. 55½
A. & T. H... 16
C. C. & I. C... 29
Lehen & Wilkes... 110
B. C. R. & N. 55½
A. & T. H... 16
C. C. & I. C. 2ds... 86
A. & T. H... pfd... 42
FOREIGN.

PORRIGN. London, Dec. 19.—Consols, for money, 97 3-16; account, 97 5-16. American Securities—New 5s, 105; 43s, 3-16; account, 97 5-16.

American Securities—New 5s, 105; 43s, 1093; 4s, 1053; Illinois Central, 101; Pennsylvania Ceutral, 5134; Erie, 4234; seconds, 8934; Reading, 3434.

Paris, Dec. 19.—Rentes, 81f 40c.

### MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO. San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 19.—The following are the closing quotations at the Stock Board;
Belvidere ... 19-32 Leviathan ... 3-1
Navajo ... 3-16 Calegonia ... 29-3
Caledonia B. H ... 2½ Lieds ... ... 13-3 
 (avajo
 3-16 Caledonia

 .aledonia B. H
 2½ Lieds

 .budley
 ½ Central Arizona

 .iood Show
 1-16 Caribou
 Good Show 1-16 Carloou Syndicate 1-14 Ontario Leopard 3-32 Standard Silver Hill 10-32 Hillside 2 South Noonday 1-14 Martin White South Noonday 1-14 Martin White Stera Nevada 2004 Alpha Union Con 37/4 Alpha Union Con 37/4 Alpha Union Con 37/4 Alpha Union Con 25 Belcher Bodie 8-2 Best & Belcher Potosi 25 Bullion Imperial 11-32 California Chollar & Potosi Con Pacific 4 Consol. Virginia Con Pacific 4 Cown Point Mammoth 2 Eureka Con 1 Belle Isle 15/4 Exchequer 14/4 Gould & Curry Argenta 1 Grand Prize Noonday 4/4 Hale & Norcrows Becktel 1-14 Julia Con 1 Bout 1 Con Post 1 Con Point 1 Con Post 1 Con 1 Con Post 1 Con 1 Con Post 1 Con 1 C Con. Pacinic. 4 Crown
Mammoth. 2 Eureka
Beile Isle. 1½ Eureka
Flora. 1½ Godld
Argenta. 1 Grand 2
Noonday. 4½ Hale &
Bechtel. 1½ Julia (
Boston Con. 1½ Justice
South Bulwer. ½ Mexica
Lady Washington. 13-32 Ophir.
Blackhawk 1% Julia Con...... 14 Justice....... 14 Mexican .....

Boston, Mass., Dec. 19.—The following are 

### REAL ESTATE.

The following instruments were filed for record Friday, Dec. 19: CITY PROPERTY.

MILES OF THE COURT-HOUSE. 

### COMMERCIAL.

The following were the receipts and shipments of the leading articles of produce in this city during the twenty-four hours ending at 7 o'clock Friday morning, with comparisons

1879.   1878.   1878.   1878.   1878.   1878.   1878.   1878.   1879
Wheat, Du. 53, 473 69, 851 21, 90, 78, 35 Corn, bu. 104, 893 65, 853 88, 262 46, 78 Corn, bu. 104, 893 65, 853 88, 262 46, 78 Corn, bu. 104, 893 65, 853 88, 852 46, 78 Corn, bu. 104, 893 65, 893 81, 159 78 Corn, bu. 21, 76 6, 909 8, 151 78 Corn, bu. 22, 752 12, 898 12, 974 19, 20 Grass seed, 1as. 45, 815 40, 330 15, 822 45, 00 Foromicorn, be 104, 518 129, 880 25, 615 23, 51 Broomicorn, be 105, 518 129, 880 25, 615 23, 51 Broomicorn, be 105, 518 129, 880 25, 615 23, 51 Broomicorn, be 105, 518 129, 800 17, 95 615 28, 51 Broomicorn, be 105, 518 129, 800 17, 95 615 28, 51 Broomicorn, be 105, 518 129, 800 12, 909, 57 Broth, be 105, 518 129, 800 115, 95 61,
Wheat, Du
Corn. bu. 104, 933 63, 653 88, 502 46, 78 Ofts. bu 27, 792 21, 345 23, 259 16, 98 Bariey, bu 2, 176 6, 939 8, 159 78 Bariey, bu. 2, 176 6, 939 8, 159 79 Bariey, bu. 2, 176 14, 939 15, 822 45, 60 Flax seed, los. 145, 615 40, 339 15, 822 45, 60 Flax seed, los. 164, 518 23, 518 80 25, 618 23, 518 Broom corn. lbe 20, 48, 180 428, 390 3, 148, 447 3, 579, 47 Beef, bris. 75 22, 28 40 1, 9
Oftes, bu. 27, 922 27, 345 23, 259 16, per Hyo, bu. 2, 170 6, 930 8, 150 17, per Hyo, bu. 20, 752 12, 498 12, 974 19, 20 6 grass seed, 10s. 145, 615 40, 391 155, 822 45, 00 17, 91 10,
Ryc, bu
Barier, bu. 20, 772 12,888 12,474 19,20 Grass seed, los. 146,815 40,391 155,822 45.00 Flax seed, los. 104,518 123,880 25,815 23,51 Broomcorn, be 55,000 175,91 C. meats, los. 463,160 428,300 3,148,447 3,570,47 Beef, bris. 237,300 102,461 283,100 1,996,77 Tallow, los. 237,300 102,461 283,100 1,996,77 Tallow, los. 20,488 282,294 60,000 154,75 Butter, los. 494,403 185,270 100,141 111,44 Live hogs, 80. 4,728 4,821 3,840 23,111,44 Live hogs, 80. 4,728 4,821 3,840 23,111,44 Live hogs, 80. 4,728 4,728 4,734 2,75 2,44 Hides, los. 146,900 His-hwines, bris Wool, los. 59,444 47,465 63,643 40,10 Potatocs, bu. 1,699
Grass seed, los. 145, 615 40, 330 155, 822 45, 00 Flax seed, los. 104, 518 123, 880 25, 615 223, 518 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120 120
Flax aced, lbs. 104, 518 129, 880 25, 615 23, 51 Broom corn. lbs
Droom corn. lbs
C. meats, Ibs. 463, 160 428, 300 3, 148, 447 3, 570, 47 leef, Ics. 463, 160 Heef, Ics. 428, 300 leef, Ics. 461 Beef, Ics. 462 leef, Ics. 463 leef, Ics. 463 leef, Ics. 464 leef, Ics. 465
Beef, tos.
Beef. bris. 2.8 40 Pork, bris. 5. 5. 128, 233, 100 1, 296, 77 Tallow, lbs. 20, 435 Butter, lbs. 94, 404 Dree'd h 28, No Live hogs, No. 24, 728 4, 321 3, 919 2, 24 Cattle, No. 1, 612 1, 512 320 4, 404 Hides, lbs. 1, 612 1, 512 320 4, 41 Hides, lbs. 1, 612 1, 512 320 4, 41 Hides, lbs. 1, 612 1, 512 320 4, 41 High whites, bris 40, 900 High whool, lbs. 59, 444 47, 465 63, 643 40, 10 Potatocs, bu. 1, 639 3
Pork, bris. 75 1,692 20, Lard, los. 237, 300 10.4, 460 238, 100 1, 208, 570 100, 100, 460 208, 100 1, 208, 570 100, 100, 100, 570 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 100, 10
Lard, Ios. 237, 300   102, 461   233, 100   1,908, 77   Tallow, Ibs 20, 438   23,944   60, 000   154, 75   Butter, Ibs. 94, 404   135, 270   100, 141   111, 44   100, 141   111, 44   100, 141   111, 44   100, 141   111, 44   100, 141   111, 44   100, 141   111, 44
Tallow, lbs
Butter, ibs
Dres'd h'gs, No.         328         449           Live hogs, No.         24,728         43,321         3,949         2,22           Cattle, No.         4,015         4,734         2,475         2,91           Sheep, No.         1,619         1,512         320         4,320         4,320         4,41           Hides, Ibs.         148,930         115,501         225,810         119,50           Highwines, bris         0         47,465         63,643         40,10           Potatoes, bu.         1,639         3         64,22         40,10
Live hogs, No. 24, 728 43, 321 3, 949 2.24 Cattle, No. 4, 945 4.734 2.475 2.91 Sheep, No. 1, 619 15, 721 23, 819 225, 810 119, 50 Hides, Ibs. 146, 930 115, 591 115, 591 High whole, Ibs. 59, 444 47, 465 63, 643 40, 10 Potatocs, bu. 1, 1639 3
Cattle, No
Sheen, No.     1,619     1,512     320     14       Hides, Ibs.     146,930     115,501     225,810     119,50       Highwines, bris     50     47,465     63,643     40,10       Potatoes, bu.     1,639     3     3     3
Hides, lbs
Highwines, bris 50, 441 47, 465 63, 643 40, 10 Potatoes, bu 1, 639 3 69
Wool, Ibs 59,444 47,465 63,643 40,10
Potatoes, bu 1,630 3 60
Hay, tons 140 80 10 1,19
Shingles, m 1,000 395 400 24
Fourtry, 108 127, 735 124, 595 33, 002 139, 14
Change hower ditte
Beans, bu 214 30 98

Withdrawn from store during Thursday for city consumption: 2,613 bu wheat, 2,549 bu corn, 200 bu oats, 451 bu rye, 6,421 bu barley. The following grain was inspected into store in this city yesterday morning: 12 cars No. 2 winter wheat, 4 cars No. 3 do, 2 cars low grade, 5 cars mixed, 133 cars No. 2 spring, 39 cars No. 3 do, 15 cars rejected, 3 cars no grade (213 wheat); 131 cars No. 2 corn, 69 cars new mixed, 47 cars rejected, etc. (247 corn); 17 cars white oats, 6 cars No. 2 mixed, 8 cars low grade (31 oats): 4 cars No. 2 rye; 2 cars No. 2 barley, 12 cars No. 3 do, 8 cars extra (22 barley). Total, 517 cars, or 237,000 bu. Inspected out: 18,185 bu wheat, 62,991 bu corn, 3,162 bu oats, 4,555 bu rye,

1.857 bu barley. The leading produce markets were generally the leading produce markets were generally stronger yeaterday, with a fair volume of business doing. They were all rather weak within the first bour, but improved afterwards under a more free demand by capitalists. They took hold to a fair extent in pork, wheat; and corn, hold to a fair extent in pork, wheat; and corn, at times buying very freely, and the smaller operators followed a little in the same direction. London reported a firmer tone in breadstuffs, and the habot roubles at the Stock Yard's ended to strengthen pork product, as the outlook is not favorable to activity on this aide of the New Year. The onward march of the hog to this city has been impeded already, and, if the difficulty has been impeded already, and, if the product has a week or two to get into the product has a week or two to get into the product has a week or two to get into the product has a week or two to get into the product has a week or two to get into the product has a pro stronger yesterday, with a fair volume of business doing. They were all rather weak within

ported, and prices were firm. In the dried-fruit market a firm feeling for imported varieties was apparent, though aside from layer raisins, which advanced 5@10c, there were no price changes. Fish were dull. Oils were quiet, with lard le lower and miners' 3c higher.

Lumber was in moderate dmand and steady. Wool was quiet and firm, the stock in store being light, and Western mill are likely to want it all and more too before the opening of another season. Broom-corn meets with continued good inquiry, and is firmly held at the late advance. Hides were easy in sympathy with the Eastern market, and the local receipts are liberal. Seeds were quiet, and exhibited no changes of importance. Hay was in small local request and steady. Poultry ruled weak, the stock being large, and the weather was warm for carrying, which increased the anxiety to sell. Green truits were in better local demand. All-rail rates to New York are steady at 40c per 100 lbs of grain. Through rates to Liverpool are 67%c per 100 lbs on provisions and 60c

on flour. The New York Produce Exchange Weekly gives the following as the visible supply of grain on the dates named:

Wheat, | Corn. | Oata, | Barley

	bu.	bu.	•	bu		bu.
Dec. 13, 1879.	27, 689, 000	10,079.	000	2,613.	000	4, 731, 000
Dec. 6, 1879.	27,851,000	10, 337.	OHO	2, 799,	O(r)	4,679,000
Dec. 14, 1878.	18,842,000	8,853.	000	3, 035,	000	5, 207, 000
Dec. 15, 1877. Dec. 16, 1876.	10, 279, 000					4,666,000
Dec. 18, 1875.	10, 034, 895	7, 261,	908	3, 035,	500	4, 380, 992
Dec. 19, 1874.	12, 449, 495	4 (1)4	094	2 594	950	2,477,337 2,447,776
	1004 at	Sec 4				d ship-
ments of w	heat at po		ame	d yes	terd	lay:
Chicago		1	ame Rece	d yes	terd	lay: Shipped.
Chicago		1	Rece	d yes ived. 478	terd	lay: Shipped. 21,900
Chicago		1	Rece 59,	d yes ived. 478 410	terd	lay: Shipped, 21,900 3,600
Chicago Milwaukee St. Louis			30, 44, 55,	d yes ived. 478 410 000	terd	lay: Shipped. 21,900
Chicago Milwaukee St. Louis Detroit Toledo			Rece 59, 44, 55, 16,	d yes ived. 478 410 000 000	terd	lay: Shipped, 21,900 3,600 17,000
Chicago Milwaukee St. Louis			39, 44, 55, 16,	d yes ived. 478 410 000	terd	lay: Shipped, 21,900 3,600

Total, bu..... .... 272. 888 220, 500 The receipts at the five inland points aggregated 191,000 bu, and shipments 44,000 bu.

The following was the produce movement in New York yesterday: Receipts-Flour, 20,915 bris; wheat, 22,117 bu; corn, 59,000 bu; oats, 38,420 bu; corn-meal, 1,009 pkgs; rye, 470 bu; barley, 18,700 bu; malt, 11.250 bu; pork, 925 bris; beef, 4,393 bris; cut meats, 4,496 pkgs; lard, 1,985 tcs: whisky, 850 bris. Exports for twenty-four hours-Flour, 11.000 brls; wheat, 166,000 bu; corn, 231,000 bu; oats,

1,000 bu; rye, 46,000 bu. PROVISIONS. HOG PRODUCTS—Were less active, and quite irregular. The market was weak early, in sympathy with lower prices for hogs here and dullness in lard in Liverpool. It started up before noon, and then ruled strong toward the close. many parties buying because it seemed probable

that there will be comparatively little new stuff put up here for some time to come. The reported hipments of meats and pork were large. Special reports to the Cincinnati Price Curren ow the number of hogs packed at the undermentioned places since Nov. 1 to date and lates mail dates, as follows:

To Dec. 17-To Dec. 17— 1879.
Chicago 1, 230, 000.
Cincinnati 335, 000
St. Louls 355, 000
Indianapolis 218, 000
Milwaukee 190, 000
Louisville 190, 000
Kansas City 114, 300
Cleveland 90, 000 190, 000 190, 009 114, 300 90, 000 67, 000 68, 000 57,000 2,731,000

Totaliten principal places 2, 852, 300 2, 731, 000 Evanaville, Ind 19, 000 14, 000 Quincy, Ill 34, 000 20, 000 Columbus, Ind 14, 300 10, 000 Xenia, 0 13, 700 10, 400 Xenia, 0 13, 700 10, 400 Detroit, Mich 35, 000 20, 000 The slight falling off at Chicago is more than made up by increased activity at other points.

MESS FORK—Declined 15c, advanced 40c, and closed 22½@25c above the latest prices of Thursday, at \$12.75 for new. spot, \$12.774@12.80 for January, \$13.00@13.02½ for February, and \$13.20 for March. Sales were reported of 7, 500 bris seller January at \$12.45@12.72½; 48, 500 bris seller February at \$12.65@13.17½. Total, 58, 000 bris.

| Shoul- | Short | L. & S. | Short | clears. | clears. | Loose ... \$4.10 \$6.35 \$6.35 \$6.45 \$0.00 \$0.00 \$6.55 \$6.55 \$6.65 \$6.65 \$1.00 \$1

February, boxed. | 4.40 | 6.70 | 6.70 | 6.80 |
Short ribs, seller February, closed at \$6.52\footnote{1.56}. Long clears quoted at \$6.17\footnote{1.56} | 6.26\footnote{1.56} | 6 Ag. 50 for extra mess, and \$14.50@15.00 longer hams.

TALLOW-Was quoted at 6%@6%c for city and BREADSTHEES.

FLOUR-Was dull and unchanged. , Buyers held

off, while sellers were very strong in their views, though stocks are on the increase. Sales were reported of 100 bris winters at \$6.50; 125 bils unsound do at \$5.00; 250 bris double extras at \$6.40 and \$7.50; 470 bris no grade on private terms; 115 bris buckwheat, partly at \$5.85. Total, 1,000 brls. Export extras were quoted at \$5.25@5.75 in sacks, and double extra do at \$5.75@6.25. OTHER MILLSTUFFS—Sales were 3 care of feed at \$17.25@18.50; 1 car wheat screenings at 60c per bu; 4 cars middlings at \$10.00@11.00. Coarse corn-meal was nominal at \$15.25@15.50 per ton on track.

SPRING WHEAT-Was moderately active and stronger, advancing 1%c, and closing 1%c above the latest prices of Thursday. London reported a firmer tone in cargoes, and the visible supply was reported to be somewhat less than expected, though large, 27,689,000 bu being the aggregate to the close of last week. The receipts here showed an increase, with small shipments. The chief feature in the market was the better demand for next

16,500 bu by sample at 35@39c on track; and 24,-000 bu at 33@39½c free on board. Total, 45,000

000 bu at 33@39½c free on board. Total, 45,000 bu.

RYE—Was quiet, closing firm in sympathy with wheat. Car lots were in fair request, and there was some inquiry for futures, with none offered. Spot sold at 79c, February was nominal at 80c, and next mouth at 78½c. Cash sales included 1,200 No. 2 at 79c; 3,900 bu by sample at 77½@82c free on board. Total, 6,300 bu.

BARLEY—Was quiet and unchanged. A few cars of extra 3 were sold, and a moderate business was done in samples. No. 2 sold at 87c towards the last, and do for January was nominal at 88c. Extra 3 spot sold at 64c, and was duil at 65c seller January. No. 3 sold at 53@54c. Spot sales were reported of 500 bu No. 2 at 87c; 1,500 bu extra 3 at 64c; 2,500 busNo. 3 at 53@54c. 13,000 bu by sample at 53@96c on track; and 2,000 bu at 58 @59c free on board. Total, 19,500 bu.

TWO O'CLOCK CAIL. TWO O'CLOCK CALL.

TWO O'CLOCK CAIM.

Wheat was active and irregular. Sales were reported of 940,000 bu at \$1.37@1.37% for May. \$1.31\cong 61.32\cong 67 February, and at \$1.30\cong 61.31 for January. Corm—205,000 bu at 41\cong 67 February, 46\cong 640\cong 67 May, and 40\cong 67 February. 46\cong 640\cong 67 May, and 40\cong 67 February. 48\cong 640\cong 67 May, and 40\cong 67 February. Oats—5,000 bu at 30\cong 67 of May. Messpork was firmer, with sales of 11,750 bris at \$12.80 (212.82\cong 67 January, and \$13.05\cong 13.07\cong 67 for January, and \$13.05\cong 13.07\cong 67 february, and at \$7.60 for March. Short ribs—550,000 lbs at \$6.35\cong 6.37\cong 67 January, \$8.52\cong 67 February, and \$3.62\cong 67 for March.

Wheat was 14@%c higher. January sold at \$1.30\%c 1.31\%, and closed with sellers at the outside. February sold at \$1.31\%c 1.32\%. and closed with sellers at the outside. February sold at \$1.31\%c 1.32\%. and closed at \$1.32\%. May sold at \$1.37\%c. Corn was firm at 40\%c for January, and 41\%c for February, May sold at 36\%c 16r January. 35\%c for February, and at 30\%c 39\%c for January, and closed at \$13.05\%c 13.07\%for May. Mess pork closed at \$13.05\%c 13.07\%for February, and at \$13.25\%c 13.27\%for January, sales 5.500 oris, at \$12.97\%c 013.05\%c 15.05\%c AFTERNOON BOARD.

GENERAL MARKETS. BROOM-CORN-Dealers report an unusually good demand at the latterly fixed prices: Choice hurl. 74/408
Fine green, with burl to work it 64/407
Red-topped do and hurl 54/406
Inferior. 5 654/4
Crooked 3 64/4 BUTTER-None of the features of this ma showed any decided change. There was a fair local and shipping demand, and the tenor of prices was steady and firm. We again quote: Creamery.
Good to choice dairy.
Medium
Inferior to common
Roil. .19@22 .10@18 .15@23 BAGGING-Met with only a moderate inquiry, and was unchanged in value. We quote: a fair demand: s quiet, but there is an active demand from the country. We quote the market steady as follow ackawanna range and egg... ..... \$6.50 

Cannel Baitimore & Ohio. Piedmont
Blossourg
Brazii block 

the market.
EGGS-Were quiet and steady at 20@21c for fresh and 18@19c for stored stocks.
FISH—Only a light ousiness was in progress. The slight falling off at Chicago is more than made up by increased activity at other points.

MESS FORK—Declined 15c, advanced 40c, and closed 22\% 625c above the latest prices of Thursday, at \$12.75 for new, spot, \$12.77\% 612.80 for for for new, spot, \$12.77\% 612.80 for for for for formary, and \$13.20 for March. Sales were reported of 7.500 bris seller January at \$12.45\% 612.72\%; 48.500 bris seller January at \$12.45\% 611.77\%; 700 dr. \$100 bris seller Harch at \$12.45\% 611.77\%; 48.500 bris.

LAND—Declined 2\% c per 100 for sadvanced 15c, and closed 7\% 610c above the latest prices of Thursday, at about \$7.25 for new, spot, \$7.32\% for January, \$7.45\% 7.47\% for February, and \$7.57\% 67.60 for March. Sales were reported of 500 tes new at \$7.20; 4,000 tes seller January at \$7.35 \% 67.50; and 1,250 fes seller March at \$7.500 \% 67.57\%. Total, 20,000 tes.

MEATS—Were rather quiet and easier early, but closed better in sympathy with pork and lard, though there was not much demand except for 3anuary, \$6.30\% 646 for February, at \$8.45; 3,100 for seller March at \$8.57\% for March; 250 boxes long and short clears at \$8.45; 3,100 for green hams, (and few of them were offered. Sales were reported of 1,350,000 lbs short ribs at \$3.25 for January, \$6.30\% 646 for February, at \$8.25 for January, \$6.30\% 646 for February, and \$6.57\% for March; 250 boxes long and short clears at \$6.45; 3,100 for seller man fellows for partly cured lots:

Shoul—Short L. & S. Short ders.

Zante curranes, Domestic. Apples, evaporated. 12 @ 14
Apples, Eastern 84@ 84
Apples, Southern 7 @ 74
Peaches, unpared, halves 94@ 104
Rasoberries 32 @ 33
Blackberries 11 @ 114
Pitted cherries 21 @ 22 Raspberries
Blackberries
Pitted cherries
NUTS. 11 @ 12 19%@ 20 13 @ 13% 0 @ 10 11 @ 11% or better local GREEN FRUITS—Were in rather better local request, the weather being warm enough to deliver fruit:

Apples, \$\partial \text{princip} \text{in lots} \qquad \text{32,25\partial 3,00} \text{Cranberries, \$\partial \text{bril} \text{1.7,00\partial 8,00} \text{Cranberries, \$\partial \text{bril} \text{1.7,00\partial 8,00} \text{Condor,00} \text{Condor,

Carolina Patent cut lonf ..... A standard
A No. 2.
Extra C.
C No. 1
Yellow
N. O. fair to faily fair
N. O. prime to choice
SIRUPS.
Choice corn or suzar
Prime corn or suzar
Fair to good corn or sugar
Blacksfrap 

No. 1 prairie

Slough

HIDES—Were in moderate demand and easy.
The receipts were fair:
Green-cured hides, right, \$\mathbb{D}\$ \omega\$. 104\( \omega\$ 104

Green-cured, heavy.

Calf. \$\mathbb{D}\$ \omega\$. 134\( \omega\$ 14

Dry saited, \$\mathbb{Z}\$ \omega\$ \omega\$ \omega\$. Hight. Weight.
1514 900
1515 1,000
1554 1,175
1534 1,175
1534 1,125
1534 1,000
1444 700
1534 1,160
16 1,150
16 1,150
16 1,400
with fair sales

First and second clear rough, 1 inch.
Third clear do.
First and second clear dressed siding
Common dressed siding.
Flooring, second common, dressed.
Box boards, 18 inch and upwards.
A stock boards, 10@12 inch, rough.
B stock boards, 10@12 inch.
C stock boards, 10@12 inch.

Exercise, 1st cushive. Sperm.... Neatsfoot oil, strictly pure ....... POULTRY AND GAME—Poultry was dull and weak under large offerings, which sellers wanted to close out as the weather was turning warm. Game was firm: Chickens, dressed, 5@6c per lb; turkeys, dressed, 7@9c per lb; ducks, dressed, 7@9c per lb; grarie chickens, \$5.50 per doz; wild ducks, \$2.00@4.00; quail. \$2.25@2.50; venison, 7@11c per lb. per lb. SEEDS—Were ouiet, and not materially changed. A few odd lots were picked up at the recent range of prices. Timothy was quoted at \$2.40@2.55, clover at \$4.90@5.50, and flax at \$1.47. German millet sold at 75c, and Hungarian

of 1.000 bris on the basis of \$1.12 per gallon for highwines.

WOOL—Was in request and steady. The stock is much reduced, and some grades are nearly out of market:

Washed fleece, medium choice. 48@51

Washed fleece, medium common. 46@48

Washed fleece, fine, per lb... 40@45

Wedjum unwashed 32@35

Fine do. 27@30

Coarse do 29@32

Tub-washed, choice 49@32

Tub-washed, common to good 40@44

### LIVE STOCK. CHICAGO.

Cattle. 2,190 4,449 5,036 4,915 4,000 Hogs. 26, 065 26, 084 27, 705 24, 728 18, 800 Sheep. Monday. Tuesday 123, 382 225, 442 \$,921 4,015 Shipments—
Monday
Tuesday
Wednesday
Thursday

Total........... 6, 142 9, 323 1, 621 CATTLE—Prices were again a little higher. The receipts were moderate and of good quality, and, with a good demand to meet, sellers found it an easy matter to clear the yards at an advance over Thursday's figures of 5@10c, or at an advance of 15@20c stace the beginning of the week. Ship-pers, butchers, canners, and feeders all bought in a generous way, and, taken all in all, it was a very satisfactory market-day. Sales ranged all the way from \$2.00@2.25 for inferior grades to \$5.00@ 5. 20 for extra, with the larger part of the trading at \$2.40@3.00 for butchers' and canners' stuff, and 1 \$3,60@4.50 for common to good fat shipping steers. There were a number of sales of choice beeves at \$4.65@4.85, and some extra lots for which \$5.00@5.20 was obtained. Stockers were in demand at \$2.35@3.20, according to quality. The market closed firm, with only a few scattering

droves left in the yards. QUOTATIONS: Choice Beeves—Fine, fat, well-formed steers, weighing 1, 300 to 1, 500 bs. 4.65@4.85 Good Beeves—Well-fattened steers, weighing 1.200 to 1, 300 bs. ..... 4.10@4.50 Medium grades—Steers in fair flesh weighing 1,050 to 1,250 bs. ..... 3.50@4.00 Butchers Stock—Poor to common steers 

CATTLE SALES.

HOGS-The situation of the market could hardly be said to be worse than on the preceding days of the week, but there certainly was no change for the better. A few of the small packers had ouvers in the market, but all the prominent houses were closed, and the purchases of the local trade did not cut much of a figure in the day's transactions. During the forenoon prices were weak all round and irregularly lower, the decline varying from 5c to 15c per 100 lbs, but later there was a firmer feeling. During the afternoon there was some speculative demand, and it was stated that several thousand head had been bought by one of the local packers for shipment to Milwaukee. Some purchases were also made for Cincinnat, and sixteen double-decks were taken for shipment to Detroit. These purchases gave holders increased confidence, and, while no substantial advance was gained, there was at the close a more hopeful feeling all around. Sales ranged from \$3.506,3.90 for skips to \$4.40 for extra heavy. The ruling prices were \$4.00 d.15 for light weignts and \$4.00 d.20 for heavy. Very few lots sold above \$4.25.

All sales are made subject to a shrinkage of 40 lbs for piggy sows and 80 lbs for slags. better. A few of the small packers had boyers in

| NOO SALES. | Price. No. | Av. | S4.40 | 368 | 275 | 4.40 | 183 | 203 | 4.35 | 42 | 218 | 4.30 | 34 | 205 | 4.00 | 81 | 179 | 4.00 | 54 | 277 | 4.00 | 241 | 213 | 4.00 | 33 | 256 | 4.25 | 45 | 253 | 203 | 4.25 | 223 | 203 | 4.25 | 223 | 203 | 4.25 | 24 | 25 | 227 | 203 | 4.25 | 30 | 199 | 4.20 | 60 | 267 | 4.20 | 60 | 267 | 4.20 | 68 | 280 | 4.20 | 127 | 263 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 4.20 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 21 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | 208 | HOG SALES. Av. 324 358 179 376 226 201 198 300 272 291 296 390 244 285 SHEEP—Were in fair uemand, and sold at fully previous quotations. Sales were noted at \$3.500 4.63% per 100 lbs for common to choice grades. SHEEP SALES. Special Disputa to The Tribuna.

Albany. N. Y., Dec. 19.—Beryes—Receiots, 628 cars; last week, 508 cars: through consuments. 550 cars. Demandstronger than last week; more Eastern buyers, with few New Yorkers, who purchased on speculation; sales show an increase of 500 over last week at unchanged prices; offerings mainly good quality, selling steadily at \$4.50 (25.00; good native butchering steers and a few choice a snade higher.

Sheep of the quality sold readily and advanced % to \$6: sales, \$4.20@6.00, the latter extra Chanda. Lambe in small supply, with moderate demand. at a slight advance; sales, \$5.50@ ALBANY.

\$5.75.

To the Western Associated Press.

ALBANT, Dec. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts, 628 carloads, against 508 inst week; demand stronger, but not active; fair to good natives, \$4.506.00 for good batchering steers.

SHEET AND LAMBS—Heceipts, 17,200; quality excellent; sheer advanced 50%75c: prices range at \$4.50 for common to \$8.00 for extra Canada; lambs in small supply and dull at \$5.50%7.00 for common to extra. BUFFALO.

BUFFALO. Dec. 10.—CATTLE—Receipts. 1.707; market moderately active and prices unchanged. SHEEF AND LAMBS—Receipts. 3,000; market active and higher; offerings mainly fair to medium; fair to good Western sheep, \$4.2564.70; extrawethers. \$5.00@5.50; Canada sheep, \$4.0004.25; lambs. \$5.50; best grades disposed of. Hous—Receipts. 10,235; market quiet; buyers and sellers apart; tending down; heavy and mediam. \$3.45@3.75; no Yorkers sold; holders asking \$4.30@4.50 for good to best heavy, and quotable at \$3.75@4.25, as to quality. Prgs. \$3.75@4.00; 30 cars unsold.

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—Beeves—Receipts, 2, 350; prices further advanced \( \), cit the market continued firm to the finish; poor to prime native steers, \$7.25\( \), 10.75; exira and premium do, \$11.00\( \), 12.00; exporters used 300 at \$8.25\( \), 25\( \), 10.75; drossed beef market rather dull; beef sides could not be advanced. dressed beef market rather dull; beef sides could not be advanced.

SHEEF-Receipts. 5.400; market firm and prices unchanged, with fair business; not all sold.

SWINE-Receipts. 4,200; there was a further drop in prices; live hogs dull at \$3.50@4.65 for poor to prime.

7.00: common to extra dressed hogs steady at

EAST LIBERTY.

EAST LIBERTY, Pa., Dec. 19.—CATTLE—Receipts for two days, 785 head of through and 490 head of yard stocks; the supply for this week's sale has been good, with an active market and prices firm to the close; all sold out; there have been also several loads of extra and prime; one load averaging 1,965 lbs sold for 65; and three others, averaging 1,965 lbs, 35, 30; good ranged from \$4.75 to \$5, 10; medium, \$4.25 to \$4.60; common to fair, \$3.25 to \$4.00; the sales for the week were 3,058 head.

Hogs—Receipts for two days past, 9,523 head.

Very few selling; pens full; Yorkers, \$4.20 to \$4.05; Philadelphins, \$4,50 to \$4.05; Sheef—Receipts for two days past, 1,900 head.

None for sale. Market over for the wook. ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 19—CATTLE—Firm; the demand exceeds the supply, choice to fancy heavy shipping steers, \$4.70@4.90; good to prime, \$4.250.4.60; light, \$3.1264.00; cowes and beifers, \$2.50.63.25; feeding steers, \$3.00@3.50. Receipts, \$90; shipments, none.

Suzer—Active and firm, at 34@4c. Receipts, 500; shipments, 150.

Hous—Nominai, at \$4.00@4.30; all buyers hanging off. Receipts, 10,900; shipments, 3,200.

KANSAS CITY.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

KANSAS CITY.

Snecral Disnatch to The Tribuna.

KANSAS CITY. Mo., Dec. 19.—CATTLE—The
Price-Current reports: Receipts. 82; shipments,
61; ffrm; native shippers. \$3.70\%.170; native
stockers and feeders, \$2.60\%.33; native cows,
\$2.20\%.30; Colorados, \$2.40\%.340; Texas,
\$2.20\%.2.80.

Hous—Receipts. 1.370; shipments. 983; steady;
choice heavy. \$4.00\%.15; light shipping and
packing, \$3.60\%.3.95. CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 19. —11048—Steady and firm; common, \$3. 65@4.00; Hight, \$4. 05@4. 20; packing, \$4. 20@4.40; butchers', \$4.40@4.50. Receipts, 3, 500; shipments, 186. INDIANA POLIS.

INDIANAPOLIS, Dec. 19.—Hoss—Quiet at \$4.06 (24.40; receipts, 6,000 head. BY TELEGRAPH.

FOREIGN. Special Disputch to The Tribuna Liverpool, Dec. 19-11:30 a.m.-Flour-No. 1, 13s; No. 2, 10s 6d.

GRAIN-Wheat-Winter, No. 1, 118 7d; No. 2, 11s 2d; spring. No. 1, 11s; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 10s 8d; club, No. 1, 11s 10d; No. 2, 11s 6d. Corn-Old, No. 1, 5s 10%d; No. , 5s 10d. Provisions-Pork, 60s. Lard, 37s 6d.

Livenprois, Dec. 19.—Corron—Quiet and un-changed at 6 13-16@6 15-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; speculation and export, 2,000; American, 7,000. BREADSTUFFS-Small business at lower prices. California white wheat, 10s 8d@11s 7d: 11s 6d@11s 10d; red Western spring, 10s 3d@11s; red Western winter. 11s 2d@11s 7d. Corn-New Western mixed, 5s/10d. Oats-American, 6s/2d. Provisions-Prime mess beef, 82s. PETROLEUM-Refined, 7@7%d.

SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE-31s. YARNS AND FABRICS—At Manchester, dull.
LONDON, Dec. 19.—SUUAR—Muscovado affost,

Petroleum-Refined, 74@74d; spirits do, 64d. LINSEED OIL—21 is 5d@28s 10d. SPIRITS OF TURPENTINE—31s. ANTWERP Dec. 19. -PETROLET

The following were received by the Chicago Board of Trade: Liverpool, Dec. 19—11:30 a.m.—Flour, 10s 8d @13s. Wheat—Winter, 11s 3d@11s 8d; spring, 10s 3d@11s 1d; white, 10s 9u@11s 8d; club, 11s 7d@11s 11d. Old corn, 5s 10d@5s 104d. Pork, 60s. Lard, 37s 6d. Receipts of wheat the last three days, 154,000 centals, 131,000 Ameri-

LIVERPOOL. Dec. 19-1:30 p. m.—Weather fair. Breadstuffs—Smail business and lower. Wheat—Winter, 11s 2d/211s 7d: spring, 10s 3d@11s; white, 10s 8d@11s 7d; club, 11s 6d@11s 10d. Corn. 5s 10d.

doing; red winter, 11s 6d; No. 2 spring, 10s 6d. California declined 1d. Corn-Not much doing. Cargoes off coast-Wheat and corn rather dall. Arrived-Wheat and corn quiet and steady. To arrive-Wheat and corn-Not much doing. Receipts of wheat and corn—Not much coing, Re-ceipts of wheat at Liverpool the past week, 311,-000 centals, 251,000 of it being American. Coun-try markets rather dull. Pork—Western P. M., 60s. Lard 37s 6d. Bacon—long clear, 39s 6d; short clear, 33s 6d. Tallow, 38s. Cheese, 67s. Beef-Prime mess, dull at 82s.
London, Dec. 19. -Liverpool-Wheat quiet;

California white, 10s 6d@10s 11d: white Michigan, 11s 6d; red winter, 11s 6d; spring, No. 3, 9s 6d; No. 2, 11s. Mark Lane—Wheat and corn firm. Cargoes off coast-Wheat hardening; corn steady. Cargoes on passage-Wheat quiet. Country markets for wheat-French quieter.

NEW YORK.

Special Dispatch to The Tribune.

New York, Dec. 19.—Grain—There was an unusually lifeiess and spiritless opening in the whest line, followed late in the afternoon by a sharp rise in values on the development of a comparatively brisk inquiry, chiefly speculative, and quickened by the buoyancy reported from the West. Export movement moderate, though the tenore of advires the capital ware more thanks. though the tenor of advices by cable were more favorable; spring, early delivery, hardened in price on No. 3, gaining about 1c per bu; 40,000 bu No. 2 red at \$1.55\(\delta\) (31.57\(\delta\); No. 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring held altogether above the views of buyers as high as \$1.48@1.50, generally at \$1.50; 8,000 bu Milwaukee in store at \$1.36. Corn unsettled for early delivery; a trifle lower on a moderately active trade; at the extreme close there was rather more firmness in the 65c. Rye firm but inactive. Oats moderately sought, but a shude dearer on restricted offerings; No. 2 Chicago affoat quoted at 50%c.

No. 2 Chicago afloat quoted at 50%c.
Provisions—Hog products fairly active, raling somewhat lower early, but closing more firmly.
Mess moderately sought for prompt delivery, at \$12.25@12.20 for ordinary. In the option line mess more active, leaving off at \$11.80@11.90 December: \$11.80@11.90 sellers option \$13.50 for March. Cut meats dull. Bacon inscive; long clear, 7c. Western lard in fair request, closing firm for contract at \$7.62% for old; \$7.70 for new. In the option line market moderately active, January closing at \$7.62% for old; \$7.72% for new; February, \$7.821/@7.85 for new, and \$7.70@7.721/4 for old. Tallow—Strong on a good demand; 195,000 has at 6%@6%c.
SUGAR—Raw fairly active and quoted firm, clos-

ing on the basis of 7%@7%c for fair to good re ing Cuba; refined in good demand and a shade dearer; cut loaf, 10%c. WHISKY-Thirty bris at \$1.19, showing more

Whisky—Thirty bris at \$1.19, showing more firmeess.

Frequits—Business has shown less animation in most lines, and rates are without improvement. The advantage in nearly all instances is in favor of shippers for Liverpool. Engagements by sieam. 11,000 sacks flour and meat at 17s 646-20s; 500 ton provisions in lots, from 18s 946-22 6d.

To the Western Associated Press.

New YORE, Dec. 19.—Cotton—Market dail at 12 9-166-12 11-16c. Pattures weak; December, 12.52c; January, 12.05c; February, 12.94c; March, 13.20c; April, 13.40c; May, 13.60c; June, 13.75c; July, 15.85c; Asgust, 18.92c.

FLOUR—Market duil; receipts, 21,000 bris; super State and Western, 85.256-80; common to good extra. 85.85-66.25; good to choice, 36.30-68.25; white wheat extra. 36.256-87-5; extra Ohio, \$6.10-67.75; St. Louis, \$6.0-68.00; Minnesots patent process, \$7.25-90.00.

Grain—Wheat active and a shade higher; receipts, 22,000 bu; ungraded spring, cash, 13.6; No. 3 epring, nominal, 31.4361.45; nograded red, \$1.4461.54; No. 2 emore, \$1.56; ungraded amber, \$1.52/5; No. 2 emore, \$1.56; ungraded amber, \$1.52/5; No. 2 emore, \$1.56; ungraded white, \$1.53; No. 1 do (aales 27,000 bd), at \$1.554/61.553; January (sales 32,000 bu), at \$1.554/61.553; January (sales 32,000 bu), at \$1.574/61.594; February (sales 32,000 bu), at \$1.574/61.594; January (sales 32,000 bu), at \$1.574/61.594; January (sales 32,000 bu), at \$1.654/61.594; January (sales 32,000 bu), at \$1.504/61.594; January (sales 32,000 bu), at \$1.504/61.594; January (sales 32,000 bu), at \$1.654/61.594; January (sales 32,000 bu), at \$1.654/61.594/61.594; Jan

PETROLEUM—Marret dull; United.
74.68%c; refined, 8%c.
TALLOW—Steady at 6%66%c.
RESIN—Nominally unchanged.
TURFENTINE—Quiet but firm at 41
Buds—Quiet; Western, 16622c.
PROVINONS—FORK—Market casier
612.50. Beef quiet and duchange
quiet; long clear middles. 7c; short
massitied; prime steam, 87.00%7.7
BUTTER—Quiet but steady; Weste
CHESSE—Firm at 86124c.
WHISKY—Market dull at 81.19.

Apecial Dispatch to The TruNAUNEE, Wis. Dec. 19. - Ta Hiwature, wis. Dec. 13.—The opened active, but unsettled and recling at the start was firm, but trifle weas. January sold from \$1.28% down to \$1.27% and \$1. from \$1.30 and \$1. 30% down to \$1.20%, with a light business at the poward the close a relly was effect and the close a relly was effect or rice of January up to \$1.28%. the price of January up to \$1.28% up to \$1.29% and \$1.30%. The by a revival in deali

ng the early portion of th Hoard the market maintained a fire any material change in prices; peris from New York and points being favorable, another vance was established, to surprise and chagren of parties wh siderable lines short. The tendence ulations now being witnessed wee ulations now being witnessed wand in Chicago, is do concentrate hands of a few strong Eastern a styled a syndicate, and it is fair few more breaks and booms wammation of their schemes to the advanced \$\frac{4}{2}c\$, closing at \$1.20\$, \$\frac{4}{2}c\$, roughing \$1.34\$, and closing also of cash wheat were light \$0,000 bu, at the following rangehard, \$1.50; No. 1 plain, \$1.29\$ lain, \$1.234\$; No. 4. \$1.00; to This afternoon the marker rule of highest, \$3 anary assumes This afternoon the market rus and bigner. January auvance 11, 2014, while lectuary tour 31, 314s. The dealings were qual an hartest declined 4/c. The quality declined 4/c. The quality declined 4/c. BARLEY-1s oner more dun a having declined 1/c. The quales were made are as follows: 3, 48c; extra No. 3, doc; Jamus included 12, 000 bu. PROVISIONS—Wif hout change.

Loose, cured ... \$4.05 \$6.2 Boxed ... 4.25 6.4 January, boxed 4.25 6.4 February, boxed 4.45 6.6

Long and short claurs are quand \$6.60 seller February; Cuat 64@64e; long-out hams, 8 weet-pickled dams, 8@84e for weet-pickled aams, 8/28% for eages; green hams, sume average shoulders, 4/24% c.
Live Hoss-Receipts, 25 cars more left over from last night opened at \$4,10@4,25 for fair \$4,10@4,35 was paid tas, night.
Dieses Hoss-Are quiet and \$4,85 for inferior and \$5,00 for checkness at \$50.00.

The receipts and shipments of wenty-four hours ending at 9 a.: follows:

MILWAUKEE, Dec. 19. - FLOW

Milwauker, Dec. 19.—Flour changed.
Grain—Wheat strong and his wankee hard, \$1.300<sub>4</sub>; No. 1 Mr. No. 2 do. \$1.28<sup>4</sup>; Documber, \$1.20<sup>4</sup>; February, \$1.31<sup>4</sup>; No. 4, \$1.08<sup>4</sup>; February, \$1.31<sup>4</sup>; No. 4, \$1.08<sup>4</sup>; rejected, 98c. Corn No. 2, 40c. Dats steady and firm; No. 1, 78c. lower; No. 2, 73<sup>4</sup>; Provisions—Firm and unchang Recritts—Fiour, 10,000 bris be. SHIPMENTS-Flour, 7,000 bris

BALTIMORI BALTIMORE, Dec. 19. - FLOU Western super, \$3.00@5.50; ex family, \$7, 50@7, 75. GRAIN-Wheat-Western dull Western winter red, spot and @1.52%; January, \$1.54%@1 \$1.58%@1.58%. Corn-Wester Western mixed, spot and Decom 60%661c; January, 59%@60c 50% (c) sleamer, 56c. Oats a Western wnite, 46.47c; do t bennsylvania, 476.48c. kye qu HAY—Steady; prime to che 17.00218.00 per toa.
PROVISIONS—Steady and quiet; Bulk meats—Loose, no okering 17%c. Bacon—Shoulders, 5%c byc; bams, 10% (0) 11%c. Lard 10% (c) 11%c

BUTTER—Firm; prime to choi 23@28c; rolt, 200 E4c. Eccs—Firm; resh, 22c; lime Patholeum—Quet; crude PETROLEUM—Quiet; Erido 25%c.
COPPEE—Quiet; Rio Cargoes, Sugan—Firm; A soft. 8%c.
Wuisky—Firm at \$1.14%@1.
Fireighte—To Livespool, berion, 3-16%-ja; flour, 1s 94@32
RECEIPTS—Fiour, 1.540 brie;
2071, 113,300 bu; oats, 3,50
SHIFMENTS—Wheat, 9,500 bu; oats, 4,500 co

New Orleans, La., Dec. but steady; no low grades; hi 7.37%. GRAIN-Corn scarce and firm

mand active at 48c.
Phovisions—Pork quiet at \$1
steady; tierce, 8%68%c; keg
good demand; shoulders, loos
64%c; clear rib, 6%67c; c Demand fair and market fir clear rio, 7% @Sc; clear, 8% @Sc cured scarce and firm; new, ca Whisky-Market dull; Wes @1.15. GROCKRIES—Coffee quiet. It to prime, 13x/6/17c Sugar higher: inferrior, 41x/6/17c Sugar higher: inferrior, 41x/6/14c; on mou, 668 %; fair to fully factorica, 71x/6/17x/c; yellow Molasses steady, with good den 37c; centrifugal, 25x/33c; fair choice, 33x/40c. Rice duli a 7x/c.

BRAN-Market dull; quoted Monetany-Sight exchange 62.00 per \$1,000 discount. bills, 4804.

Penladelpula, Dec. 19.— Minnesota extra family, medi 67.25; Ohio an I Indiane, winter and spring patents, \$8 steady at \$5.50. Grain-Wheat market du Grain—Wheat market du

31. 47; No. 2 red, in elevato
December, \$1.51 i old, \$1.2

11.53½ bid, \$1.53 i asked;

31.57 asked. Corristeady
and elevator, 50½c; sail y

50½c; sail mixed, December
saked; Japuary, 50½c old, 66

60½c bid, 61c asked. Oats

47.54½d>6; winte, 50@51c

Perropleus—Market dull;
Wissky—Steady at \$1.15.

RECEPTS—No shipments of
leta dull to-day, merchant
Grant's reception.

CINCINA CINCINNATI, D., Dec. FLOUR-Quiet and unchi ed 40; fancy, \$7.00. GRAIN-Wheat firm at \$1 steady at 41@42c. Oats on rm at 93c. Burley dull at Phovisions—Pork dull at Phovisions—Pork dull an Lard in good demand at \$7.5 hominally unchanged. Bacanged. Green meats in g desty up; shoolders, \$4.00 hims, 76.5c.

hims. Active but lower BUTERS—Quiet; cacice W 25c; brime do, 200236; prime do, 20

aconsin extras, \$6.00 50@7.50; winter when 00@7.50; Illinois and Luis, \$7.25@8.50; V

sed hogs steady at 17,200; quality 575c; prices range for extra Canada; at \$5.50@7.00 for

the Receipts. 1, 707; I prices unchanged.

3, 3,000: market activity fair to medium; 54.25%4.70! extra

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rket firm and prices there was a further ull at \$3.50@4.65 for

ERTY.

19.—Cattle—Receipts hrough and 490 head of his week's sale has been tand prices firm to the have been also several ne load averaging 1,965 others, averaging 1,613 m #1.75 to \$5.10; memon to fair, \$3.25 to sa were 2,035 head.

days past, 9,523 head. days past, 9,523 head, li: lorkers, \$1.20 to 0 to \$1.65. days past, 1,900 head, of for the week.

at 34@4c. Receipts,

Hoss-Steady and firm; wht. \$4.05@4.20; pack-tre, \$4.40@4.50. Re-APOLIS.
-Hous-Quiet at \$4.06

GRAPH.

11:30 a. m. -Flour-No. No. 1, 11s 7d; No. 2, 1s; No. 2, 10s 3d; white, s 8d; club, No. 1, 11s 10d; Old, No. 1, 5s 10½d; No.

TTON-Quiet and un-5-16d; sales, 8,000 bales; 2,000; American, 7,000. stern spring, 10s 3d@11s; 2d@11s 7d. Corn-New Oats—American, 6s 2d. ss beef, 82s. 7671/dd.

At Manchester, dull.

74@74d; spirits do, 64d, 128s 10d. n-31s. Petroleun-224f. received by the Chicago

11s 3d@11s 8d; spring, , 10s 9c@11s 8d; ciub, corn. 5s 10d@5s 10%d.

ness and lower. Wheat-d: spring, 10s 3d@11s; ; club, 11s 6d@11s 10d.

12 m.—Wheat not much di, No. 2 spring, 10s 6d. Cora—Not much doing. eat and corn rather dulk in quiet and steady. Torn—Not much doing. Repool the past week, 311,—1t being American. Coun-Pork-Western P. M., Bacon-long clear, 39s 6d; allow, 38s. Cheese, 67s.

-Liverpoot-Wheat quiet; ### Action 11d; white Michi11s 6d; spring, No. 3, 9s
LANZ-Whest and corn
st-Wheat hardening; corn -French quieter. Coun-

YORK. — Gran—There was an un-ritless opening in the wheat he afternoon by a sharp riso the buoyancy reported sport movement moderate, vices by cable were more 4@1.574; No. 2 Chicago id altogether above the as \$1.48@1.50, generally u Milwankee in store at d for early delivery; a trific ly active trade. rather more firmness in the Western, ungraded, 613

roducts fairly active, relieto but closing more firmlyight for prompt delivery,
ir ordinary. In the option
re, leaving off at \$11.80
11.80@11.90 sellers' option
\$13.45@13.50 for February: nt meats dull. Bacon inset Western lard in fair request ct at \$7.021/2 for old; \$7. at \$7.62% for old: \$7.725

etive and quoted firm, clos %@7%c for fair to good refin-n good demand and a shade

s at \$1.19, showing more

s are without improvement, arly all instances is in favor of pool. Engagements by stesm, and meat at 17s 04@20s; 500 s, from 18s 9d@22s 6d.

a, from 18s 94@ 228 6d.

tern Associated Press.

19. — COTTON—Market dull at Futures weak; December, 12.65c; February, 12.94c; Atgust 13.80c; June, c; Atgust 13.92c, ull; receipts, 21,000 bris; stern: \$5.25@5.80; common 26.25; good to choice, \$8.30 textra, \$6.25@6.75; extra \$1. Lonis, \$6.00@8.00; Mnu, \$7.25@9.00.

tive and a shade higher; ungraded spring, cash, \$1.36@1.39; No. 2 spring, \$1.36@1.39; No. 2 spring, \$1.36@1.39; No. 2 amper, \$1.52%; No. 1 do, \$1.53\footnote{40} er. \$1.52\footnote{10}; No. 2 amper, \$1.52\footnote{10}; No. 2 amper, \$1.52\footnote{10}; No. 2 amper, \$1.55\footnote{10}; Ungraded spring, cash, \$1.36\footnote{10}; No. 2 amper, \$1.55\footnote{10}; Ungraded spring, cash, \$1.50\footnote{10}; No. 2 amper, \$1.55\footnote{10}; Ungraded spring, cash, \$1.55\footnote{10}; Ungraded spring, \$1.55\footno

Market dull: recelpts, 59,000 bu; nngraded, 665c; No. 3, 61@014c; steamer, 624@65c; 2, 634c in store; No. 2, December, 644@65c; January, 615-6614c. Outs quiet; reje; January, 615-6614c. Outs quiet; reje; January, 615-6614c. 49@50/4c;

capts 38 000 ba: mixed Western, 48@50%c; capts 38 000 ba: mixed western, 48@50%c.

Hay-Firm at 60@65c.
Hors—Dull and unchanged.
GEOCREES—Coffee quiet and steady. Sugar firm; for food refining, 7%@7%c. Michasses firm; for foreans, 35@47c. Rice quiet and unchanged.
PRISOLEUM—Market dull; United, 13%c; crude, 74.6%c; refined, 8%c.
RESIN—Nominally unchanged.
TEMPENTINE—Quiet but firm at 41c, 12.6%c; provisions—Pork—Market easier; mess, \$12.25 and 12.50. Reef quiet and unchanged. Cut means quiet; long clear middles, 7c; short do, 7%c. Lard insettled; prime steam, \$7.00@7.72%.
REFERS—Quiet but steady; Western, 14@28c.
Unexes—Firm at 8@12%c.
Wineky—Market dull at \$1.19.

MILWAUKEE.

Special Dispatch to The Tribuns. ened active, but unsettled and irregular. The techng at the start was firm, but later became a mile weak. January sold from \$1.28% and \$1.28% down to \$1.27% and \$1.27%; February from \$1.30 and \$1.30½ down to \$1.20% and \$1.20% with a light business at the inside figures. For and the close a rally was effected, which sent the price of January up to \$1.28½, and February up to \$1.29% and \$1.30%. The advance was accessabled by a revival in dealings, which were

puring the early portion of the regular noon that the market maintained a firm tone, without material change in prices; but late re-from New York and winter wheat ports from New York and winter wheat points being faworable, another decided advance was established, to the great stroise and chagrin of parties who had sold considerable lines short. The tendency of the manitudations now being witnessed weegly, ooth here and in Chicago, is to concentrate the wheat in the hands of a few strong Eastegn speculators, justly streed a syndicate, and it is fair to presume that a few more breaks and booms will effect the consumation of their schemes to this end. January sivenced %c, closing at \$1.29, February %c and %c, rouching \$1.34, and closing at \$1.30%. The slies of cash wheat were light, falling short of 40.000 bu, at the following range of prices: No. 1 hard, \$1.50; No. 1 plain. \$1.29; No. 2 hard and plain. \$1.23%; No. 4, \$1.05; rejected, 97c.

The atternoon the market ruled active, strong, and higner. January auvanced to \$1.29% and \$1.31%. The dealings were quite liberal.

Breen-is once more dull and lower. No. 2 cash having decimed %c. The quotations at which also were made are as follows: No. 2, 73%-4c; No. 4, 48c; extra No. 3, 60c; January, 74c. The sales included 12, 000 bu.

Provisions—Without change. Mess pork is dull at

a 48c; extra No. 3, 50c; samuary, 74c. The sales included 12, 000 bs.

Phoresons—Without change. Mess pork is dull at \$7,25 casa, and \$7.46 February. 8a P. 8. lard at \$7.25 casa, and \$7.46 February. 8. P. hams are quiet and dull at 8@9c, D. 8. shoulders at \$4.25 boxed, and uniddles at \$6.30@6.50.

Following were the closing prices this aftermen:

Shoul- Short Long Short ders. ribs. clears. clears. Loose, cured ... \$4.05 \$6.20 \$6.10 \$8.30 Roxed ... 4.25 6.40 6.30 6.50 January, boxed 4.25 6.40 6.30 6.50 February, boxed 4.45 6.60 6.50 6.70 Long and short claurs are quoted at \$1.40 cash, and \$6.60 seller Faoruary; Cumberlands nominal at \$4.664c; long-out hams, \$14.685c, all boxed; sweet-pickled name, \$6.85c for 16 to 15 lb aver-

weet-pickled name, 86884c for 16 to 15 lo averages, rees; green hams, sume averages, 7674c; green honders, 4644c; the loss-Receipts, 25 cars, with about 20 more left over from last night. The market occased at \$4.1064.25 for fair to prime, while \$4.1064.35 was paid lass night.

December 16 over from last night.

December 16 over

| Receipts | Shipments | Receipts | Shipments | Receipts | Shipments | Receipts | Shipments | Receipts | Recei Milwauker, Dec. 19. -Flour-Quiet and un-

minwatt. Dec. 19.—F1003—Quiet and unchanged.
Grais—Wheat strong and higher; No. 1 Milwankee hard, \$1.30½; No. 1 Milwankee, \$1.20½; No. 2 do, \$1.28½; Jecember, \$1.28½; January, \$1.29½; Feormary, \$1.31½; No. 3, \$1.14½; No. 4, \$1.06½; rejected, 98c. Corn quiet and weak; No. 2, 40c. Oats steady and frm; No. 2, 38c. Rue steady and frm; No. 1, 78c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2, 73½c.
Paoyanovs—Firm and unchanged.
Receives—Flour, 10,000 brls; wheat, 44,000 has.

SHIPMENTS-Flour, 7.000 bris; wheat, 3,600 bu.

BALTIMORE. Dec. 19. - FLOUR - Dull and heavy; ntly, \$7, 50@7, 75. GRAIN-Wheat-Western dull and lower: No. 2 Western winter red, spot and December. \$1.524 Western winter red, spot and December, 21.24 61.524: January, \$1.54\(\chi(2)\)1.55\(\chi\); February, \$1.58\(\chi(1)\)1.58\(\chi\)1. Corn—Western dull and easier; Western mixed, spot and December, sales new at 50\(\chi(3)\)61c; January, 59\(\chi(3)\)60c: February, 60\(\chi(4)\) 860%c; steamer, 56c. Oats steady and quiet;

wnite. 46 @47c; do mixed, 45@46@c; Western white. 45 %47c; do mixed. 200409c; Pennsylvania, 476,48c. kye quiet at \$1.000 L.01. Hav—Meady; prime to choice Pennsylvania, H7.00@18.00 per ton.
Provisions—Steady and quiet; mess pork. \$13.75. Bulk meats—Loose, no okerings; do packed, 5½ &7%c. Becom—Shoulders, 5½c; clear rib sides, 5%c; bams, 10½@11%c. Lard—Redned, tierces, 8%c; bams, 10½@11%c. Lard—Redned, tierces, BUTTER-Firm; prime to choice Western packed,

Mass.: roll, 200 24c.
Esss-Firm; iresh, 22c; limed, 16@18c.
Parnetsum—Quiet; crude nominal; refined,

Sys. Quiet; Rio cargoes, 14@16%c.

Susan-Firm; A soft. 8½c.

Wusky-Firm at \$1.14\\@1.15.

Fasiours—To Liverpool, per steamer, dull; cotlon, 3-16\\@1.4\\displace, in add. 4\\displace, in add. 5\\displace, in add. 5\\disp NEW ORLEANS,

New ORLEANS, La., Dec. 19.—Flour-Quiet but steady; no low grades; high grades, \$6.75@ 7.374. GRAIN-Corn scarce and firm at 58c. Oats-De-

mand active at 48c.
Paovisions—Pork quiet at \$13.00@13.25. Lard steady; tierce, 8%@8%c; keg, 9c. Bulk meats in good demand; shoulders, loose, 4%; packed, 4% 64%; clear rib. 6%607c; clear, 7%c. Bacon— Demand fair and market firm; shoulders, 514c; clear no, 7%@8c; clear, 816@814c. Hanns—Sugar-carrd searce and firm; new, cavased, 10c2/1c.
Waisky—Market dull; Western rectified, \$1.05

GROCERIES—Coffee quiet. Rio cargoes, ordinary to prime, 134@1.c. Sugar active, firm, and nigher; inferior, 4,655.c.; common to good common, 6@84c; fair to fully fair, 634@7c; prime to choice, 74,674c; yellow clarified, 74,684c. Molasses steady, with good demand, common, 25@37c; centuringal, 25@33c; fair, 30@3:c; prime to choice, 33@40c. Rice duli and nominal at 64.6.

BEAN-Market dull; quoted at 774c.

MONETARY-Sight exchange on New York, \$1.50

62.00 per \$1,000 discount. Sterling, bankers' PHILADELPHIA. PRILADELPHIA.

PRILADELPHIA.

Dec. 19. -FLOUE-Market dull:

Ringsots extra family, medium and fancy, \$8.75

\$7.25; Ohio an I Indiana, family, \$7.00@7.50;

wister and suring patents, \$8.00@8.50. Rye flour

IN-Wheat market dull: Western rejected. 11.47; No. 2 red. in elevator, \$1.53; No. 2 red. December, \$1.51 is bid. \$1.52% asked; January, \$1.53 is bid. \$1.53 is asked; February, \$1.58 bid. asked. Cora steady with fair demand; sail and elevator, 50%c; sail yellow, on track, 50% 20%c; sail mixed, December, 50%c bid, 50%c said; Japuary, 50%c bid, 60%c saked; February, 50%c bid, 61%c saked. Outs—Market dull; mixed, 50%c bid, 61%c white, 50%51c.

Petroleus—Market dull; redued, 8%c.

Whisky-Steady at \$1.15.

Beeptrs—No shipments or receipts given. Market dull to-day, merchants being absorbed by Grant's reception.

CINCINNATI.

GRAIN-Wheat firm at \$1.33. Corn quiet but eady at 41@42c. Oats quiet at 40@41\6c. Rye arm at 93c. Barley dull at 90c.
Pasytsions—Pork dull and nominal at \$18.00. Lard in good demand at \$7.20@7.25. Bulk meats

description of the control of the co EED OIL-Quiet at 75c.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

BOSTON.

Dec. 19.—FLOUR—Quiet; Western sn
Dec. \$5.25@5.75; common extras. \$6.00@6.50;

Wisconsin extras. \$8.0.0@6.75; Minnesots do,

10.50@7.50; winter wheats, Ohio and Michigan.

\$7.00@7.50; Illinois and Indians. \$7.00@7.75;

\$1. Luis. \$7.25@8.50; Wisconsin and Minnesots

ment process spring wheats. \$7.75@9.50; winter

sheat; \$7.50@3.00.

Grain-wheat quiet; old mired and william. BOSTON.

white, 51@54c; No. 3 white, 50@50%c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white, 48@49c. Rye nominal at 35c@51.00, Recurrence Flour, 5,000 bris; corn, 30,000 bu; wheat, 12,000 bu. 5 http://www.four.

TOLEDO.

Toledo, O., Dec. 19.—Grain—Wheat firmer; amber Michigan, January, \$1.39\foralleq: No. 2 red winter, spot. \$1.40\foralleq: December, \$1.39\foralleq: January, \$1.40\foralleq: March, \$1.46\foralleq: Ko. 2 D. & M. red, \$1.37\foralleq: No. 3 do. \$1.33. Corn dull: No. 2, 43\foralleq: Oats quiet; No. 2, 40\foralleq: CLOVER SEED-Prime beld at \$5.15; No. 2,

Hoos—Held at: \$5.20; \$5.10 bid.
Closed: Wheat firmer; amber Michigan, January,
\$1.40%: No. 1: red winter. December, \$1.40%;
February, \$1.44%; March. \$1.47.
RECEIPTS—Wheat, 8,000 bu; corn. 16,000 bu;
oats, 5,000 bu.
Shipments—V/heat, 2,000 bu; corn, 13,000 bu;
oats, none.

ST. LOUIS. St. Louis, Dec. 19.-Flour-Quiet and un-

GRAIN-Whem dull and weak; No. 2 red. \$1.23% cash; \$1.25% January; \$1.40@1.40% February; \$1.44@1.44% March; No. 3 do, \$1.20@1.25%. Corn dull; 35% c cash; 36% c January; 38% @38% February; 40% c March. Outs slow at 38% @370

February; 40% March. Oats slow at 36% 37c for cash No. 2; no options. Eye firm; 81e bid. Barley dull; choice, 85@90c.

WHINKY—Quietat \$1.10.
PROVISION:—Pork dull; jobbing, \$12.75. Dry salt meats dull; clear ribs, \$8.05@6.12% cash; \$6.20 January; clear, \$6.15@6.25. Bacon nominal. Lard—None offering.

RECEITS—Flour, 5,000 orls; wheat, 55,000 bu; corn, 92,000 bu; oats, 18,000 bu; rys, 1,000 bu; SHIPMENTS—Flour, 5,000 bris; wheat, 17,000 bu; corn, 4,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; barley, 10,000 bu; oats, 4,000 bu; barley, 3,000 bu;

LOUISVILLE. LOUISVILLE, Dec. 19. -Corron-Quiet at 12@

FLOUR-Firm and unchanged. GRAIN-Wheat firmer at \$1.30@1.32. Corn-Market dull; white, 46;; mixed, 45c. Oats firm; watte. 43c; mixed, 41c. Rye steady at 91c.
Provisions—Pork firm at \$13.50. Lard firm; choice leaf, tierce. 84c; cloker, 94c. Bulk meats steady; shoulders, 44c; clear rib, 64664c. Bacon—None. Hams—Sugar-cured, none.
Whisky—Lower at \$1.08.

KANSAS CITY. KANSAS CITY, Mo., Dec. 19.—GRAIN—The Price Ourrent reports: Wheat—Receipts, 17, shipments. 19,853 bu; firmer; cash, \$1.25; December, \$1.26; No 3 cash, \$1.114 December, \$1.10. Corn—Receipts, 38.985 bu; shipments, 87,456 bu; advancing; No. 2 cash, 29%c; December, 30c.

PEORIA. PEORIA, Ill., Dec. 19.—GRAIN—Corn active and steay: new high mixed, 374@38c; new mixed, 37%@37%c. Oats inactive but steady; No. 2 white, 37@37%c. Rye irregular; No. 2, 81%@ 214c. Highwines—Active and lower at \$1.0714. DETROIT.

DETROIT. Mich., Dec. 19 — GRAIN—Wheat firm: extra nominal; No. 1 white, \$1.35; December, \$1.35; January, \$1.36½; February, \$1.39½; March, \$1.45; milling, No. 1, nominal at \$1.32½; receipts, 16,000 bu; shipments, none.

Corn dull and nominally 51@54c. Oats held at 40c for No. 2 Western. Rye-No. 1 Milwaukee held at 90c. Barley inactive. INDIANAPOLIS.

OSWEGO. Oswgoo, Dec. 19.—Grain—Wheat nominally un-changed. Corn stendy; Western mixed, 58c.

COTTON. New ORLEANS, Dec. 19.—Corron—Quiet; middlings, 114c; low do, 114c; net receipts, 6.592 bales; gross, 7.973; exports to Great Britain, 147; the Continent, 5.399; coastwise, 2.041; sales, 6,000; stock, 290,261; weekly net receipts, 59, 967; gross. 71, 666; exports to Great Britain, 24, 455; France, 6, 715; the Continent, 8, 702;

Battimonz, Dec. 19.—Flours—Dull and heavy; all United States ports during the week, 216,000 western super, \$3.00@5.50; extra, \$5.75@6.25; United States ports to date, 2,224,000 bales; last United States ports to date, 2,224,000 bales; last

CLEVELAND, O., Dec. 19.—Permoleom-Steady; quotations unchanged; standard white, 110 test,

TURPENTINE.

A Weman's Hemarkable Story.

A Weman's Hemarkable Story.

New York Tribuns, Dec. 12.

Thomas Wilkins, a young man of respectable appearance, was arraigned in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday on the commission of Henry H. Casey, of No. 138 West Eleventh street, who discovered him late on Wednesday night in his hall, and caused his arrest as a suspicious person. The prisoner said that he had mistaken the house for that of his sister, Mrs. Tiby, who lives at No. 83 East Ninth street. While he was under examination Mrs. Tiby retreed the court-room and identified the prisoner as her brother. Wilkins admitted that he had been drinking, and he was fined [10. The money was naid by Mrs. Fiby, and the two left the Court. Mrs. Tiby, in conversation with a Tribuna reporter last evening, said that her brother lived in Boston, but that he had been induced to come to this city by a number of persons in the hope that he would be able to procure from her certain papers. These napers, she said, would disclose the history of creat frauds sgribst the Government, and would implicate five prominent persons. They referred, among other matters, to a scheme whereby the State of New York pail \$64,000 bounty money for them who were already solders in Massachusetts. The men were taken to whereby the State of New York pail \$64,000 bounty money for men who were already solders in Massachusetts. The men were taken to New York, again enlisted and the money divided among her husband, now divorced and who was then a Paymaster in the State of Massachusetts, an ox-Senator, a General, and two other prominent persons. The napers came into her possession on an occasion when her husband was drunk, and since then various consutracies had been formed to take them from her. She had a suit against the ex-Senator in the Suppreme Court of this sity for money advanced by her to her husband for which he became responsible, but before beginning it she tried every means in her power to come to a settlement with him. He continually promised to pay the claim, but on every occasion when the point at which the money should be paid was reached, a proposition was made looking to the surrender of the papers, and the matter fell through.

surrender of the papers, and the matter fell through.

Several attempts have been made, she says, to steal the documents from her, and she charges that while a guest at one of the principal hotels of this city in the summer of 1878 she was made insensible by chloroform in her room, and her baggage was ransacked. The papers, however, were not in her rooms, but were in the vaults of a safe-deposit company, and the conspirators were folled. In this affair, she claims, that the private detective of the hotel was in league with the conspirators, and that to avoid exposure he left the country for Europe.

Prof. Proctor sets the world's age down at 500,000,000 years, and yet the earth has drunk stimulating liquors and used tobacco ever since it was a young man. It is a wooderful planet for its age.—New York Commercial.

THE STETTAUERS

Before Judge Loomis.

Still Another Shrinkage, According to the Assignee.

Dissatisfaction of Some of the Oreditors

with His Figures.

MR. CHARLES A. GREGORY,

other lawver in court who had a claim which he one else had a right to do it unless he put himself in that position. The real point, however, was this: That the act conferred jurisdiction upon the County Court to do whatever was necessary to give effect to the assignment, but no jurisdiction to entertain any proposition to set aside the assignment upon the ground of fraud or otherwise. No person had a right to come in for the purpose of getting information to attack the assignment. If he did come in, he must do so by affidavit, claiming under the assignment, for the purpose of giving effect to it.

BUFFALO. BUFFALO, Dec. 19. -- GRAIN-Wheat quiet and steady; sales, 5, 000 bu No. 1 bard Duluth at \$1.40.

Indianapolis, Ind., Dec. 19.—Grain—Wheat steady: red. \$1.38@1.35. Corn steady at 40%@41. Oats steady at 45%@40c. Lard, 7%@7%c. Provisions—Clear tib, 62%%c. Lard, 7%@7%c.

coastwise, 10, 288; sales, 39, 550.

New YORK, Dec. 19.--Corron-Total receipts at

United States ports to date, 2, 224, 000 bales; last year, 2, 3, 6, 000. Exports from all United States ports for the week, 102, 000 bales; last year, 119, 000. Total exports from all United States borts to date, 1, 327, 000 bales; last year, 1224, 000. Stock at all United States borts, 815, 000 bales; last year, 763, 000. Stock at all interior towns, 202, 000 bales; last year, 175, 000 Stock at Liverpool, 366, 0.00 bales; last year, 333, 000. Stock of American aftont for Great Britain, 344, 000 bales; last year, 271, 000. Liverpool, 102, 000 bales; last year, 271, 000, of which exporters took 6, 000; forwarded from ship's side direct to spinners, 14, 000; actual exports, 9, 000; total receipts, 102, 000; American, 33, 000; amount affont, 384, 000; American, 344, 000 bales.

OIL CITY. Pa., Dec. 19. -PETBOLEUM-The market opened with \$1.10% bid, advanced to market opened with \$1.10% bid, advanced to \$1.14%, decimed to \$1.12½, advanced, and closed at \$1.13% bid, old: shipments, 36,000, averaging 42,000; transactions, 350,000.

Petropulse, Pa., Dec. 19 — Petropulm—Active; crude, \$1.18% at Parkers for shipment; refined, 8%, Philaselphia delivery.

DRY GOODS.

New York. Dec. 19.—Business continues moderate with commission houses and the jobbing trade is quiet. Cotton goods less active but firm, and in light supply. Men's wear woolens moving steadily on account of former orders, but currentransactions are light. Flanuels and blankers intendy request and firm.

WILBINGTON, N. C., Dec. 19. -Spirits of Tur-PENTINE-Firm at 38c.

They Will Be Exam ned To-Day

The attention of Judge Loomis, sitting in the County Court, was again occupied for an hour or two yesterday morn ng with what appears of record as "The matter of voluntary assignment of Charles S. Stettauer, David Stettauer, and George Einstein." There were about a dozen lawyers present, representing creditors who have claims aggregat ng \$250,000, some of the claimagts being of the number who had agreed to accept the offered composition of 55 cents, and others men who would not listen to the

who appeared for George C. Richardson & Co., Bremer, Bro. & Co., and Lawrence & Co., of Boston, opened the ball, and replied to the point made Thursday by the attorneys for the Assignee that, unless the creditors proved up their claims before the Assignee, and elected to sbide by the assignment, they could not be heard on the motion to have a new inventory and n examination of the debtors. He urged that the statute was peremptory that the creditor might cite the debtor for examination under oath; that the creditor had three months from the time of publication of notice within which to file his claim; therefore, the creditors in court were within the statute in making the application for the order.

MR. FLOWER ground that no creditor, or no person claim ng to be a creditor, had any stand ng in the court for any purpose until he had accepted under the essignment by notice to the Assignee, or by proving his claim according to law, which had not then been done by any of the parties to the proceeding. In the meantime, however, one of the attorneys for a creditor ball presented proof of the claim to the Assignee, and there was auproposed to file. As to the right of these credfors to an examination of the debtors, Mr. Plower made uo objection, but he insisted that they alone were entitled to ask questions. No one else had a right to do it unless he put him-

Mr. Gregory claimed that he was not seeking to set aside the assignment; that he wanted to

to set aside the assignment; that he wanted to sustain it.

Mr. Flower contended that the commencement of three suits in the State Courts by Mr. Gregory's clients, and the issuance of attachments in aid and garnisheeing the Assignee was one way of attacking the assignment: that his clients occupied a position hostile to the assignment, and therefore ought not to be permitted to come into the court and use its power with a view of getting information which might have a tendenc. to set aside the assignment. might have a tendence to set aside the assignment, or which might be used for that purpose. Jude Chummsero, in reply to a suggestion made by Mr. Pratt, who had been commenting on the statute, which provides that unless creditors file their claims within three months after the publication of the control of itors file their claims within three months after the publication of notice they shall not partici-pate in the first dividend, argued that prior to that time they had standing in court, even with-out filing their claim.

Mr. Gregory took the ground that the assign-ment was not like a simple common-law assign-ment, but an assignment aided by a statute, the whole intent of which was to

SECURE AN EQUITABLE DISTRIBUTION. of the assets of the insolvent, and, therefore, in law, an assignment for the banefit of the creditors as contradistinguished from assignments made at common law, which had proven to be assignments for the benefit of debtors,

although called assignments for the benefit of said that parties prosecuting suits for the pur-pose of break my the assignment would not be aided by him in obtain my an examination of the debtors. He thought it necessary that the parties should put hemselves in such position n relation to the assignment as to brug them-

selves within the jurisdiction of the Court; that was, either present their claims to the Assignee or give notice to him that they accepted under the assignment, or did that they accepted under the assignment, or un-some other act which was equivalent to that, so that they would be bound by the assignment and the decision of the Court. He entered an order that an examination of the debtors be had at 9 o'clock this morning by the creditors who had made proper proofs of their claims,—at least that is how the attorneys for the Assignee understood it.

MR. HORTON MAINTAINED that, there being a schedule showing his clients to be creditors, and the Court having entered an order directing the insolvent to appear for an examination, under the statute any creditor in-terested had a right to participate in the examination, whether he had filed formal proof of his claim or not, the three monthe' limita-tion provided in the statute not having passed. The Court did not give a decision on this point. If, as is expected, the examination be confined to the creditors who come within the radius; the

It, as is expected, the examination be connect to the creditors who come within the ruling, the lawyers who represent the others will be mere lookers-on, but they will doubtiess make suggestions to their privileged brethren which will bring out all or a part of what they want to know. Many legal questions will doubtless arise, and, as these will have to be argued, it is believed that the experiences which is to be arise, and, as these will have to be argued, it is believed that the examination, which is to be thorough, will last at least a week. It is the intention to get at the true inwardness of the failure, it possible, and to inquire about the payment of debts to relatives, alleged to have been done with the proceeds of the goods bought on credit, so some interesting developments are looked for.

THE PRESENT SITUATION OF THE ESTATE s set forth in the following circular letter re-

is set forth in the following circular letter recently sent out by the Assignee:

To the Creditors of Stettauer Bros. & Co.: Having, on the 4th day of last month (November), assumed the dutine of assignee of Stettauer Bros. & Co., of Chicago, and it being understood that the efforts of a committee of the creditors of that firm having in charte a proposed compromise of the deots have been abundoned, I deem it my duty to communicate to the creditors the condition of the estate, as nearly as the same can now oe estimated; and accordingly I subend hereto a statement of the lundifities, and of the assets at their nominal and estimated controvertible value; also, my estimate of the probable expenses of closing the estate under the assumment, monthe basis that no unusual litigation shail intervene to emistrass the administration. Considerable litigation being threatened, however, and some aiready pending, the estimate for expenses may have to be increased. The inventory of sock was made under the direction of a body of creditors then present, and, being presumably a conservative and fair estimate, I adopted it, but I find that it was taken in some metances grossly and on the whole very materially too nigh, so that with my best efforts I do not expect to be able to realize above 75 per cent of the inventory.

The accounts and of the receivable were in fike manner taken under the direction of creditors. Failures to the amount of over \$17,000 have since occurred, on which there will be a net loss of over \$10,000, and a marked reluctance to pay is exhibited by a very much larger amount. In consequence I greatly fear that not more than 80 per cent will be realized for this item.

The debtors are liable as indersers upon \$155,000 of paper, some of which is already under protest and in suit, the makers being weak. I estimate the actual liability upon this paper at, say, 15 per cent, but noper to will not prove to be so great.

I am daily disposing of the stock, under the order of Court, for the best prices I can obtain, and cently sent out by the Assignee:

but cannot prevent the expenses aggregating a large sum.

I hope to convert the major part of the estate within the next six months, and expect to be able to divide a mona; the ansecured creditors somewhat above 35 her centum, if no unforeseen litization or embarrassments arise to prevent a speedy settlement of the affairs. Respectfully, Levi Rosenvelle, Assignee.

The following as the

" BETIMATE OF AFFAIRS": 

38,000 Total merchandise .. ....\$709, 430 Estimated discount 25 per cent. 117, 357 

Real estate. ........ ... Estimated net value of assets Estimt'd net val. above liens. LIABILITIES. Bills payable.
Accounts payable.
Taxes, two years (estimated).
Contingent itacility on \$153,000 or p paper discounted, estimated 15 pent.

. \$1,542,811 

Estimated net value over liens and expenses.....\$312,119
Several :tems in this "estimate" are SEVERELY COMMENTED UPON BY THE CRED-

For instance, the 25 per cent discount on the merchandise. It is said that he valuation was but upon it by employes of Field & Leiter and Carson, Firle & Co. when the Committee of creditors were here; that at the time they were making the appraisement, so it is alleged, the remark was made with reference to certain goods, "That is too high"; whereupon the exports said, "Nake out a bill for any goods we have appraised and send them over to our ITORS. perts said, "Make out a bill for any goods we have appraised and send them over to our house and get your money." Notwithstanding the fact that the valuation was fixed by competent men, the Assignee, say the creditors, has deducted \$177,000 from it, and that too on a rising market. The item of accounts and bills receivable, for which 20 per cent is deducted, is also criticised, and the fact alluded to that just previous to the Burnap investigation the Settauers charged off \$139,000, which they called bad, thus reducing the amount to \$425,000. The figures given for settling up the estate are considered outrageous. the amount to \$422 too. The lightes given for settling up the estate are considered outrageous. But even with all these deductions the estate promises to yield 40 per cent, and "what sense is there," said one creditor, "in taking 45"—the smount offered by Claffin & Co.—"when the Stettaners are young and have rich wives and rich relatives."

ANOTHER PACT which came out vesterday is that Mr. Dunn, of Claffin & Co., has offered 75 cents on the dollar for the stock, and that the Assignee will probably accept it Monday unless objections be filed. The course of Claffin & Co. in buying up claims against the estate is considered singular by some of the other creditors, and the belief seems to be general that they could not of themselves invest \$400,000 or \$500,000 in claims, and take the chances of breakups the assignment to get the chances of breaking the assignment to get their money back.

BENEDICT ARNOLD.

(After finishing the reading of L. N. Arnold's book,) Show not thy wounds! Plead not-nay, do not plead: Avaunt, grim spectre! Thou art lost forever.

Avant, grim spectre: Thou art lost forever.

Base treason darkens every noble deed;

We fain forget it; but thy treason—never!

Thou Corto lanue whom no mether's tear

Droye back in shame from the betway-ee city.

Let throw me, mourning, on thy lonesome bier,

The obolus of silence and of—pity!

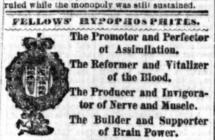
C. Burg.

Dimensions of the Maine Outrage, Binnesions of the Maine Outrege.

Bander (Me.) Whis and Courser (Rep.).

We have had some curiosity to ascertain the proportions of this monstrous outrage upon the rights of a free people, and we find by the statistics given in the Maine State Year-Book that the tistics given in the Maine State Year-Book that the seven cities which these consultators I ronose to disfranchise and deprive of their fifteen Representatives, cast a total of 16,363 yotes at the last election, or one-eighth of the total yote of the State, with aimost 2,000 Republican majority! That they have an aggregate population of 76,028, or one-eighth of the total population of the State! That they have a valuation of \$57,294,758, or more than one-quarter of the otal valuation of the State!

The importations of quinine and sulphate of quinine from April to July were \$25,200; from July to Uctober, after the duty was taken off, the imports rose to \$230,800, while during the same period, in solte of the fact that this period covered the malarious season, the price of quinine fell to \$2.75 per ounce for American and to \$2.55 for French. This disposes at last of this blood tax, for it shows that free quinine will not drive American manufacturers out of will not drive American manufacturers out of the market, but that it has had the effect al-ready to stimulate their production and that of their foreign competitors so much as to enable our sick people to get quinine at prices which are 95 cents cheaper per ounce than those which railed while the monopoly was still survivined. ruled while the monopoly was still sustained.



of Brain Power. FELLOWS' COMPOUND SYRUP OF HYPOPHOSPHITES

Is composed of ingredients identical with those which constitute Healthy Blood, Muscle and Nerve, and Brain Substance, whilst Life itself is directly dependent upon ome of them.

By its union with the Blood, and its effect upon the Muscles, re-establishing the one and toping the other, it is capable of effecting the following results: It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and

It will displace or wash out tuberculous matter, and thus cure Consumption.

By increasing Nervous and Muscular Vigor, it will cure Dysoepsia, feeble or interrupted action of the Heart and Palpitation, Weakness of Intellect caused by grief, weary, overtax, or irregular habita. Bronchitis (acute or Chronic), Congestion of the Lungs, even in the most sharming saages.

It cures asthum. Loss of Voice, Neuraigia. St. Vitus Dance, Epileptic Fits, Whooping Cough, Nervousness, and is a most wonderful adjunct to other remedies in sustaining life during the process of Diphtheria.

Do not be deceived by remedies bearing a similar name, no other preparation is a substitute for this un-

ame, no other preparation is a substitute fer any circumstances.

Look out for the name and address, J. I. FELLOWS, St. John, N. B., on the yellow wrapper in water-mark, which is seen by holding the paper before the light.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS. J. N. HARRIS & CO., Western Agents, CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Price, \$1.50 per Bottle. Six for \$7.50.

This year's crop just arrived at C. JEVNE'S 110-112 Madison-st.

NUTS.

Around the World Any intelligent young man of good character who de-sires to spend two years in foreign travel under the most tavorable conditions for improvement will learn bow he may do so at a very small expense on applica-tion to St. Nichelas Hotel, New York City.

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIDOC GERMAN CANABIES And all other kinds, Cages, Gold Fish, and Aquaria. F. K. a to of PFER. 197 Charlest.

POND'S EXTRACT. Acute and Chronic. Controls ail Remhorrhage.

Catarrh, Hoarseness, Rheumatism, Neural gia, Asthua, Headache, Sero Throat, Toothache, Serenges, Ulcers, Old Seres, &c., &c., &c.

CATARRH POND'S EXTRACT. No remedy so rapidly and effectually arrests the intation and discharges from Catarrhal Affections as POND'S EXTRACT.

Coughs, Colds in the Head, Nasal and Throst Obscharges, Inflammations and Accumulations in the Lunga, Fyes, Ears, and Throst, Rheumatism, Neuraliza, etc., cannot be cured so readily by any other medicine. For sensitive and severe cases of Catarrhuse our CATARIHH CURR (75a.). In all cases use our NASAL SYRINGE (20c.). Will be sent in lots of \$2 worth, on receipt of price. Emms Abbots-"Valuable and beneficial."
Heywood Smith. M.D., M.R.C.P., of England-"I have use it with marked benefit."
H. G. Preston, M.D., Brooklya, N. Y.-"I know of no remely so generally useful."
Arthur Gunness, M.D., F.R.C.S., of England-"I have prescribed POND'S EXTRAUT with great success." Cantion.—POND'S EXTRACT is sold only in bottles with the name blown in the sizes.

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James F. Secorand William Tracy we The Toleck,
Peoria & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others.

Original Bill. reoria & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. Original Bill.

adward weston, Hanry G. De Forrest, Robert C. Martin, John H. Jacquelin, and Henry De Coppet vs. 'In Tolodo, Feoria & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. The Company of the Company of the Company of the Company, and others. The Tolodo, French & Warsaw Ridliway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

George J. Korrest vs. The Tolodo, French & Warsaw Rallway Company, and others. Cross Bill.

In purwannes of a decree of the said Court entered in the above cuttised cause on the said day of November, A. D. 1879, I. Henry W. Bishoop, Master in Chancert of the said Court, will all to the Bishest and these Indians, a public auction at the west front door of the National Life-Insurance Company Building, 197 to 187 La Salb struct, in the City of Chicago, Higney, as directed in said decree, and as a null, and in one parcel, and spid. 

FINANCIAL

\$1.200 returns in 30 days on \$100 invested. ly on stock options of \$100 850. Address T. POTTER WIGHT & CO., Bankers, 35 Wall-st., New York. THE GREAT ENGLISH REDIEDY. Used not recommended for over 30 years by the clerry and medical profession. Sold by all druggists. Price, 20 ds. E. FOUGERA & CO., New York Agents.

> faster in Chancery of the Circuit Court of the Stares for the Northern District of Illingia. Bated Chicago, December 13, A. D. 1879. NO CURE! DR. KEAN Morgan Park, Cook Co., Ill.

To sil who are suffering from ton cripres tions of youth, nervous weakness, early of membrood, etc., i will send a rectipe that will reas or CHARGE. This great remeny was do messionary in facult Arman and the control of the control

MEDICAL

### GRANT'S TALK.

Some of His Conversations on His Trip Around the World.

Explanation of His Veto of the Inflation Bill--- Democratic Inconsistency.

Grant's Opposition to Silver-His Reasons for Favoring the Nicaragua Ship-Canal Route.

Denunciation of England's Selfish Policy in Regard to the East---Bismarck and Gambetta.

At the Close of Our War, Grant Urged an Invasion of Mexico---Why He Did So.

English Recognition of the Confederacy Would Have Resulted in England's Expulsion from This Continent.

From Advance Sheets of John Russell Young's Many were the conversations which took place the great scenes and events in which he ken part. It was while sailing over summer as, like the Bay of Bengal, that Gen. Grant nd opportunities for recalling and commen ng upon many incidents in the recent history of America. It seems to me that I can do no betservice to the historian than to throw my emoranda of these conversations into permant shape. There are few men more willing to verse on subjects on which he is acquainted Gen. Grant. The charm of his talk is, that is never about anything that he does not le is never vindictive, and never gossips, and, ben referring to men and things in his eventful career, seems passionless and just.

I do not claim the dignity of history for these

reations; I only claim that they represent ions of Gen. Grant, and now go to the orld with his knowledge and consent.

mong our conversations one memoran-erning his Administration. "I hear a ood deal in politics about expediency," said the eral one day. "The only time I ever delibarty resorved to do an expension of the arty reasons, against my own judgment, was to the occasion of the Expansion or Inflation will. I nover was so pressed in my life to do mything as to sign that bill,—never. It was to me that the veto would destroy lican party in the West; that the try, and agree upon some even worse nance,—some plan that would mean n. Morton, Logan, and other men ends whom I respected—were eloquent in senting this view. I thought at last I would ilt of the Nation, from the evils of the bill. esolved to write a message, embodying my on given me, to show that the bill, as did not mean expansion or infist d that it need not affect the country's credit. age was intended to soothe the East, message with great care, and put in ument I could call up to show that the liwas harmless and would not accomplish nat its friends expected from it. Well, when ed my wonderful message, which was to read it over, and said to myself:

An allusion was made to the differences of opinion that exist among a people as numerous as the English on great questions, and especialdo not believe it. You know it is not true.' Throwing it aside I resolved to do what

LD NOT STAND MY OWN ARGUMENTS. While I was in this mood (and it was an anxious ime with me, so anxious that I could not sleep at night,—with me a most unusual circum-stance) the ten days were passing in which the day I resolved inflexibly to veto the bill and let the storm come. I gave orders that I would see no one, and went into the library to write my message. Senator Edmunds came to the White se and said he only wanted to say one word. de came in looking very grave and anxious. He said he wanted to speak of the Inflation bill, ore me not to sign it. I told him I was ust writing a message vetoing it. He rose a sappy man, and said that was all he wanted to say, and left. When the Cabinet met, my mes-sage was written. I did not intend asking the dvice of the Cabinet, as I knew a majority oppose the veto. I never allowed the Cabinet to interfere when my mind was made and on this question it was inflexibly made up. When the Cabinet met, I said that I had considered the Inflation bill. I read my first message,—the one in which I tried to make myself and every he message which was to save the Republican party in the West, and save the National credit in the East and Europe. When I finished reading, I said that, as this reasoning had not ed me, I had written another message. I read the message of veto, saying that I had made up my mind to send it in. This pre-vented a debate, which I did not want, as the nestion had passed beyond debate. There was ally one; word changed, on the suggestion of tr. Robeson. I said, if I remember, that NO 'PATENT MEDICINE' SCHEME

of printed money would satisfy the honest sentiment of the country. Robeson thought the 'patent-medicine' allusion might be un-necessarily offensive to the friends of inflation. So I changed it, although I wish I had not The country might have accepted the word as a true definition of the inflation scheme. The nessage went in, and, to my surprise, I received no warmer commendations than from the West. I remember one long tch from James F. Wilson, of Iowa, -a rlowing, enthusiastic dispatch. Bristow also sent me a warm dispatch; and it was that disatch, by the way, as much as anything else,

patch, by the way, as much as anything else, that decided me to offer Bristow the Treasury. The results of that veto, which I awaited with apprehension, were of the most salutary character. It was the encouragement which it gave to the friends of honest money in the West that revived and strengthened them in the West. You see its fruits to-day in the action of the Republican Convention of lowa."

"Nothing, by the way," says the General, "shows the insincerity of politicians more than the course of the Democratic party on the financial question. During the War they insisted that the Legal-Tender act was unconstitutional, and that the law making paper legal-tender should be millions of predeemable currency in circulation. When the country wanted paper, they ciamored for gold; now, when we are rich enough to pay gold, they want paper. I am surprised that our writers and speakers do not make more of this extraordinary contradiction. It only shows the inslucerity of so much of our political action.

"Financial questions at home," continued the General, "are settling themselves in spice of the politicals. Wherever our friends have concessions will be in about the same position as those who went after Know-Nothingism at the time the country had that scare. With a people as honest and proud as the Americans, and with so much common-sense, it is always a mistake to do a thing not entirely right for the sake of expedience. When the Silver bill was passed I wrote Gen. Sherman, and advised him to surgest to the Secretary, his brother, the plan of paying Congress in silver. I made as calculation," said the General, laughing, "that its would have taken about twenty wagons to have carried silver enough to the Capitol to have paid the Congressmen and the employes for one month. They could not have carried their pay off

except in wheelbarrows. As they passed the bill it was proper that they should enjoy its first-fruits. It would have made the whole thing ridiculous. If I had been President, and could have raised silver enough for the purpose, the Congressmen would have had aliver at legal rates. The men who voted for the Silver bill, like the old Know-Nothing leaders, will spend the remainder of their lives in explaining their course. Already in the West you see the reaction."

stion of public improvements," said the General, "is one that must attract the attention of our statesmen. I have been very much impressed with what France is doing now. You see the Republic has voted \$1,000,000,000—as much as the German indemnity—to build railroads, improve harbors, and so on. This is a magnificent work. In America the mistakes we made in the building of the Pacific Railway has deterred our people from going any further. It that road had been built by our own engineers, with the system of accountability that exists in the army, millions would have been saved. But, because we made a mistake then, we should not oppose all plans for developing the country. I gave much thought, when I was President, to the subject of

A CANAL ACROSS CENTRAL AMERICA, a ship-canal connecting the two oceans. But, somehow, I had not influence enough with the Administration to make it an Administration measure. I did all I could to pave the way for it. My old friend, Admiral Ammen, did some admirable work. Mr. Fish did not feel the same interest, but he did all that was necessary. There are several routes for such a canal, but the best one is that through Nicaragna. The Lesseps plan cannot succeed. I studied the question thoroughly, and read all the reports. As a young officer I crossed the Continent on the Nicaragua route, and I have no doubt that it is the true one. I may not live to see it done, but it must be some day. The route through Columbia is expensive and difficult. There would be tunnels to cut. The tropical-winter rains, and the torrents that would sweep into the canal, carrying rocks, trees, stones, and other debris, would make the keeping of the canal in order a costly business. On the Tehuantepec route the water would have to be raised so high by a system of A CANAL ACROSS CENTRAL AMERICA, ing of the canal in order a costly business. On the Tehuantepec route the water would have to be raised so high by a system of locks that it could not pay. Nature seems to have made the route through Nicaragua. Ammen collected an immense mass of information on the sphiert which row is in the Nawy Dec. on the subject, which now is in the Navy De-partment. It will be found of inestimable value when the time comes. Ammen showed great ability and industry in doing this work for another generation. Mr. Fish made drafts for another generation. Mr. Fish made drafts of all the treaties necessary with Costa Rica and Nicaragna. He also considered and arranged all the questions that might arise with foreign powers as to the control of the canal, and left everything to the State Department ready for action when the time comes. After Mr. Hayes cause in, I called on Mr. Evarts and spent an hour with him going over the whole subject, telling him what we had done, and explaining the exact position in which I had left the question. I urged upon him the value of the work. I suppose, however, Mr. Hayes finds the same difficulty that I encountered,—the difficulty of interesting people in the subject. But it will come,—It must come. If we do not do it, our children will. The Governments of Costa Rica and Nicaragua are favorable. They would be the gainers. Our capital, our enterprise, our industry would go in and make a garden on the banks of the caual,—a garden from sea to industry would go in and make a garden on the banks of the canal,—a garden from sea to sea. Coffee would be raised, and other tropical crops, enough for our own use and to supply other nations. It would be a great gain to the Pacific Coast. When I talked to Stanford, of the

Pacific Coast. When I talked to Stanford, of the Pacific Road, in the anticipation that his railroad interests would make him intmical to another transport route, I found that he favored it. It would divert the tea-trade from China. Ammen made a calculation showing that, in the carrying of wheat alone, enough would be saved to pay the interest on the \$80,000,000 necessary to build the canal. And wheat is only one of the many products that would be benefited. I estimate \$80,000,000 as the maximum flyure. I counted the cost. Then I added 25 per cent to the cost to cover waste and profit, then 100 per cent to allow for the unusual difficulties in the cost to cover waste and profit, then for percept to allow for the unusual difficulties in the way of labor in the Tropics. It would aid in solving the Chinese question. California would find a place for the Chinese laborers who are now worrying her. The more this question is studied, the more our people will see its wis-dom. Public opinion should be educated so as dom. Public opinion should be educated so as to press the zubject upon Congressmen. The press could do no better work than to agitate the question. The only people who would be injured would be some of the South American States. My opinion is, it would add largely to the wealth of the Pacific Coast, and, perhaps, change the whole cugrent of the trade of the world."

An allusion was made to the differences of opinion that exist among a people as numerous

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

"I did not know much," said the General,
"about the Fastern question until I came to
Europe. The more I looked into it, the more I
was drawn irresistibly to the belief that the
Russian side-was the true one. Perhaps I should
say the side of Mr. Gladstone. On the Eastern
question there is more diversity in England than
elsewhere. As I was traveling through the East
I tried hard to ind something in the policy of
the English Government to approve. But I
could not. I was fresh from England, and
wanted to be in accord with men who had shown
me as much kindness as Lord Beaconsfield and
his colleagues. But it was impossible. England's
policy in the East is hard, reactionary, and selfsish. No one can visit those wonderful lands on
the Mediterranean without seeing what they
might be under a good government. I do not
care under which flag the government flourished,
—English or French, Italian or Russian,—its influence would be felt at once in the increased
happiness of the people, toleration to all religions, and great prosperity. Take the country,
for instance, that extends from Joppa to Jerusalera,—the plain of Sharon, and the hills and
valleys beyond. What a garden the French
would make of that! Think what a crop of
wheat could be raised there, within easy sail of
the best markets. As I understand the Eastern question, the great obstacle to the good
government of these countries is England. Unless she can control herself, she will allow
no one else. That I call a selfish policy. I cannot see the humanity of keeping those noble
countries under a barbarous rule, merely be-

no one else. That I call a sellish policy. I cannot see the humanity of keeping those noble
countries under a barbarous rule, merely because there are apprehensions about the road to
India. If England went in and took them herself, I should be satisfied. But, if she will not,
why keep other nations out? It seems to me
that the Eastern question could be settled easily
enough if the civilizing Powers of Europe were
to sink their differences and take hold. Russia
seems to be the only Power that really means
to settle it, and it is a mistake of England that
she has not been allowed to do so with the general sympathy of the world."
This led to a rambling talk about the
countries of Europe which the General had
visited. "The two sections of my tour," said
the General, "which, as a mere pleasure-jaunt,
were most agreeable, were

were most agreeable, were

were most agreeable, were

SWEDEN AND NORWAY, AND EGYPT.

If I were to indicate a model European trip, I would say, Egypt in the winter, Sweden and Norway in the summer. I would like nothing better than to take a dahabeeah and go up the Nile next winter. It is the perfection of winterclimate, just as Sweden and Norway have the perfection of summer-climate. England was, of course, the most enjoyable part of the trip in other respects. It was the next thing to going home. Scotland was especially interesting. I enjoyed my visit to Dunrobin, where the Duke of Sutherland lives, and also to Inverary, the home of the Duke of Argyli. I was prepared to like the Duke of Argyli from his course in our War, and I left Inverary with the greatest respect and esteem for h.m. I me: no man in Europe who inspired a higher feeling thas the Duke. I received nothing but the utmost kindness from every Englishman, from the head of the nation down. Next to my own country, there is none I love so much as England. Some of the newspapers at home invented a story to the effect that the Prince of Wales had been rude to me. It was a pure lovention. I cannot conceive of the Prince of Wales being rude to any man. I met him on several occasions in London and Paris, and he treated me with the utmost courtesy and kindness." SWEDEN AND NORWAY, AND EGYPT.

"Speaking of the notable men I have met in Europe," said Gen. Grant, "I regard Bismarck and Gambetta as the greatest. I saw a good deal of Bismarck in Berhn, and later in Gastetu, and had long talks with him. He impresses you as a great man. In some respects his manners and his appearance, especially when you see him in profile, remind you of Gen. Butler. Gambetta also impressed me greatly. I was not surprised when I met him to see the power he wielded over France. I should not be surprised at any prominence he might attain in the future. I was very much pleased with the Republican leaders in France. They seemed a superior body of men. My relations with them gave me great hopes for the future of the Republic. They were men apparently of sense, wisdom, and moderation." BISMARCK AND GAMBETTA.

soldiers, none of which we ever saw. The Mexicans were badly commanded, and there was very little hard fighting during that war,—at least nothing to be compared with what was seen afterward in our own. Our soldiers had only to show the bayonet at the Mexicans and they would run. As to the bowie-kuife, I do not think one was used during the war. It was a pity to see good troops used as the Mexican soldiers were in those campaigns. I do not think a more incompetent set of officers ever existed than those who commanded the Mexicans. With an able teneral the Mexicans would make a good fight, for they are a courageous people. But I do not suppose any war was ever fought with reference to which so many ropeople. But I do not suppose any war was ever fought with reference to which so many ro-mances were invented as the war in Mexico." MEXICO AND NAPOLEON.

"When our war ended," said Gen. Grant, "I urged upon President Johnson an immediate invasion of Mexico. I am not sure whether I wrote him or not, but I pressed the matter frequently upon Mr. Johnson and Mr. Seward. You see, Napoleon in Mexico was really a part, and an active part, of the Rebellion. His army was as much opposed to us as that of Kirby Smith. Even apart from his desire to establish a Monarchy, and overthrow a friendly Republic, against which every loyal American revolted, there was the active co-operation between the French and the Rebels on the Rio Grande which made it an act of war. I believed then, and I believe now, that we had a just cause of war with Maximilian, and with Napoleon if he supported him,—with Napoleon especially, as he was the head of the whole business. We were so placed that we were bound to fight him. I sent Sheridan off to the Rio Grande. I sent him post-haste, not giving him time participate in the farewell review. blan was to give him a cor have him cross the Rio Grande, join Juarez, s attack Maximilian. With his corps he co

have min cross the Rio Grands, join Junez, and attack Maximilian. With his corps he could have walked over Mexico. Jr. Johnson seemed to favor my plan, but Mr. Seward was opposed, and his opposition was decisive."

The remark was made, that such a move necessarily meant a war with France.
"I suppose so," said the General. "But, with the army that we had on both sides at the place of the War what did we great for Nace. close of the War, what did we care for Napoleon? Unless Napoleon surrendered his Mex ican project,

I WAS POR PIGHTING NAPOLEON There never was a more just cause for war than what Napoleon gave us. With our army we could do as we pleased. We had a victorious army, trained in four years of war, and we had the whole South to recruit from. I had that in my mind when I proposed the advance on Mexico. I wanted to employ and occupy the Southern army. We had destroyed the career of many of them at home, and I wanted them to go to Mexico. I am not sure now that I was sound in that conclusion. I have thought that their devotion to Slavery and their familiarity with the institution would have led them to introduce Slavery, or something like it, into There never was a more just cause for war than to introduce Slavery, or something like it, into Mexico, which would have been a calamity. Still, my plan at the time was to induce the Southern troops to go to Mexico,—to go as sol-Southern troops to go to Mexico,—to go as soldiers under Sheridan, and remain as settlers. I was especially anxious that Kirby Smith with his command should go over. Kirby Smith had not surrendered, and I was not sure that he would not give us trouble before surrendering. Mexico seemed an outlet for the disappointed and dangerous elements in the South,—elements brave, and weather, and energetic anough and with and warlike, and energetic enough, and with their share of the best qualities of the Augio-Saxon character, but irreconcilable in their hos-tility to the Union. As our people had saved the Union, and meant to keep it, and manage it as we liked, and not as they liked, it seemed to

THE BEST PLACE FOR OUR DEFEATED FRIENDS

WAS MEXICO.

It was better for them and better for us. I tried to make Lee think so when he surrendered. They would have done perhaps as great a work in Mexico as has been done in California."

It was suggested that Mr. Seward's objection to attack Napoleon was his dread of another war. The General said: "No one dreaded war more than I did. I had more than I wanted. But the war would have been National, and we could have united both sections under one flag. The good results accruing from that would in themselves have compensated for another war, the good results accruing from that would in themselves have compensated for another war, even if it had come, and such a war as it must have been under Sheridan and his army,—short, quick, decisive, and assuredly triumphant. We could have marched from the Rio Grande to Mexico without a serious battle."

to Mexico without a serious battle."

In one of our conversations upon the General's desire to drive Maximilian out of Mexico at the close of the Secession War, the observation was made that such a war would have bad an important bearing upon THE FORTUNES OF NAPOLEON.

"No one can tell what the results would have been in France," said the General; "but I believe they would have been very important. Maximilian's life would have been saved. If Sheridan had gone have been saved. If Sheridan had gone into Mexico, he would of course have saved Maximilian. We should never have consented to that unfortunate and unnecessary execution. I don't think Napoleon could have rallied France into a war against us in defense of Slavery. You see that he could not raily it against Prussia. His Empire, never really strong, would have had such a shock that it would most probably have fallen, as fall it did five years later, and France would now be a Republic—minus Sedan. Mr. Seward's objection to my Mexican plan cost Maximilian his life and gave the Emperor five years more of power. Still, Mr. Seward may have been right. War is so terrible that I can conceive of no reason short of a defense of the National honor and integrity that can justify it."

can justify it.' DECLINED SEBING THE PRINCE-IMPERIAL. This ied to a conversation upon the character of the French Emperor, and of Napoleonism generally. "I have always had," said Gen. Grant, "an aversion to Napoleon and the whole family. When I was in Denmark the Prince

Imperial was there, and some one thought it might be pleasant for me to meet him. I declined, saying I did not want to see him or any of his family. Of course the first Emperor was a great genius, but one of the most selfish and cruel men in history. Outside of his military still I do not see redeeming trait. skill I do not see a redeeming trait in his character. He abused France for his own ends, and brought incredible disasters upon his country to gratify his selfish ambition. I do not think any genius can excuse a crime like that. The third Napoleon was worse than the first,—the especial enemy of America and liberty. Think of the misery he brought upon france by especial enemy of America and liberty. Think of the misery he brought upon France by a war which, under the circumstances, no one but a madman would have declared. I never doubted how the war would end, and my sympathies at the outset were entirely with Germany. I had no ill-will to the French people, but to Napoleon. After Sedan I thought Germany should have made peace with France; and I think that, if peace had been made then, in a treaty which would have shown that the war was not against the French people, but against a tyrant and his dynasty, the condition of Europe would now be ina better condition, without being compelled to arm every man, and drain the country every year of its young men to arm against France." THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

THE FRANCO-GERMAN WAR.

"Any one," said the General, "who looked at the conditions of the war between Germany and France, and who knew anything about war, could not nelp seeing the result. In ever in my own mind doubted the result. The policy of Germany had been to make every male-ever 18 years of age and under 45 a trained soldier, enrolled in some organization. When reinforcements were requited, the new levies were fit for the most desperate work from the first moment of taking the field. The French policy under Napoleon was far different. The Empire distrusted are people,—never gave the people its confidence. The people were not only distrusted, and kept from the discipline of arms, but were rendered as unfit as possible to become soldiers in an emergency. Losses sustained by the Germans were at once replaced by men as effective as those who had been disabled. Losses sustained by the French, if replaced, were by men who were an element of weakness until they could have a few months' training out of the way of a hostile force. Under these chroumstances how was it possible for any one on reflection to doubt the result. There exists, and has since the foundation of our Government always existed, a traditional friendship between our people and the French. I had this feeling in common with my countrymen. But I felt at the same time that no people had so great an interest in the removal of Napoleonism from France as the French people. No man outside of France has a deeper interest in the success of the French Republic than I have."

"I never shared the apprehension felt by

RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERACY.

"I never shared the apprehension felt by so many of our leading men," said Gen. Grant, "as to the recognition of the Southern Rebellion as a Confederacy by England or France, or by both. It used to be the great bugbear during the War that the Confederacy might be recognized. Well, suppose it had been recognized! It would not have interfered with Canby, or Meade, or Sherman, who would have kept on marching. I am sure I should not have drawn away from Richmond. It would not have interfered with our money-supplies, as we were buying our own loans. It would not have affected supplies of men, as we did not have more than 3 per cent of our army who were not full citizens when RECOGNITION OF THE CONFEDERACY. men, as we did not have more than 3 per cent of our army who were not full citizens when the War began. We would have gone on about the same, and ended about the same. The difference would have been with England. We could not have resisted a war with England. Such a war, under the conditions of the two countries, would have meant the withdrawal of England from the American Continent. Canada would have become ours. If Sheridan, for instance, with our resources, could not have taken

Canada in thirty days, he should have been cashiered. I don't mean this as a reflection upon the patriotism and brayery of the people of Canada,—they are as good a people as live,—but facts were against them. We could have thrown half a million of men into their country,—not militia, but men inured to war. They would have covered Canada like a wave. Then, if you look at the map, you will find that the strategic and defensive points of the Canadian frontier are within our lines. It seems odd that England should have consented to a treaty that leaves her colony at the mercy of another country, but so it is. There is no English soidler who would risk his reputation by attempt ug to defend such a line against the United States. Well, England might have bombarded or occupied the Atiantic cities, or laid them under contribution. I does not do a town much harm to bombard it, as I found out at Vicksburg. If she had occupied the cities, she would have head to feed the people, which would have been very expensive. If she had is in them under contribution, the Nation would have paid the bill, and England would have lost \$10 for every \$1 she exacted. She might have blockaded our coasts.

ADVANTAGES OF A BLOCKADE.

ADVANTAGES OF A BLOCKADE. "Well, I caunot think of anything that would America more good than a year or two of fective blockade. It would create industries, effective blockade. It would create industries,—throw us back upon ourselves,—teach us to develop our own resources. We should have to smuggle in our coffee; we could raise our own tea. It would keep our people at nome. Hundreds, if not thousands, of privateers would have preved upon English commerce, as English-built ships preved upon ours. The war would have left her carrying trade where our trade was. If England were to blockade our ports, she would succeed in nothing so effectively as in cutting off her own supplies of food. America really depends upon the world for welly as in cutting off her own supplies of food. America really depends upon the world for nothing. England might have sent troops to help the South, but she would have to send many more than she did to the Crimea to have made herself felt. Her soldlers would not have been as good as Lee's, because they lacked training. They would have been simply so many raw levies in Lee's army. So far as I was concerned, I saw no end to such an intervention but the

DESTRUCTION OF THE ENGLISH POWER ON THE Other nations would have come in. The mo-Other nations would have come in. The moment England struck us, she would have been struck by her enemies elsewhere. It would have been a serious matter to have made such a war, so tar as English opinion was concerned. For these reasons I never feared the bugbear of intervention. I am glad it did not take place,—especially giad for the sake of England. I never desired war with England. I do not want an inch of her territory, nor would I consider her American possessions worth a regiment of men. American possessions worth a regiment of men. They are as much ours now as if they were under our flag. I mean that they are carryin out American ideas in religion, education, and civilization. Perhaps I should say we are carrying out English ideas. It is the same thing, for we are the same. But the men who governed England were wise in not taking an active part England were wise in not taking an active part in our War. It would have been more trouble to us, but destruction to them. We could not have avoided war, and our War would have begun with more than a million of men in the field. That was our aggregate force when the War ended, and it was a match for any army in the world,—for any at least that could be assembled on the American Continent."

### THE FIELD AND STABLE.

Veterinary Hygiene: LXXXL-Indigestible Substances, and Food Difficult of Digestion -Indigestible Substances Serve a Purpose

DECEMBER 17 .- All kinds of food consumed by domesticated animals, milk excepted, contain substances which are more or less indigestible, or very difficult of digestion. All these substances, however, have originally been solu ble, have possessed nutritive qualities, and are composed of the same elements-carbon, oxygen, hydrogen, and (some of them) nitrogenas those which are digested and assimilated. and serve to support life and to form tissue. The only difference consists in their greater insolu bility; consequently none, or but very few, of them are absolutely indigestible, and nearly all of them can be made digestible by artificial preparation.

These comparatively indigestible and insoluble substances occur in all three classes of food. Some of them consist of tough and hardened nitrogenous compounds or albuminous bodies,tough fibres of muscles and tendons, etc.; others of solid or comparatively indigestible fats and resinous bodies,—resin, wax, etc.; and still others of hardened and woody carbonhydrates,-vegetable or woody fibres. Owing to the differences-complicateness and simplicity-of the digestive apparatus, and the composition of the gastric juices, some of them are digestible, or partly digestible, to some animals, -cattle, for instance, -but cannot be digested by others, -such as hogs. Of the comparatively indigestible substances contained in the food of domesticated animals, hardened vegetable fibre (wood-substance) is the most important, because it is the most voluminous, and incloses, in its insoluble condition, other substances which might otherwise be digested. Still, even the INDIGESTIBLE PARTS OF THE POOD HAVE

PURPOSE, and are necessary. Some of the indigestible substances are, as to kind and quantity, of very little importance, and may be considered as un-essential or accidental constituents of the food; others, however, are very essential and indispensable to the process of digestion. For in-stance, hardened vegetable (woody) fibre serves stance, hardened vegetable (woody) here serves and contributes, in a mechanical way, to a more perfect digestion of the nutritive parts of the food. It fills up some space in the digestive canal; it secures a better mastication, and a more thorough insalvation and moistening of more thorough insulvation and moistening of the food; and, finally, it excites in a mecanical way the digestive organs to greater activity. All these are points of considerable importance. A thorough mastication is very essential. If, for instance, a horse that is a hasty eater does for instance, a horse that is a hasty eater does not take time to masticate his oats, he may be compelled to chew more thoroughly by mixing his oats with cut straw. The latter, although almost entirely composed of hard vegetable and indigestible fibre, may thus serve in saving a considerable quantity of digestible and nutritious substances. Food well masticated is necessarily also well insalivated, for it is the activity of the muscles of the jaws and of the tongue which causes the salivary glands to secrete and dis-charge their saliva; and the mixing of the lat-ter with the food is effected by the process of mastication itself. Further, the more bulky the

food, the more saiva is produced and swal-lowed.
Figally, the mechanical excitation of the digestive apparatus effected by the comparative-ly insoluble constituents of the food is also of ry insoluble constituents of the load is also of considerable importance, because such an excitation is necessary to digestion. When wanting, the latter frequently becomes interrupted, and bloating, or tympanites, is very often the consequence. At least such is the case very often if grass or clover of a rank and rapid growth, and aimost destitute of hard or woody fibre, constitutes the principal food. The excitation of the stomach, and of the digestive canal in general, produced by the comparatively indigestible perts of the food, seems to be due principally to the mineral constituents of the latter.—

eral, produced by the comparatively indigestible perts of the food, seems to be due principally to the mineral constituents of the latter,—to the stilica in the vegetable fibre, and to the lime-salts in the bones, etc. At any rate, all carnivorous animals crave for bones, grain-eating birds eat sand, and hogs are fond of coal and earthy substances,—substances which can serve only, by exciting the digrestive organs, to activity in a mechanical way. Whether such a desire to consume indigestible substances is normal, or caused by already existing gastric disorders, as the eating of grass by dogs, may be difficult to decide; at any rate, it exists, and is a want which must be satisfied.

The quantity of comparatively indigestible substances needed depends to a great extent upon the spaciousness or capacity of the stomach and intestines; a cow needs more than a horse, and the latter requires proportionately much more than a carnivorous animal with comparatively small digestive organs (stomach and intestines). Stomach and intestines may also be filled with water; and the latter, as it does in milk, may serve as a substitute for the indigestible parts of other food it dilutes, and therefore distributes the nutritious parts of the food, and contributes to their digestion. It also expands the stomach. Exceedingly rich milk, or sach as contains an insufficient quantity of water, is difficult of digestion. Water, however, constitutes a good substitute for indigestible substances only for young, suckming, or sate as contains an insulticent duantity of water, is difficult of digestion. Water, however, constitutes a good substitute for indigestible substances only for young, sucking animals, and for hogs. In all other animals, a dilution of the food with large quantities of water, or a substitution of the same for indigestible substances, and as vegetable fibre, effects important changes in the process of digestion, as can be observed in cattle fed, for instance, with distillery-sloos, or with similar substances. It makes insativation more or less unnecessary; the stomach and intestines are not excited to activity; and rumination takes place only in a limited degree, and ceases finally itoge her. For certain economical purposes,—fattening, for instance,—such a substitution of water for solid indigestible substances is admissible; but, wherever it is continued for some length of time, it will weaken

and ruin the constitution of the animal, and will finally cause serious and dangerous digestive disorders. HORTICULTURE.

The State Meeting—The Closing Session— Ornithology—G. W. Minier's Paper—Dr. J. M. Gregory's Talk on the Parks in Paris.

From Our Own Correspondent.
No. 13 EIGHTBENTH STREET, CHICAGO, Dec. 17.-Our report last week of the work of the an was complete up to poon of the last day. After the election of officers, and attention to other miscellaneous business, there was further reading of reports and essays.

The report of H. J. Dunlap, for the Third District, on general Horticulture, was read by the Secretary, O. B. Galusha, and was followed Complaint was made that

THE CHICKASAW PLUM-TREES would bloom full, but would fail to set the fruit. And the query as to the cause brought out Brother Minier, of Tazwell County, to say that his practice was to whip the trees. That is, take them when they are in bloom, and with a long stick thrash away a large part of the bloom, and in this way he succeeded in obtain

ing a good crop of plums.

Some one facetiously inquired if that was the way he served the young Minier (minor) plums. [Laughter.] The answer was not audible. WEIGHING PRUITS.

The question of selling fruits by weight was brought up, and excited considerable discussion. The opinion was unanimous that that was the only just and proper measure, and the whole influence of the Society is thrown in that di-NEW PRUITS.

The Secretary had prepared a carefully-written paper upon this subject, which he read. The paper was long, but opened for discussion Mr. James Johnson, of Warsaw, read a paper on the same subject.

Mr. Minier's paper on Ornithology we give in full below. Mr. M. has been for many years the stanch friend of the birds. His head has grown gray in their service.

THE PARKS OF PARIS. This was the subject of Dr. Gregory's talk at the evening and closing session of the Society's meeting. He had before the audience a fine picture of Paris and her parks and boulevards, and see talked the representant to the seement of the seement picture of Paris and her parks "and boulevards, and, as he talked, he pointed out the places of most interest. The parks in Paris were not, as in our cities, few in number and embracing vast areas, and to reach which the citizens must rids many miles. In Paris the little parks are everywhere through the city,—along the sidewalks. No one need gomore than two or three blocks to find the flowers, and shady retreat, and seats where you may sit and read, or write, or hold couverse with friends. The Doctor said that for social life (which these parks tend to cultivate), and for thought of others in planting flowers and adorning the public ways, the French are ahead of use. And he hoped that the time might come when we would learn "this French lesson."

The lecture was well received. The lecture was well received.

METEOROLOGY. Prof. J. B. Turner, of Jacksonville, read an entertaining paper on this subject. We can see that the Doctor's fire and strength are failing give it (it is short) to our readers, for it is worthy. He boxed the ears of the weather-prophets handsomely, but did not leave them without oc-

THE PAPER OF G. W. MINIER. With the return of our yearly conventions we are always glad to greet the laborers in this useful and ornamental vocation. Horticulture in its most extended signification is the grand idea professed by the Illinois Society. Not content with the cultivation of grores. lawns, parks, and gardens, you have extended your labors to schools, orchards, and land-

scapes.

The public schools of Illinois are indebted to you for the introduction of the natural sciences. Or, to quote your own language, "those sciences which underlie the arts of Agriculture and Horticulture." Of this consummation, so long labored for by Prof. Turner, and so devoutly to be desired by many of us, you may welling proud

But, gentlemen, your labor is by no means

ended. There is many a rough spot which deended. There is many a rough spot which demands your gently smoothing and cuitivating hand,—many a neglected copse which silently beseeches your civilizing efforts. But it is not inanimate nature alone which pieads. The insect, the quadruped, and the bird need your care and fostering and discriminating labors to bring them to the aid of man, and add utility

bring them to the aid of man, and add utility and beauty to our cartbly heritage.

You have seen fit to appoint myself and two others to report—that is, to write something—on birds. My associates will doubtless present something worthy of themselves, and of these fairly-like creatures, which seem possessed almost of the power to scorn the force of gravity itself, and to lift themselves on joyous wings above us poor things who are bound to earth. But. Mr. President, I wish, in a prosy way, to ask your attention, not so much to the beauty of these inhabitants of the upper deep, but their usefulness to us, to man, who puts forth the modest (!) claim of being lord of this lower creation. Perhaps it will not add to our ourself-conceit to be told that science and investigation have about demonstrated that, although birds can exist without man, yet man cannot live without birds.

tion have about demonstrated that, although birds can exist without man, yet man cannot live without birds.

The insect world would soon conquer us—our fields, orchards, and forests would be speedily devastated—were it not for our feathered friends. Nature has imposed, upon birds the most ravenous appetites; and bent—may I say directed!—that appetite to those innumerable droves, gangs, and swarms of delving, creeping, and flying enemies which, but for birds, would inevitably bring famine, desolation, and death to the family of mai.

I am conscious, Mr. President, that these little friends of ours are not all equally destrable or equally useful, and that some discrimination should be used. The crows (Corons family are sometimes saucy, but always useful. We have but few of this restless family of birds,—the carrion crow, raven, blue-jay, and magole, I say of them as Cowper of his country. With all their faults, I love them still." But I am not going to discriminate. The highest authority that ever graced our earth has assured us that not a sparrow falls to the ground without the notice of the Power which created him.

My opinion has been asked concerning the Preside partow. Wisely or unwisely they are notice of the Power which created him.
My opinion has been asked concerning the
English sparrow. Wisely or unwisely, they are
here, and we must make the best of them.
They seem to have some portion of that vile ingredient of Saxon blood which makes us all gredient of Saxon blood which makes us all aggressiva. They seem to trouble our small native birds much in the same way and degree that our ancestors from that sea-girt isle, and we, their children, also, have done, and are still doing, to the aborigines of this country we proudly call our own. I have found them in many of our cities. Two of them paid me a visit one day at my farm; but, like too many men, foolishly left this sylvan scene, where dwells "unsuilled beauty, patient of labor, with a little pleased, calm contemplation, and poetic ease," and returned to the haunts of vice in the city. Alas! that birds should be no wiser than men!

But 1 must bring this rambling essay to an

of vice in the city. Alas! that birds should be no wiser than men!

But I must bring this rambling essay to an end. Meaning no offense, permit me to say that I will trust to the judgment of a woman in some things where I fear to trust man. I asked a lady, in the City of Philadelphia, what she thought of the English sparrow, tlocks of which were m the streets before us. "Why, sir," she responded, "two years ago we could not walk the streets here in sunny days without umbrelias to protect us, not from the ravs of the sun, but from dropping insects from those shade-trees. Worms hung by threads and in festoons from those maples. We got the English sparrow, and now we have no insect-enemies, but all other birds are fled,"

That's a woman's judgment, Mr. President; and, ladies and gentlemen, if my poor opinion will add anything to this just decision, I will say, Let us have more both of men, women, children, and birds from this grand island of the ocean.

NO LIQUOR ON NEW-YEAR'S DAY. Спісадо, Dec. 19.—To the mothers and daughters of Chicago who have heretofore so cheerfully seconded our efforts to advance the cause of temperance, we come again with this

our appeal in behalf of total abstinence.

We ask that on the coming New-Year's Day nothing that can intoxicate shall have a place on nothing that can intoxicate shall have a place on your refreshment tables. We beg that on that day no hand of yours shall offer the sparkling, but poisoned, cup to any who may come to exchange greetings of the "Glad New Year."

We ask this in behalf of many of our staters, whose hearts even now are filled with dread, knowing full well the weakness of some loved one, and the temptations that await him.

Let the glad day end with the consciousness in the heart of each lady who "receives," that in nowise has she helped to carry sorrow to any home.

We ask this, realizing how the home shapes and molds the lives within its walls, and that its greatest power is wielded by the mothers

and daughters, who directly or indirectly influence all who come within she home-circle.

By order of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union.

MRS. B. Hobbs,

MRS. MALCON MCDOWELL,

MRS. G. H. MEREILL,

### THE VOICE OF THE PEOPLE.

A Meeting of Female Lubbyists. To the Editor of The Tribuna.
BLOOMINGTON, Ill., Dec. 18.—Jan. 21 and 23

will witness another meeting of the female lob-byists, with all that implies, at Washington, D. C. Women who have gormandized in pub lic and junketed in private with Congre for the last ten years will be there. Many Congressmen will go into the meeting. There, my countrymen, all great political questions will be solved, and you that have tears to sped prepare to shed them now. Congressman Frye will be called upon for a speech, and with the dignity of a Roman Senator, with the Roman left out, will mount the rostrum, and with the shouts of the assembled lobbyists. Then they will pro-

ceed to business, and when they resolve about men, then there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth, and spitting of venom, until the air shall be redolent with materialized wisdom. And their husbands, their poor henpecked husbands at home, with never a crust or a crumo to satisfy the sching void in their starving stomachs, shall quietly long for the sound of the step that is heard at Washington, in the reception rooms of Congressmen, if nowhere else. And the old female lobbyists that have grown gray riding their nobby shall linger about the doors, waiting in vain for the greeting that only young lobbyists can command from feminized Congressmen.

This meeting is to be another assemblage for the masculinization of woman. The first resolution will begin: "We, four hundred noble women," etc. This is the beginning of one of the resolutions passed at a women's convention, and it seconds rear much like the Pharisan's

lution will begin: "We, four hundred noble women," etc. This is the beginning of one of the resolutions passed at a women's convention, and it sounds very much like the Pharisee's prayer on the street-corier:

After this assemblage of materialized wisdom has finished its business. Congress might as well adjourn, because all of the great political questions will be solved, and the political parties should also disband, because this concentrated wisdom is to tell who shall be the next President. This last information is to be derived from a celebrated ciairvoyant. Before this notorious body of lobbysits leave Washington, each one will get her fortune told as to who shall be her second and third husband. And those that have no husbands will then find out who their husbands shall be. It will be a time long to be remembered by the fortune-tellers on account of their increased income.

This wise body will ask Congress for a Sixteensh Amendment to the Constitution for the masculinization of woman. They will call it the enfranchisement of woman, and then point to Wyoming Territory to show the result of woman's ballot. What has been the result of worman's ballot. What has been the result of woman's ballot. What has been the result of the presence of the property of the word of the property did was to prohibit swearing in court, and fixed a lawyer for swearing at a witness. He also forbid the attorneys from passing around a bottle of whisky and tresting the jury while arguing a case. He also went so far as to proarguing a case. He also went so far as to prohibit attorneys treating each other while court
was m session. But the chimax came when the
Judge ordered the Grand Jury to indict every
man who gambled or sold liquor without a
license. Such actions on the part of Judge
Beck violated all the rules of society in this
moral Territory,—this Territory where woman
has voted for nearly ten years,—this Territory
where the female lobbylists claim everything is
conducted like a parlor social in civilized countries. Then this outraged public demanded the
removal of this Judge. In order to get rid of
this astounding Judge, the Territorial
Legislature reapportioned the Territory
into two Judicial Districts, and assigned
Judge Beck to the Northern District, which
does not contain a town, or a court-house, or in-Judge Beck to the Northern District, which does not contain a town, or a court-house, or inhabitants, except soldiers, Indians, and wild beasts. The Governor suproved the bitl, for which the President removed him. Then the whole matter went to Congress.

Bear in mind that this all happened in that paradise of woman-suffrage. Because a Judge tried to hold the Court according to civilized methods, and because he tried to do away with gambling and liquor-selling, the whole Territory rose up in wrath.

Under this history, what becomes of Mrs. Stanton's report that the courts are conducted like well-regulated parlors full of guests. She says everything in court is conducted well, carpets being on the floors, and all are ladies and

To the Editor of The Tribune. QUINCY, Ill., Dec. 19.—The recept death of

Judge Buckner S. Morris again sets my recollection-mill of early Chicago in motion. Among those recollections the most vivid and lasting always will be the second election for Mayor between William Jones (my brother), who was the Democratic, and Buckner S. Morris, the Whig, candidate. Chicago was then a Demo-cratic city. But the Whigs were mostly of the wealthy class, the "codfish aristocracy" of the North Side, as they were called in derision. Judge Morris lived on the North Side, and was then a young man of pleasant address and with the cordiality of the "old school of Kentucky." The Whigs nominated him to gratify his vanity, and to keep up their organization; but with no hope then of defeating Jones. The Whig leaders of the North Side were shrewd and cunning, and, knowing that William Jones was a Southsider from the ground up, were in despair until it became apparent that a bolt could be organized among the Democrats. Then commenced the most exciting, and, on the part of the Whigs, the most unscrupulous canvass ever held in Chicago, even to this day. William Jones was a plain, unpreto this day. William Jones was a plain, unpretending, self-made man; in marber to strangers somewhat austere and reserved, not a particle of the demarcog about him. He had intense aversion for sham or humbuggery, and no patience for or with the intrigues of business or politics; a man to be appreciated only by those who knew him intimately; a man of large views, of great perseverance, indomitable will, great benevolence of character, and with unlimited faith in Chicago and her future, and no doubt ambitious to have his name as Mayor officially identified with her history. He was impulsive and plain-spoken, and without any of the cunning of the hypocrit,—not a particle of that about him; just a plain, outspoken, enterprising, go-ahead business-man.

"Buck Morris" was as honest, more plausible, a fair public speaker, and ambitious of higher honors.

Soon the Whigs found out that the proprietor of the Eagle saloon, a Democrat, had a personal grudge against Jones, which he brought from Buffalo. The then barkeeper was a young Scotchman, a man of brains, who had an Irish handle to his name, and afterwards became a leading lawyer, and died highly respected. The power of the Eagle, and that "Irish handle," was a good lead for the Whigs, and they worked it. There was a notorious character called "Noisy Oaks," who also had brought his "little grudge" from Buffalo, where Mr. Jones had been High Constable previous to coming to Chicago. The Whigs and the "silk-stocking gentry" were, jof course, delignted with their friend (?) Oaks for his assistance, and made much of him until after the election, when, as some politicians do now, they dropped him. tending, self-made man; in manner to strangers

him.

Next, it became known that one Am Carney,

Next, it became known that one am Carney, a well-known, noisy grocery-keeper, who sold forty-rod whisky on South Water street, east of State, had also brought "his little grudge" from Buffalo, where "Ould Jones" had shut up his "gin-mili," or done some other official act not to Carney's liking.

E. G. Ryan, now thief Justice of Wisconsin, was then a young lawyer of great promise, and an Irishman. Dr. Engan, Byran King, Charles Peck, John Wentworth, and Augustus Gassett were then all young, good-looking, and enthusiastic Democrata, and they just did make things lively. Had the election occurred one week before the day set, Jones would have been elected by a "large majority." If it could have been elected by a handsome vote. As it was, Judge Morris had, I think, only 51 majority, or less.

Judge Morris had, I think, only 51 majority, or less.

Among the absurd stories circulated were that Jones had gathered up all the copper cents in the town to prevent their circulation for the benefit of the "poor canaller" (Irish). A bushel, I think, the story started at, and ended with "Carrigan's drawloaded and backed to the river bank and dumped in." Any how, Carrigan and hundreds of the Irish voted for Jones.

Another absurd but "good-enough-Morgan story" until after the election was that Jones was rich; that he not only dumped dray-loads (they never could prove that by Tom Carrigan) into the river, to the detriment of the poor laborers (Irish) and navigation, but was called "Golden Jones," and, therefore, coposed to the poor man's currency ("coppers").

My father was a native of Massachusetts, and never swore. "He, when High Constable of Bui-

falo, used the old Yankee phrase of "By Golden," and the satiors and wags had nicknamed him "Old Golden," which followed him to Chicago, and contributed to his defeat for Mayor. The Eagle was a power in those days, and a sort of headquarters for everybody. Its then proprietor is still living, and that is the only time I ever heard of his bolting the regular Democratic ticket. That cured him.

My boyish orejudices and recollections of that campaign and the part taken in ir, as I then thought, by some men who viitied and unjustify slandered my father, has made me hate them from that day to this. I have forgiven most is

if slandered my father, has made me hate them from that day to this. I have forgiven most of them. They are dead. Of Judge Morris, after I grew to manhood. I have the pleasantest reconstant of the property of the property

rom him.
If Mr. Wentworth has any files of the old If Mr. Westworth has any nies of the old Chicago Democraf not destroyed by the great fire, I have no doubt some historical richness could be extracted about Chicago's second election for Mayor.

When I look over the past forty-two years the closules and find that since these I

When I look over the past forty-two years since that election, and find that since then I have fraternized and worked with some of those old Whigs and Democrats politically, who, in my then boyish indignation, I swore I never would forzive, I find out I probably would have, under the same circumstances, rone in and helped to defe. I Jones, and repented afterwards. I was for the "regular ticket" then, and have, with only occasional scratches on local names, stuck to that doctrine ever since.

While not an old man (54), it is nearly forty-five wears since I came to Chicago, and the social changes during that time are to me as great as has been the material growth of the city. In all my personal acquaintance among the old settlers, I do not now call to mind since the recent death of Mrs. F. C. Sherman but the names of Mr. and Mrs. J. K. Botsford and Mrs. John Calboon who were married and keeping house in Chicago in June. 1835. It may be that Mr. and Mrs. Charles M. Gray, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Folanbee, Ald. A. G. Throop, Matthew Laffin, and others, were keeping house then,—any how soon after.

Up to, say, 1840, I remember the marriage of most of the old settlers, now, as always, prominent in society. I was not an invited guest, but with the other boys I looked on from the side walk, and got some of the cake. George Laffin, Geo. Frank Sherman, the Daltons, John Raber, Cy Sammons, and others, will certify to that.

### A WINTER-MORNING.

A stinging Winter-morning, crisp and clear, Yet purple with the ling ring shades of night, But more and more the dawn's increasing light Gives detail to the landscape far and near. All things seem magnified; the aimosphere is clear as crystal; and the world is bright in Winter's mantle of promition in the contraction. In Winter's mantle of unsulfied white And glinting jewels, regally austere.

Now, in the rosy East behold the ann Suffuse the world with his ethereal gold; And o'er the city's sea of roofs behold Its chimney-smokes turn ruddy, every one; Whis o'er the shadowy pavements of the town Well-muffled figures hurry up and down.

"Stoux" BBUBAKES.

Mrs. Anna Ray, of Dunbarton, N. H., who died Nov. 8, was in her 100th year.

One of the oldest turimen in Kentucky was James Shy, who died last week, aged 93.

A bedridden colored woman in the Kings County (New York) Hospital says that she is 101 years of age. She was born in Flatbush. The first centenarian of Mauch Chunk, Pa., died secently in the person of Mrs. Rosanna Murphy, who was 104 years of age.

There is a colored woman in the kings County (New York) Almshouse who professes to be 101 years old. She was born in Ulater County, New York.

York.

Near Passaic, N. J., Henry Kipo lives with his only child. Mrs. Michael Van Winkle. He is just closing his first century of life.

A farmer of Hampton, N. H., in his 85th year, has suddenly come into possession of his eye-sight. He has been unable to read common print for fifty years.

At the age of 107, Henry Goens, of Lawrence County, Ohio, has been gathered to his fathers.
He left forty-five children, having been married

five times,

The Little Sisters of the Poor in Brooklyn

the cone room in their building devoted to The Little Sisters of the Poor in Brooklyn have one room in their building devoted to women over 100 years of age. There were recently five inmates of the room.

Heavy Billington, of Sunbury, Pa., set type in the office of the American when he was 77 years old, and did a good day's work. He died on the 21st ult., aged 85, and was the oldest printer in the State. He served in the War of 1812.

The parents of Mr. Blinn, of Prattiville, Greene County, N. Y., were overfoved at his birth, and named him Arrival. After living 33 years, he met his death on Sunday by being thrown from a wagon. He was a pensioner of the War of 1812.

In Fulton County, Ga., a man named Gregg

pets being on the floors, and all are ladies and gentiemen. We see now her idea of a parlor.

D. H. PINGREY.

Early Chicago.

To the Editor of The Transaction of the Editor of

in the British service, and stood guard at the cabin-door.

Although 90 years of age, Littleton Smith, of Edgefield, S. C., can jump up and strike his feet together twice before touching the ground, the has eight children, fifty-five grandchildren, 128 great-grandchildren, and eight great-great-grandchildren.

A most eccentric farmer was Calvin Hill, recently deceased in his 95th year. He lived at Somers, Mass. He would never begin a piece of work on Friday: would never heigh a begunless the moon was going to the full, so that the meat would swell while cooking. He cut his finger-nails at stated times. A flock of crows was an omen of bad inck.

his finger-nails at stated times. A flock of crows was an omen of bad iuck.

The proprietor of the circus in the Champs Elysees, Paris, was M. Dejean, whose death is announced at the are of 94. He started life as a butcher, and his good looks brought all the cooks to the shop of his master, who, on retiring, lett him the business. Amassing a fortune, he started a circus, which he has owned baif a century. He was remarkable for his strength.

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